

Presented to the U.S.
by Lt. Col. J. H. Lawrence Inc.
Sept. 1919.

THE BRITISH ARMY:
ITS REGIMENTAL RECORDS, BADGES,
DEVICES, ETC.

** * The present edition of this work is limited to five
hundred copies.*

THE BRITISH ARMY:
ITS REGIMENTAL RECORDS, BADGES,
DEVICES, ETC.



BY

MAJOR J. H. LAWRENCE-ARCHER,

(Formerly of the 60th K. R. R. C., etc.)

AUTHOR OF "COMMENTARIES ON THE PUNJAB CAMPAIGN," "THE ORDERS
OF CHIVALRY," ETC.



LONDON:
GEORGE BELL AND SONS, YORK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.

1888.

[All rights reserved.]



CHISWICK PRESS:—C. WHITTINGHAM AND CO., TOOKS COURT,
CHANCERY LANE.

Under the Patronage

OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS, ARTHUR W. P. A., DUKE OF
CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P.,

G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., C.B., A.D.C.,

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF
THE BOMBAY ARMY, ETC.

PREFACE.

THE object of the present work is to supply, in a convenient form, an epitome of the several regimental records of the British Army, so that each corps, possessing its own history *in extenso*, may be able to take a comparative view of the services of others without having to go through Cannon's extensive series of volumes (which, moreover, are not carried down to the present time), and also the many valuable regimental histories which have recently been published.

In some instances the changes of uniform, and in arms and equipment, are given, but not in all cases—so as to avoid tedious repetition as much as possible—for such changes have generally been common to all corps alike.¹

The Victorian age has been a glorious one in the military history of the empire, every conquest having had its own episodes of

¹ The first mention of a distinguishing uniform for the Army occurs in the Ordinances of Henry VIII.; and in the reign of Elizabeth (1599) Sir John Herrington gives the following as an officer's outfit:—1 Cassock of broad cloth; 1 canvass doublet with silk lining and buttons; 2 shirts and 2 bands; 3 p. stockings at 2/6 each; 3 p. shoes 2/4; 1 p. "Venetians" (trousers) with silver lace. In Henry VIII.'s time the uniform was "white and sad green or russet."

Later on, the Parliamentary troops generally wore "sober grey," Monk's being the first to wear red.

In the time of Charles II. every foot regiment was formed in "wings" of Musketeers, with Pikemen in the centre. Gradually troops came to be burdened with unnecessarily heavy weights, and it is said that Gustavus Adolphus was the first to effect a reform in this particular. Be that, however, as it may, the knapsacks, etc., carried by British soldiers in the field until a very recent period, showed how little consideration officers of the now obsolete *Martinet* School had for their fellow soldiers, and, indeed, how ignorant they were, as a rule, of human nature, and of the physical sciences. The present Adjutant-General is a type of the opposite character.

heroism, although not always recorded; for in such matters much depends upon accident and other causes; but what there is on record shows that much more remains untold.

As regards sources of information, the British Museum and Royal United Service Institution contain a vast number of rare and valuable works on military affairs, including memoirs of distinguished officers, in which the exploits of war are necessarily recorded at length, pictures of uniforms at various periods, and amongst other things of interest in the Royal United Service Institution,¹ is a curious old book containing obsolete patterns of regimental lace, and other collections, not to be found even in the great library of the nation. But although curious, mere changes of uniform are subordinate, of course, to the historical interest and individuality of regiments.

The scope of the present work does not admit of the introduction of the particulars and anecdotes of victorious battle fields, or those rarer instances, when defeat has brought out some of the best qualities of British soldiers, such qualities as rebuke fortune or—the General's tactics. At Fontenoy, Almanza, and the surrender of Minorca for example, the character of the British soldier was not impaired.

Scattered throughout the regimental records of the British army, are found interspersed many interesting anecdotes showing how the true spirit of the soldier comes out at all periods, under the excitement of the grand events of history, when battles decide the fate of empires and of races. Note, for example, the reply of the grenadiers at Golden Rock (1753), when the regiment faltered on the death of their leader, and Captain Kilpatrick called upon them to "avenge their beloved captain," whereupon the grenadiers, roused in a moment, swore after their fashion—"we will follow him to the gates of hell!" Or the reply of the Highlanders of the 93rd, at the battle of Balaclava (1856). "There is no retreat for you here," said the General, "You must die where you stand." Whereupon John Scott and other men shouted, "Ay, ay, Sir Colin, and needs be, we'll do that."

While touching on this subject, we may refer to "the Battle of Fontenoy, in which we were signally worsted by the French, aided by the Irish Brigade. The story goes that the French politely

¹ The thanks of the author are due to the Secretary, Captain W. Boughey Burgess, R.N., and to Colonel Day, R.A., for facilities afforded him in making researches.

invited the English to 'fire first.' The reverse was the case. In the middle of the battle, according to the Duc de Broglie, a strong force of English and French having been unexpectedly brought face to face within fifty paces of each other, Lord Charles Hay, a captain in the Guards, called out to the French, 'Fire, gentlemen.' 'No, messieurs,' is said to have replied the Comte d'Auteroche, a lieutenant in the Grenadiers of the Gardes Françaises; 'we never fire first. Fire yourselves.'

Another version is, that "General Campbell, the Earl of Albemarle, and Brigadier Churchill, saluted the French by raising their hats, and the salute was returned by the Duc de Biron, the Comte de Chabannes, and all the officers of the French line. Lord Charles Hay then advanced"—as above described.

Carlyle, however, in his "Life of Frederick the Great," quotes the letter of Lord Charles Hay himself, as the true version: "It was our regiment that attacked the French Guards, and, when we came within twenty or thirty paces of them, I advanced towards them, drank to them, and told them we were the English Guards, and hoped that they would stand till we came quite up to them, and not swim the Scheldt, as they did the Maine at Dettingen."

With regard to the nicknames of regiments, Captain Trimen, in his very reliable work, has given a curious list of them, but they are scarcely within the scope of the present volume, a few, however, may be referred to: "The Virgin Mary's Body Guard," "Straw-boots," "Cherubims," "Pontius Pilate's Body Guard," "Kirke's Lambs," "Holy Boys," "Springers," "Minden Boys," "Nanny Goats," "Slashers," "Havercake Lads," "Pump and Tortoise," "Sankey's Horse," "Die-hards" "Old Agamemmons," the "Gallant," or the "Dirty Half Hundred." Respecting the latter the following has been suggested as the origin of the epithet "Dirty;" under Sir George Townsend Walker, at Vimiera, "With faces begrimed with powder as *black as their own lapels* (facings), they came tumbling down on Laborde's division of French amidst a fearful war cry, and with a shock that nothing could withstand."

The standing army of Great Britain dates its rise from the Restoration of King Charles II.

In the meantime, however, regiments of seasoned and experienced British subjects in the service of foreign states, from the time even of Queen Elizabeth, were being moulded into a nucleus for the future renowned British army.

The rise of the Dutch Republic, the Thirty Years' War, and other

continental struggles, all contributed to the same result; while, later on, the necessity of a garrison for India led to the addition of many, since famous, regiments to the British army.

Meantime, Louis XIV. having been *flushed* out of Holland, became the object of jealousy and suspicion. But, notwithstanding the Peace of Nimeguen (1678), so favourable to France, that power was not satisfied to abide by its terms, and Louis, by his duplicity, ere long directly aroused the latent hatred of the Protestant Prince of Orange, who, in 1686, succeeded in bringing about the League of Augsbourg, between England, Germany, Holland, and Spain, against him. Yet France, fortunate in her excellent military commanders, still prevailed in the field; and William III. was defeated at Steenkirk and elsewhere, but never ingloriously, at least as regards his British troops.

But the finances were unequal to the strain, and the "sinews of war" being relaxed, victory gradually forsook the "lilied" banners; while the disputed succession to the crown of Spain, ending in the accession of Charles of Anjou, produced the combination of Austria, England, and Holland, with Eugene and Marlborough for their leaders. Portugal and Savoy also joined this formidable confederacy, which aimed at the overthrow of both branches of the house of Bourbon, and the placing of the Emperor's son on the Spanish throne.

Marlborough and Eugene opened the campaign in the Netherlands, with a succession of brilliant victories; while England and Holland also operated by sea. Catalonia and Valencia were subdued, Minorca was captured, and the great stronghold of Gibraltar became the prize of England.

The brilliant talents of the Duke of Berwick, however, checked the career of victory; but the battle of Almanza, although a defeat, has not been unhonoured in the records of the British regiments present.

On the death of Queen Anne (1714) and accession of her cousin George, Elector of Hanover, to the British throne, the latter's rival, the "Old Pretender," as he has been called, appeared in arms to assert his pretensions—hence, as we all know, the rebellion of 1715 in Scotland.

But the son of James II. proved an incompetent leader, and despite the adhesion of the Highland clans, which have since supported the Crown with some of its best and hardiest troops, his hopes were defeated.

The next rebellion (1745), raised by Prince Charles, was eventually "stamped out" by William, Duke of Cumberland,¹ on Culloden Moor; and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), gave breathing time for a renewal of the continental struggle. In 1756 commenced the Seven Years' War, during which occurred the remarkable episode of the surrender of Minorca by Blakeney, under circumstances redounding greatly to the credit of the British garrison, as was fully admitted by the generous victors.

Then commenced the struggle with the American colonies; the repulse of the British at Ticonderoga, and their success at Louisbourg.

In the preceding year (1757), however, was gained a signal victory, the fruits of which we now see in the splendid Empire of India, when Clive, vastly outnumbered, defeated the allied French and native forces at the battle of Plassey—a name emblazoned on the colours of only four British regiments, the late 39th, 100th, 102nd, and 103rd. About this period many changes occurred in the titles of regiments.²

The year 1759, was made famous in our military annals, by the glorious, but fruitless, victory of Minden, whose commemorative "laurel" wreath³ is highly prized by those regiments which retain it on their appointments; and the far more important battle, in which the heroic Wolfe fell, that gave Canada for ever to the British race.

¹ The first Grand Master of the revived Order of the Bath.

² In the spring of 1758 the second battalions of fifteen regiments of infantry, from the 3rd to the 37th, were directed to be formed into distinct regiments, and to be numbered from the 61st to the 75th, as follows:—Second battalion of 3rd Foot, constituted 61st regiment; 4th, 62nd; 8th, 63rd; 11th, 64th; 12th, 65th; 19th, 66th; 20th, 67th; 23rd, 68th; 24th, 69th; 31st, 70th; 32nd, 71st; 33rd, 72nd; 34th, 73rd; 36th, 74th; 37th, 75th. The five last were disbanded in 1763.

Several other corps were likewise disbanded the same year, which occasioned a change in the numerical titles of the following Invalid battalions:—81st regiment (Invalids), 71st; 82nd, 72nd; 116th, 73rd; 117th, 74th; 118th, 75th. In 1769 these corps were formed into independent Invalid Companies, and relegated to garrison duties. These numerical titles thus became extinct in the line until 1775, when another 71st Regiment was raised, and in 1777, when new corps raised were numbered from 72nd to 83rd.

The General Peace of 1783 occasioned the disbandment of several regiments, commencing with the 72nd. In consequence Lord Macleod's regiment, the 73rd, became the 71st; the 78th, the 72nd; and the second Battalion 42nd, the 73rd.

³ The *other* "wreath" is the "Albuhera," worn by the "Die-hards."

In 1774, occurred the battle of Bunker's Hill, and surrender at Saratoga; in 1779-83, the memorable defence of Gibraltar; 1793-1802, the war of the French Revolution; 1795, capture of the Cape of Good Hope, and the conquest of Ceylon; 1799, the capture of Seringapatam; and the expedition to Holland; 1800, the capture of Malta; 1801, the battle of Alexandria; 1806, Sir John Stuart's victory at Maida; 1808, commencement of the Peninsular War, and the Walcheren expedition. Briefly, the War of the French Revolution lasted from 1793 to 1802; that with Napoleon from 1803 to 1815; the second American, 1812-14; and that with Russia, 1854, 1855, and 1856. Meantime, in the East, the Mahratta, 1803-15; Burmese, 1824-26 and 1851-53; and Sikh Wars, 1845-49; those with Nepaul and Afghanistan, with China, etc., have filled our regimental records with a crowd of memorable events. The South African wars have led to a vast acquisition of territory; while those of Abyssinia, Ashantee, Egypt, and the Soudan have shown that, no matter what our organization may be, the great qualities of our race are undeteriorated, and will probably survive to the last chapter of history.

In estimating the historical significance of such records we must not forget that the wars with the French in the West Indies were marked by many heroic exploits, and much hard fighting; but as India rose in importance, and the Peninsular War, so much nearer home, drew the attention of Europe to British valour, the older colonies came to be somewhat disparaged. And the same may also be said of India, where great victories, and with heavier percentage of loss than in many more celebrated European battles, have been, nevertheless, comparatively underrated.

Badges, devices, and mottoes have fostered and intensified *esprit de corps*, and often to such an extent that the corporate symbol has become to the individual officer more honoured than the ancestral arms; while to the private soldier, it has been a regimental talisman.

Since the introduction of the strictly territorial nomenclature of corps, many of these distinctive badges have come to be "linked"; and, in consequence, additions have been made to those assigned only to line battalions in the Army List.

A badge is complete in itself, possesses a definite meaning of its own, and claims a higher antiquity than systematic heraldry. A badge may be precisely similar to a "charge" in a coat of arms, but is always borne by itself, and without a shield. It may be the same as a "crest," but as being quite un-

connected with the mediæval helmet it can never be borne on a wreath or coronet. Shields, however, are sometimes used as badges.

Badges originally commemorated exploits, family alliances, or territorial connections, etc. There were two distinct classes of badges between the reigns of Edward I. and James I. Of the first class were those recognised as the insignia of powerful houses, and borne by their followers in common, thus forming a bond of union in a common cause, quite independent of personal pretensions or influences. In the feudal age the chief might have worn his own household badge in common with his vassals and retainers; but his own personal armorial device might be borne by none but himself.

Badges of the second class were devices borne exclusively by exalted personages, with some subtle or latent significance, studiously calculated to mystify the *profanum vulgus*, to enigmatically assert a pretension, or to express some personal individuality.

Examples of these classes of badges are found in the "company" badges of the Foot Guards, the Princess Louise's Regiment, and some others.

The badges of the territorial regiments are those authorized to be borne by the various battalions composing each, separately and collectively on their appointments.

There is no *one* portion of the appointments of a regiment, as a rule, that represents *all* its badges. But where any such has been found, it has been taken as an *illustration*. The principal badge is generally borne on the *helmet* plate. In some instances *two* badges are found on the plate of the waistbelt.

Many of the minor honorary badges are peculiar to the *collar* in Militia battalions, as, for example, the White Horse of Kent on the collar of the Militia battalions of the Third Territorial Regiment, and the Bear and Ragged Staff in the case of the Sixth; but in representing them it has been thought superfluous to give, as a rule, those mere adjuncts which are left to the discretion of the manufacturer, and especially as regards heraldic shields—as may be seen by a comparison of the arms of Cornwall, in the case of one regiment, with those of Worcester or Manchester in another; the form of the shield and its embellishment being, in the modern practice, merely a matter of taste.

In endeavouring to account for ~~the~~ or peculiarities in the "uniform" ornaments of various regiments, it has been too often found

that reliable traditions, and history alike, have failed to substantiate "theories," since, as a rule, they could only be conjecturally referred to individual taste, or the caprice of professional and non-military designers. This has been particularly observable in several critical efforts to discriminate the badges of linked battalions, as, for instance, in the case of the "Worcestershire Regiment," and also in that of the "Cameronians,"—of which, it has been gravely asserted that the merely ornamental "five-pointed star," is "really a *mullet*" taken from the crest of the first colonel of the 90th Light Infantry! The fact being, that it was peculiar to the 26th Cameronians, and that the *mullet* as a charge is unknown in the arms of any family named Graham, or as a crest, and certainly not in the family of the first colonel of the 90th, afterwards the illustrious Lord Lynedoch.

There are also in the army, minor badges, denoting the rank of the individual, or the department to which he belongs; such as the crown, star, chevrons, etc. And it may here conveniently be noticed, that the White Rose of York was granted to Militia regiments by General Order, 26th August, 1811, while the bugle horn was introduced in Light Infantry under General Order, 28th December, 1814. The following is also noteworthy.

The practice of supplying regiments with two colours, one, the "Great Union," and the other of the regimental facings, dates from the Royal Warrant of 1751. In the Ordnance Entry books (1756-1763) is mentioned the issue of stands of colours to the Militia, the second standard being invariably *green*, as though the Militia were distinguished, like the garrison companies, by that colour of facings. The same colour has been introduced to distinguish regiments of the "Emerald Isle" although the field of the arms of the sister kingdom is *azure*. In like manner, and probably on account of the *red* field of the arms of England being so like the scarlet of the uniform, white has been adopted, so that in truth, the heraldic idea has been correctly carried out only in the case of Scotland.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that colours are not now displayed in the field, their practical utility having died out under the conditions of modern scientific warfare, but they are still retained for occasions of pomp and ceremony, while the fact of their perpetuation gratifies an honoured sentiment, and their survival for such purposes is consistent with heraldic usage, which retains the form of a shield, although the latter be in other respects obsolete.

an
only
A
of its
heraldry.
a coat of
shield. It m

A year or two since, a remarkable ceremony was performed in Edinburgh. All the old regimental colours were collected, and "dedicated" in the cathedral church of St. Giles, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge being present, and Major-General A. M. Macdonald, of Dunalastair, in command of the troops.

Variations in buttons and lace, etc., in many instances, may be traced simply to the fancy of the artist or manufacturer.¹

Although, in a contribution to the press in 1872, the present writer suggested the idea of linking the Militia to the Line territorially, the original idea, in the creation of the British Army, was territorial, and much insisted on in 1759. On the other hand, it has been urged that, under modern conditions, and the expansion of the railway system, county boundaries, and class distinctions have become indistinct; while the numerical system was introduced in the last century to obviate the inconvenience of having to repeat long local titles, where brevity is obviously advantageous.

Be this as it may, the experiment has been revived and tested in the field, with a result which need not be described. On the other hand the military authorities have been judiciously simplifying words of command.

Again, alterations are, as a rule, always at first confusing, and are apt to perplex historians, as for instance, in Lord Cornwallis's campaign in India. When we read of the 73rd and 78th Regiments, we are apt to conclude that they were identical with the corps which have borne those numerical titles at a later period. Such, however, is not the case. About 1769 numerical titles appear to have died out, until their revival in 1775.

The general peace of 1783, like that which succeeded the victory of Waterloo, occasioned the disbandment of several distinguished battalions, some of whose honours devolved on the survivor of the dual corps. This result has led to much discussion, and to the restoration of corps, under the same title. In some instances this has been justified by the fact that a small corporal's party even, continued to do duty in a garrison—thus securing continuity. The case of the 94th is to the point. When the old corps was disbanded and the new formed, the officers of the former were transferred to the latter *en masse*, but in the meantime, it has

¹ The following, which appeared in the papers, seems to imply a difference where there may be none:—"The Queen's Regulations give the badges of the 1st and 2nd Dragoon Guards as, 'The Royal Cipher within the Garter.' There is no crown, as in some other regiments."

been speciously urged, that they had in the interim been on the *non-effective* establishment.

The earlier portion of this work (planned by the author in 1885) appeared serially, and was then discontinued. From the "Royal Scots" to the end, the materials have been, in most cases, supplied direct from the regiments.

As a rule, the losses of regiments from sickness have been omitted, but are occasionally noticed as illustrative of the defective sanitation of the past.

In some instances a disproportion in the length of the several memoirs may be observable. This has arisen from the desire to give more space to those regimental records which have never hitherto been *published*, and are less known, or, *vice versa*.

To avoid repetition, changes in the arming and equipment of regiments have only been mentioned in the memoirs of a few corps.

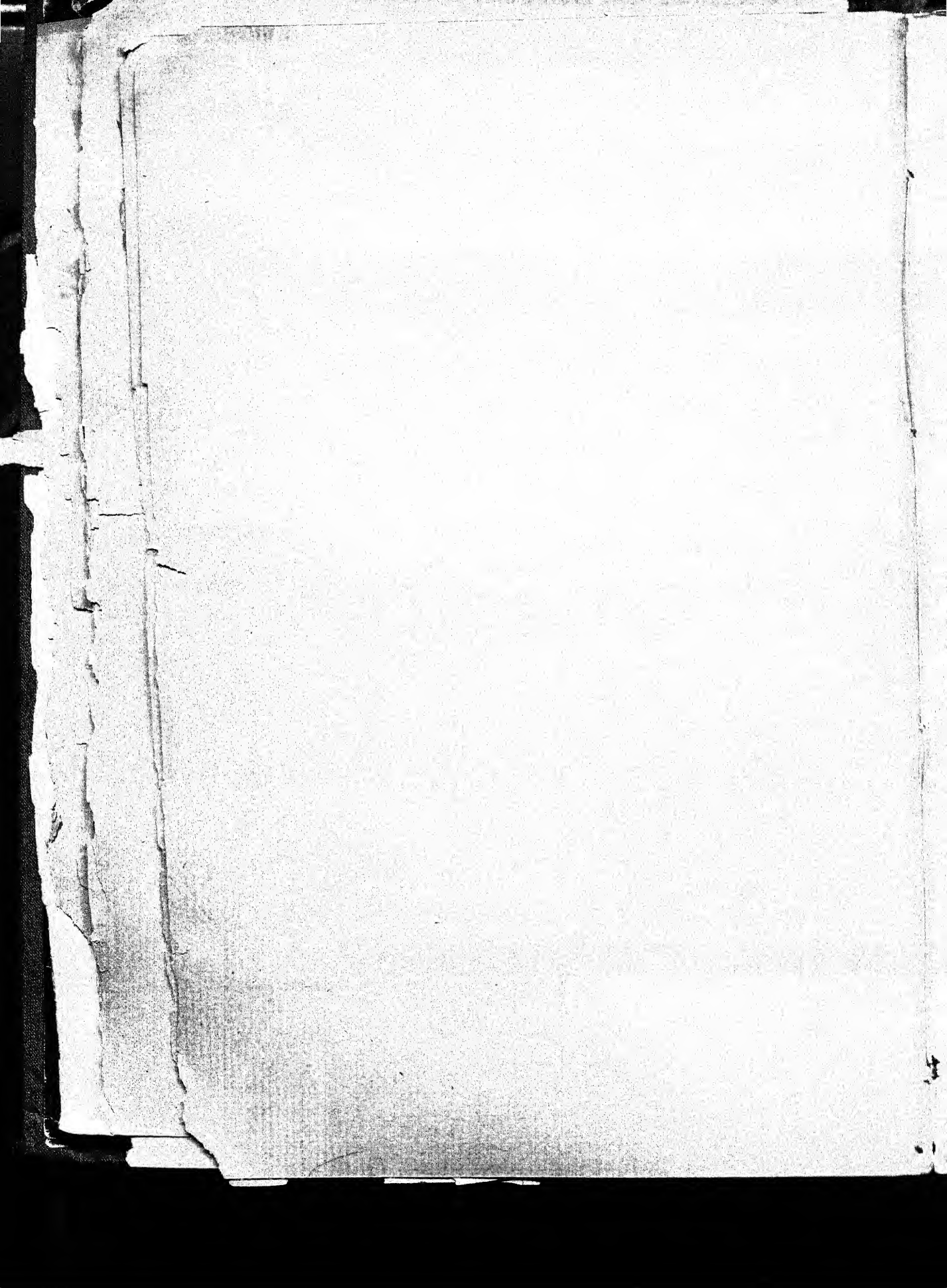
But, although the present compendium does not profess to give the history of the uniforms of the British Army (the details of many of which cannot be traced to any authoritative source) a few have been noticed.¹ At the same time, it may be observed, that "sealed" patterns at the War Office do not always correspond with those in use.

The following are officers and gentlemen to whom the compiler is chiefly indebted for valuable assistance:—

Major W. Gage Armstrong; Major K. Baynes; Mr. Edward Bell; Lieutenant and Adjutant F. J. Hamilton Bell; Lieutenant C. E. Bingham; Major R. Bray; Captain Edgar Bredin; Colonel L. L. Brett; Lieutenant and Adjutant Brinckman; Captain Hon. L. F. B. Byng; Lieutenant J. D. Calley; Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Capper; Lieutenant and Adjutant Chater; Colonel W. Cleland; Major W. R. H. Crauford; Major F. Day; Colonel J. Day; Major C. Egerton; Captain and Adjutant Ewart; Captain H. Finn; George Fleming, C.B., P.V.S.; Major T. Fletcher; Captain A. Foulerton; Colonel C. Frankland; Mr. Fraser, of Tornaveen; Captain Frith; Major A. A. Garstin; Colonel Gatt; Major W.

¹ Badges of *rank* were granted under General Orders 19 Feb., 1810; bugles for Light Infantry and Rifles, 28 December, 1814. Queues and pigtails were abolished, General Orders, 20 July, 1808. Badges on colours, to be on shako (helmet) plate, General Orders, 13 July, 1812. Trousers for Infantry introduced 12 September, 1812. The "White Rose" was granted to Militia corps by General Order, 26 August, 1811, etc.

Gordon; Major F. J. Graham; Captain Bartle Grant; Mr. Percy Groves; Lieutenant and Adjutant Willoughby Gwatkin; Captain Cholmeley Harrison; Colonel Hatchell; Colonel J. C. Hay; Colonel E. Hopton; Major Ireland; Captain W. J. Irwin; Major T. L. Le Quesne; Captain A. Leslie; Major C. Mackenzie; Surgeon-General Mackinnon, C.B.; Colonel Massy; Captain S. A. Menzies; Com.-General Molony; Colonel R. O. de Montmorency; Colonel J. M. Moody; Captain R. H. Morrison; Major R. Reeks; Captain R. W. Rooke; Colonel Russell; Major R. W. B. Rutherford; Major Scholes; Colonel T. B. Shaw-Hellier; Lieut.-Colonel Skrine; Colonel J. W. W. Southey; Colonel G. G. Stewart; Captain H. Uniacke; Colonel Wallace; Major I. Whitton; Captain A. M. D. Williams; Major Williams; Major H. D. Willis; Major Wintour; Major Montagu Wynyard, etc., etc.



CONTENTS.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

	PAGE
The 1st Life Guards	3
The 2nd Life Guards	8
The Royal Horse Guards. (The Blues.)	10

CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

The 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards	15
The 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays)	17
The 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	18
The 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards	20
The 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards	22
The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers)	24
The 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards	25
The 1st (Royal) Dragoons	28
The 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys)	31
The 3rd (King's Own) Hussars	37
The 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars	40
The 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers	42
The 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons	43
The 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars	46
The 8th (King's Royal Irish) Hussars	48
The 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers	49
The 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars	52
The 11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars	54
The 12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers	62
The 13th Hussars	64
The 14th (King's) Hussars	66
The 15th (King's) Hussars	69
The 16th (Queen's) Lancers	73
The 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers	77
The 18th Hussars	79
The 19th (Prince of Wales's Own) Hussars	83
The 20th Hussars	85
The 21st Hussars	87
The Yeomanry Cavalry	88

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY, AND THE CORPS OF
ROYAL ENGINEERS.

	PAGE
✓ The Royal Regiment of Artillery	91
✓ War Services of the Royal Regiment of Artillery	97
✓ The Corps of Royal Engineers	110

INFANTRY (THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS). THE FOOT GUARDS.

The Grenadier Guards	115
✓ The Coldstream Guards	122
The Scots Guards	127

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment)	135
The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment)	140
The Buffs (East Kent Regiment)	145
The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)	149
The Northumberland Fusiliers	153
The Royal Warwickshire Regiment	158
The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)	163
The King's (Liverpool Regiment)	168
The Norfolk Regiment	172
The Lincolnshire Regiment	176
The Devonshire Regiment	179
The Suffolk Regiment	183
The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)	187
The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment)	192
The East Yorkshire Regiment	196
The Bedfordshire Regiment	199
The Leicestershire Regiment	202
✓ The Royal Irish Regiment	206
The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regiment)	210
The Lancashire Fusiliers	214
The Royal Scots Fusiliers	218
The Cheshire Regiment	223
The Royal Welsh Fusiliers	228
The South Wales Borderers	235
The King's Own Scottish Borderers	240
The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)	246
✓ The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers	253
The Gloucestershire Regiment	259
The Worcestershire Regiment	267
The East Lancashire Regiment	274
The East Surrey Regiment	280
The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry	286
The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment)	293
The Border Regiment	299

CONTENTS.

xxi

	PAGE
The Royal Sussex Regiment	305
The Hampshire Regiment	310
The South Staffordshire Regiment	316
The Dorsetshire Regiment	322
The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment)	325
The Welsh Regiment	337
The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)	343
The Oxfordshire Light Infantry	351
The Essex Regiment	357
The Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regiment)	365
The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment	371
The Northamptonshire Regiment	379
The Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire) Regiment	385
The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment)	391
The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire Regiment)	402
The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry)	406
The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)	415
The King's Royal Rifle Corps	427
The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment)	433
The Manchester Regiment	440
The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment)	447
The York and Lancaster Regiment	454
The Durham Light Infantry	459
The Highland Light Infantry	462
Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's)	471
The Gordon Highlanders	482
The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders	500
The Royal Irish Rifles	506
Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)	518
The Connaught Rangers	528
Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)	534
The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians)	546
The Royal Munster Fusiliers	550
The Royal Dublin Fusiliers	559
The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)	571

COLONIAL CORPS, ETC.

1st West India Regiment	581
2nd West India Regiment	583
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery	584

THE ROYAL MARINES.

The Royal Marines	589
-----------------------------	-----

POSTSCRIPT	597
----------------------	-----

AUXILIARY FORCES.

	PAGE
Militia	601
Yeomanry Cavalry	601
Hon. Artillery Company of London	602
Volunteers	602

DEPARTMENTS.

The War Office	605
The Horse Guards—War Office	606
Ordnance Department	609
Ordnance Store Department	610
The Army Medical Department	610
The Commissariat and Transport Department	619
African Commissariat	620
Chaplain's Department	621
The Army Veterinary Department	621
Army Pay Department	623

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

B

THE 1ST LIFE GUARDS.



THE ROYAL STANDARD.
Displaying the Royal Arms—the
Badge of the Corps.



THE SECOND STANDARD.

DETTINGEN. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

Colonel in Chief,—Field Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales
and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
A.D.C.

In the year 1660, while negotiations for the Restoration were proceeding, Charles II., determined before leaving Holland, to form, a body-guard out of the Cavaliers who had rallied round him; and having selected a body of eighty gentlemen, he formed them into a troop, which he placed under the command of Lord Gerard. Thus originated the Life Guards, then styled "His Majesty's Own Troop of Guards."

Within a month, the corps increased to six hundred, and when at length the King entered London in triumph, three squadrons of these Life Guards headed the procession.

The Officers at that time wore broad-brimmed Cavalier's hats, trimmed with white feathers; scarlet coats, trimmed with gold lace;

broad white collars, and red sashes tied behind. The men wore ponderous jack-boots, cuirasses, and helmets, and were armed with carbine, pistol, and sword.

The first occasion on which the Life Guards were called out for fighting purposes, was in January, 1661, during an insurrection of the Anabaptists, led by Venner; but on the approach of the Life Guards, they fled towards St. John's Wood, and subsequently to Caen Wood. The next day a detachment of Life Guards and two hundred foot were sent after the fanatics, and coming up with them about midnight, in a thick part of the wood, a conflict ensued; but the rebels speedily retreated; and, eluding the military until the morning of the 9th, they again entered London. A detachment of twenty men from the guard at Whitehall, meeting them in Wood Street, Cheapside, killed and wounded a good number, and dispersed the rest, who took refuge in a house, which being surrounded, the roof was untiled, and they were fired upon from the adjoining houses, but refused to accept quarter; at length, a rush was made against the house, and the remaining few were taken prisoners.

The regiment was soon after this affair augmented by the King to five hundred men, and divided into three troops. At this time, corporals of the Life Guards were commissioned officers, ranking as senior lieutenants of horse.

In 1672 a detachment was sent to Flanders, under the Duke of Monmouth, where they distinguished themselves at the siege of Maestricht.

In 1678, a division of Horse Grenadiers was added to each troop; these were armed with fusil and bayonet, and carried, in addition, axes and hand grenades. It was about this time that rifled carbines were issued to each troop—the first instance of rifled weapons being used in the British Army.

During Monmouth's rebellion, the Life Guards saw service; and later on, in Ireland, where, at the passage of the Boyne, with William of Orange, they lost heavily.

At Neer Landen, in 1693, King William himself led the Life Guards, in a charge to rescue some Hanoverian and Dutch horse, who had been broken in endeavouring to check the victorious advance of the French. During the retreat before the latter, the King lingered so long in the field, that he was nearly surrounded by the French, and was only saved by Lieut. Hatton Compton making a dash with part of the third troop of Life Guards.

The corps was at Steenkirk, in Flanders, 1692-97; but during the wars of Queen Anne, the Household Cavalry did not take the field.

In 1742, George II. sent an army of 16,000 men to Flanders, and as he had resolved to command this force himself, he sent two troops of Life Guards with the expedition.

At Dettingen (1743), they charged and overthrew a French infantry division; and at Fontenoy they covered the retreat of the allied forces. These were presumably the 3rd and 4th Troops, disbanded in 1746.

In 1812, by command of the Prince Regent, a change was made in the uniform; the cocked hats and feathers, which they had worn since 1788, were discarded, brass helmets with black horse-hair plumes substituted, and short coatees, with gold lace on the collar, cuffs, and end of the skirts only. A scarlet and gold lace sash was adopted for the officers, and a blue and yellow woven sash for the men. Jack boots and leather breeches were still used, but for ordinary duties, blue-grey pantaloons, with scarlet seams, and short boots, were worn. The long muskets with bayonets, and the large horse-pistols, were abolished, short carbines and smaller pistols being issued in their stead.

After more than sixty years' home service, the Life Guards were once more called upon to take the field. In 1812, four squadrons, two from each regiment (they had been formed into two regiments by George III., in 1788), were sent to Portugal, to assist in driving the French from the Peninsula.

They contributed to the final route at Vittoria, where they charged the retiring French.

Towards the end of 1814, the black horse-hair crests in the helmets were replaced by blue and red woollen crests, with a scarlet and white plume on the left side of the helmet, sheep-skin shabraques—black for the officers and white for the men—and blue horse-rugs, trimmed with gold lace, were substituted for the scarlet horse-furniture formerly worn; while the men's yellow and blue sashes changed for scarlet and yellow ones.

The campaign of 1815 gave the Life Guards an opportunity of gathering fresh laurels.

In April, both regiments joined the army in Flanders.

On the 17th of June, when moving from Quatre Bras to Waterloo, our Infantry was hard pressed by a body of French (or Polish) Lancers. The Earl of Uxbridge ordered the Life Guards to charge; these, rushing on the Lancers, broke through by

sheer weight of men and horses, and scattered them. When the French, by repeated heavy attacks, had succeeded in shaking our first line, a body of Cuirassiers was seen ascending the crest of the English position. At this moment the first cavalry brigade deployed—and then charged in line, with tremendous effect. The French Cuirassiers came on with all that martial spirit and daring audacity which they showed throughout the day; but, being met in mid-onset by our Household Cavalry, they were, although the *élite* of the French Army, completely routed. These Cuirassiers were armed with straight swords, some three inches longer than those carried by the English cavalry, and protected by steel back and breast plates, and helmets. They were all upwards of six feet in height. Our Life Guards, who at that period did not wear the cuirass (abolished in 1698, and not resumed until 1821), at first recoiled from meeting men in armour, but once they charged, the weight of their horses bore them down, while their own physical strength astounded the cavalry of Napoleon.

Many gallant deeds were performed by the Guardsmen that day. One man named Godley, who, from being bald, was nick-named by his comrades, the “Marquis of Granby,” had his horse shot under him, and was himself wounded and lost his helmet; but, on foot, he boldly attacked and killed a Cuirassier, whose horse he mounted, his comrades the while shouting, “Well done, Marquis of Granby!”

During the pursuit which followed the first charge of the Life Guards, three French Cuirassiers turned down a narrow lane, followed by a private of the Second Life Guards, named John Johnson. The lane had no outlet at the other end; the three Frenchmen, turning to go back, were encountered by Johnson, when, after a slight resistance, they surrendered themselves to him.

But the greatest hero of the day was, undoubtedly, Corporal Shaw, of the 2nd regiment of Life Guards. At the commencement of the battle, the cavalry were drawn up in rear of the eminence which was held by the infantry; here, though they could not see much of the battle, they suffered greatly from the fire of the French. It was while his regiment was thus inactively exposed to the shot and shell of the enemy, that Shaw received his first wound; a shot struck him in the breast; his officer ordered him to fall out.

“Please God,” said the brave soldier, “I shan’t leave my colours yet.” Soon after the cavalry received orders to advance.

Shaw is said to have fought for seven or eight hours. At length, he was attacked by six of the French Imperial Guard, of whom he

killed four, but fell by the remaining two. He died from the great loss of blood he had sustained from the many wounds he received during the day, and not from any one wound. As an example of his immense strength, it is recorded that, during one charge, a Cuirassier waited for him, and gave point at him as he rode forward. Shaw parried the thrust, and then, before the Frenchman recovered, with one blow cut him clean through his brass helmet to the chin. During the battle, the Duke of Wellington rode up and thanked the Guards for their bravery.

In 1815, the Prince Regent declared himself Colonel-in-Chief of both regiments of Life Guards, as a token of his appreciation of their bravery at Waterloo.

Their uniform was several times altered during the colonelcy of the Prince.

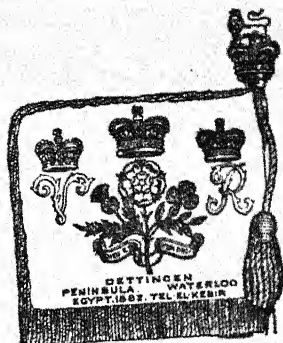
From 1815 till 1882, the Life Guards were unemployed; at the latter date, however, we have had proof that they have in no wise deteriorated; and at Kassassin, and Tel-el-Kebir, contingents of both corps have shown, that the Life Guards of the present day are in every way capable of sustaining the renown established by their predecessors.

STANDARDS, ETC.—*Vide* p. 9.

THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS.



THE ROYAL STANDARD.
Displaying the Royal Arms—the
Badge of the Corps.



THE SECOND STANDARD.

DETTINGEN. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

Colonel in Chief,—Field Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales
and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
A.D.C.

THESE two distinguished regiments, as already stated in the Memoir of the twin corps, originated in those cavaliers who, adopting the profession of arms, followed the Royal standard and the fortune of King Charles I., whose person it was their special duty and privilege to guard.

During the Commonwealth, the corps appears to have followed the Court into exile; at any rate, Charles II., while yet in Holland, on the 17th May, 1660, reorganized the Life Guards, and by the end of that month they reached the number of 600, composed mainly of cavalier gentlemen then in exile. But the establishment of the corps was not finally settled until its arrival in England, although, in the meantime, whenever His Majesty rode out, ten on each side of the carriage escorted him, while the "Dutch Company"—afterwards revived by William III. and again abolished—followed in the rear.

At that period, this corps was styled "The Duke of Albemarle's

Troop of Life Guards;" in 1670 "The Queen's Troop of Guards;" and, not till 1788, the "2nd Life Guards."

In 1661, the Life Guards were largely augmented and divided into three distinct troops—1, His Majesty's Own; 2, The Duke of York's; 3, The Duke of Albemarle's—although considered but one regiment.

Several other changes occurred in the organization of the corps from time to time, until, on the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, it was reduced from four to two troops; these latter, however, were not formed into two distinct regiments until 1788, by warrant of the King.

Of the services of the Life Guards, it is almost superfluous to add, that they are brilliantly bound up with our "island story." Suffice it to say, that the gallantry of the corps at the capture of Maestricht was witnessed with emotion by the "Grand Monarch" himself. It fought at Walcourt, Namur, and in the Campaign in Flanders, 1694-7, and in the Peninsula, 1812-14; while at Waterloo, its sabres were conspicuous.

The office of "gold stick" is vested in these corps; but when the privileges attached to it were, to a certain extent modified, and the Sovereign's orders were conveyed through the Commander-in-Chief, the Royal Duke who then held it, tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by General Lord Hill.

As regards the devices of the Life Guards, it only remains to be said that "the crown and cypher" is mentioned, according to the records, in 1679, although we may reasonably suppose that it originated at an earlier period. The badge or device of the Life Guards is the Royal Arms, which, however, unlike strictly heraldic badges, is liable to modifications in successive reigns.

STANDARDS.—1st Life Guards—Crimson, as represented above. 2nd Life Guards—changed to blue in 1758.

BADGES, ETC.—The Royal Arms.

UNIFORM, 1st and 2nd Life Guards—Scarlet tunic with blue facings. Cuirass and helmet, the latter (for officers) of German silver, with the silver garter, star in front, and a white plume. On the pouch, a silver and enamel "garter-star," surmounted by a crown, with the monogram L.G. on each side.

On the shabraques the names of battles, etc.

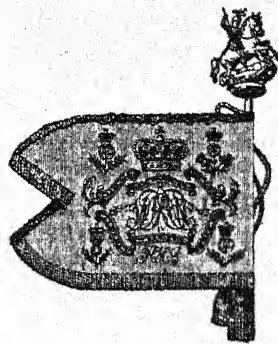
Vide "The Queen's Regulations," etc., "The Dress Regulations of the Army."

THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS.

(THE BLUES.)



THE ROYAL STANDARD.
Displaying the Royal Arms—the
Badge of the Corps.



*GUIDON PRESENTED TO
THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS
BY KING WILLIAM IV.*

DETTINGEN. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

Colonel in Chief.—Field Marshal H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales
and Duke of Cornwall, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
A.D.C.

In Captain Edmund Packe's interesting "Historical Record of the Blues," we learn that this distinguished corps was originally one of the regiments of the Commonwealth Army, at which period, it was commanded by Colonel Unton Crook.

Shortly after the Restoration—in the autumn of 1660—the greater part of the army was ordered to be disbanded, and, amongst the rest, "The Royal Regiment," then commanded by Colonel Daniel O'Neale. But, before this object could be effected, the insurrection of the Fifth Monarchy fanatics, afforded the Duke of York the opportunity of proposing to the Council, that the King should be advised "to stop the disbanding of the Generall's Troop of Horse Guards," which were to have been paid off that day—the 5th of January, 1661.

The King, accordingly, "gave orders for raising a regiment of

horse of eight troops, of which the Earle of Oxforde was to be Collonel, and also of a troop of Horse Guards;" and, under a Royal Warrant, bearing date the 26th January, 1661, the establishment of these corps was accomplished, the first of Oxford's eight troops being styled "His Majesty's own troop."

The Blues continued loyal under the difficult circumstances of the Revolution of 1688, and only transferred their allegiance to the Prince of Orange, when James II. had actually abandoned his kingdom. The regiment fought at the Boyne, Aughrim, etc.

In 1690, it was called "The Oxford Blues," to distinguish it from the Earl of Portland's (Dutch) "Horse Guards."

The annals of the Blues record their brilliant services at—Walcourt, Dettingen, Warbourg, Fontenoy, Villers en Couché; Wilhelmstahl, Cateau, etc., in the eighteenth century; and in the present—in the Peninsula, at Waterloo, and, we may add, recently, like the Life Guards, a contingent of the corps served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882.

The Blues possess a guidon, which was presented by King William IV., of which we give an illustration, and silver kettle-drums previously presented by King George III., bearing the still appropriate inscription:—

III.
G.R.



Given by King George III., April 23, 1805,
To
His Royal Regiment of Horse Guards,
As a testimonial of its honourable conduct
On all occasions.

STANDARDS.—Crimson.

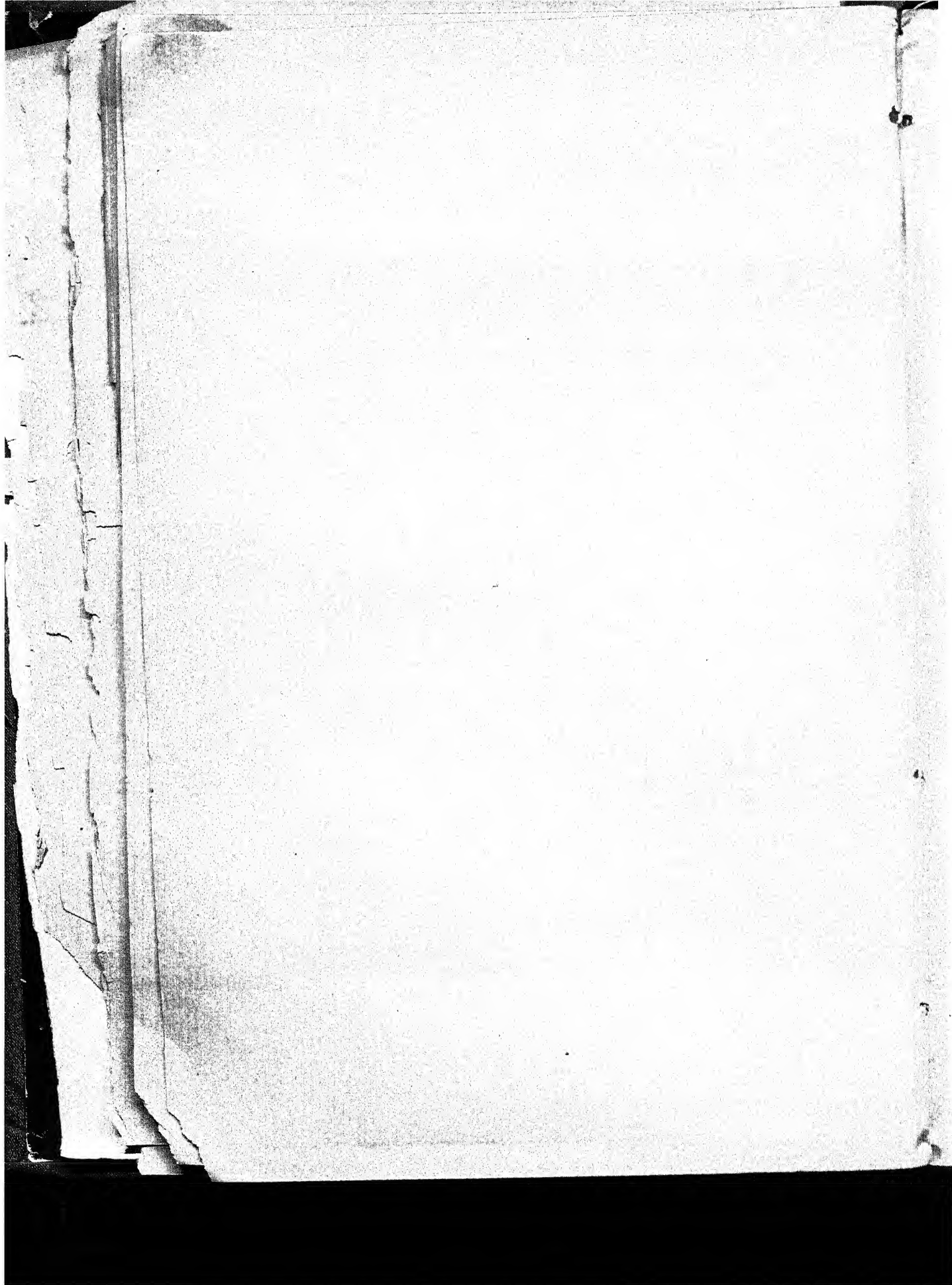
BADGES, ETC.—The Royal Arms.

UNIFORM.—Blue tunic with scarlet facings. Cuirass and helmet similar to the Life Guards, but with a red plume. On the pouch, the Royal Arms in gilt metal, &c.

On the shabraques the names of battles, etc.

Vide "The Queen's Regulations," "The Dress Regulations of the Army," etc.

N.B.—The Royal Horse Artillery takes precedence next to the "Blues," but is classified with the Royal Regiment of Artillery.



CAVALRY OF THE LINE.

STANDARDS.

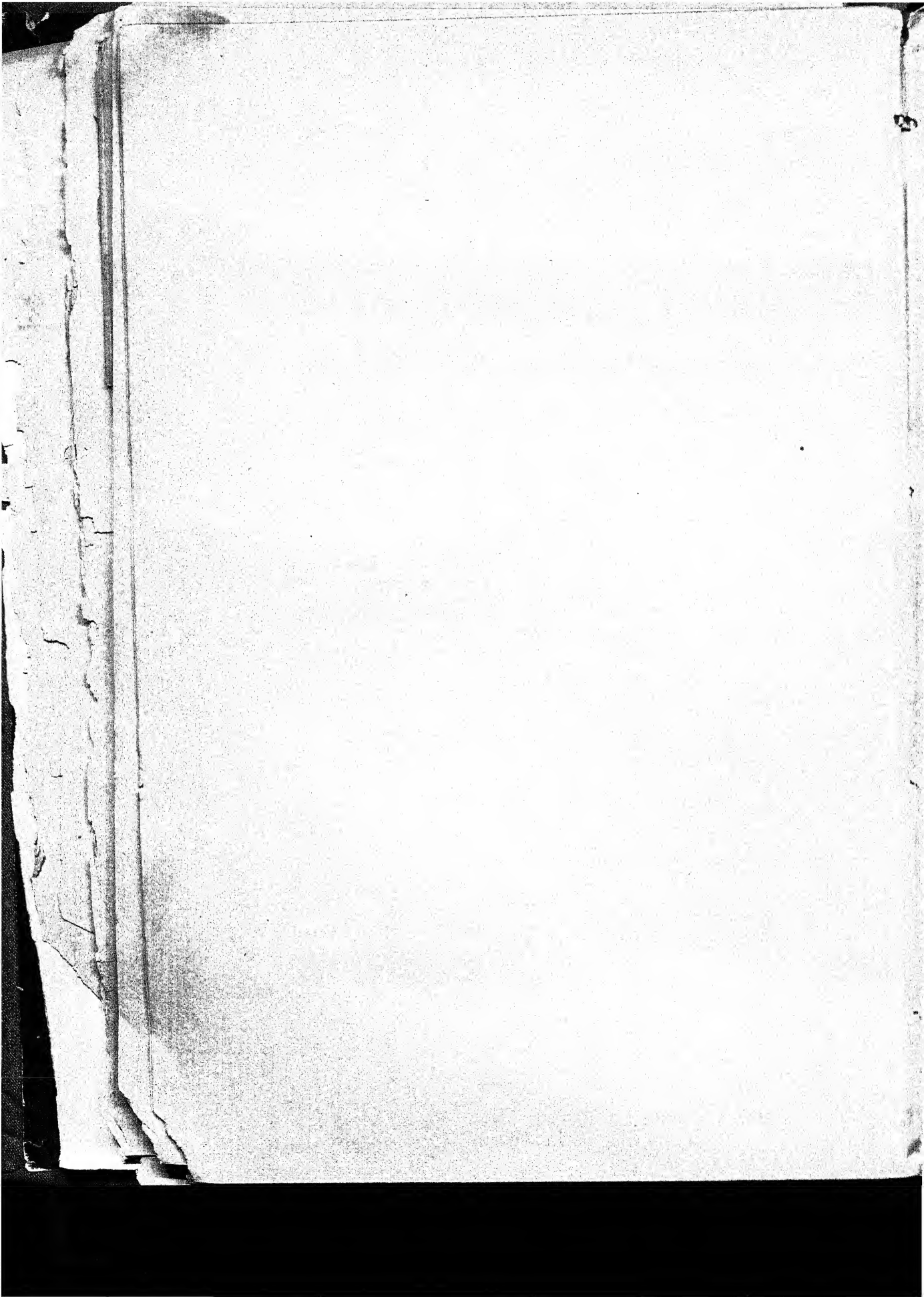
Standards and Guidons of Cavalry are, according to the Queen's Regulations, conformed to a regulation pattern. They are of silk damask, embroidered and fringed with gold, for Dragoon Guards, and of silk for Dragoons, etc. Tassels and cords of crimson and gold. The Royal Crest surmounts the staff or lance.

The Standard is square; the Guidon swallow-tailed. They are crimson (except otherwise ordered), and bear the Royal, or other title, in gold letters on a red ground, within a circle, with the rank of the corps in gold Roman numerals, on crimson in the centre—the whole within a wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks on the same stalk, ensigned with the Imperial Crown. The White horse on a green mount, on a crimson field, in the 1st and 4th compartments, within a scroll; and the rose, thistle, and shamrock conjoined, in the 2nd and 3rd also within a scroll, and, on a field of the Regimental facings.

The principal badge is embroidered in the centre.

Regiments of Lancers and Hussars do not bear Standards, or Guidons.

N.B.—The regimental ciphers and badges of the Cavalry are occasionally shown in the following records as they appear on the "bit-bosses," surmounted by a crown.





The King's cipher within the Garter.

THE 1ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET. DETTINGEN.
WATERLOO. SEVASTOPOL. TAKU FORTS.
PEKIN. SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.

THE Regular Army in England, on the accession of James II. in 1685, consisted of three troops of Life Guards and a regiment of Horse Guards, a regiment of Dragoons, two regiments of Foot Guards, and five of Infantry of the Line—or, about 8,000 of all ranks.

To meet the emergency of Monmouth's Rebellion, troops of Horse and Dragoons, and companies of Infantry, were raised in almost every part of the kingdom, until the Army was increased to 15,000 men.

The first regiment so raised, was styled "The Queen's Regiment of Horse;" and its colonelcy was conferred upon Sir John Lanier. The establishment of the corps was fixed at nine troops, raised respectively by its colonel, by Mr. Legge (brother of the Earl of Dartmouth), Captain Lumley (brother of the Earl of Scarborough), Lord George Hamilton, Captain Staples (previously of the Life Guards), Captains Billingsley, Nedby, Hastings, and Fortrey.

The new regiment signalized its loyalty at the battle of Sedgemoor; and, subsequently, escorted the Duke of Monmouth and other prisoners, from Winchester to London.

The corps was next engaged in a skirmish, in 1689, with the rebels at Forfar.

The following year, it took a prominent part in the memorable

battle of the Boyne; was present at the siege of Limerick; and engaged at Aughrim and in many minor affairs.

In 1695, it was present at Neer Landen, the siege of Namur, and in the skirmishes of Bouaffe and Enghien. (Flanders, 1692-7).

Returning to England, it again proceeded to the Continent, and participated in Marlborough's glorious campaign. The battle of Schellenberg, and affair of Hanef, etc.; and, subsequently, the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, attested the gallantry of the corps. It was also at Liege, Huy, Neer Hesperen, Lisle, Tournay, and Bouchain.

In 1714, the title of the regiment was changed to "The King's Regiment of Horse."

Passing over the rebellion of the Earl of Mar, during which it did its duty, we next find the corps distinguishing itself at the remarkable battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.

In 1746, its name was changed to "The 1st or King's Regiment of Dragoon Guards."¹

In 1759, it took part in the memorable battle of Minden, and in the actions at Bergen and Wetter; and in the three following years, in various battles and skirmishes, including those of Corbach, Warbourg, Kirch Denkern, and Grobenstein, etc. In 1793, it again proceeded to Flanders, and subsequently added to its renown at Prémont, Wilhelmstahl, Villers en Couché, Cateau, and Tournay.

In the following century, the regiment took a brilliant part in the crowning victory of Waterloo; and at a more recent period, in the Crimea, the heavy Cavalry Brigade, under the late General the Hon. Sir J. Y. Scarlett, mustered no finer body of swordsmen.

In 1860, the Anglo-French Expedition to Peking, preceded by the capture of the Taku forts, added an interesting chapter to the regimental annals; and, in 1879, the corps rendered great service in South Africa, when a detachment under Major Marter (now colonel and A.D.C. to the Queen), performed the memorable exploit of capturing the King of the Zulus, after his defeat at Ulundi. No Cavalry has seen more varied service (including about twenty-seven actions, etc.) than the King's Dragoon Guards; but the episodes which add so much interest to the history of the corps are beyond the limits of the present work.

STANDARDS AND BADGES, ETC. *Vide* "The Queen's Regulations," etc.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*; plume, *white*.

Present Station.—*India*.

¹ All the Dragoon Guards originally wore cuirasses.

THE 2ND DRAGOON GUARDS (QUEEN'S BAYS).



The Royal Cipher within the Garter.

LUCKNOW.

THE 2nd Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards, was raised in 1685, by Sir Nicholas Wentworth, Sir John Talbot, Lord Aylesbury, and John Lloyd; and, on the 20th June, was incorporated into the regiment—which bore his name—of Colonel the (second) Earl of Peterborough.

In 1687, it was called "The 3rd Horse." Its name was afterwards changed to "The Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Horse;" and again, in 1727, to "The Queen's Own Royal Regiment of Horse;" and this latter designation it retained until 1746; when, on its establishment being changed to "Dragoons," it became "The 2nd Queen's Bays or 2nd Queen's Regiment of Dragoon Guards," its present designation of "Queen's Bays" having been acquired later on, in 1767, from the circumstance of the Corps being entirely mounted on bay chargers.

This regiment served under William III. in Ireland, and was engaged at the battle of the Boyne, and the sieges of Charlemont, Limerick, Cork, and Kinsale.

In 1694, it proceeded to Flanders, and took part in the sieges of Huy and Namur, besides many other actions, etc.

In 1703, dismounted, it embarked for Portugal, where it obtained horses. During the subsequent campaign it was engaged at the sieges of Valencia de Alcantara, Albuquerque, Alcantara, and Ciudad Rodrigo, besides many skirmishes. It also greatly distinguished itself at the battle of Almanza and Almanara, where the enemy was commanded by the celebrated Duke of Berwick, but was afterwards surprised at Brihuega, made prisoners, and after-

wards exchanged in time to take part against "the Old Pretender" in 1715, and, subsequently in the suppression of the rebellion of 1745.

Embarking for Flanders in 1760, it fought at the battles of Corbach, Warbourg, Wilhelmstahl and Kirch Denkern; and later on at Grobenstein, the siege of Cassel, at Cateau, Tournay, and various skirmishes.

In 1766 "its drummers were replaced by trumpeters."

In 1793, and subsequently, we find it at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, the battle of Tournay and action of Cateau.

In 1809, it was at Flushing.

In 1815 the corps embarked for Flanders, and contributed to the fall of Napoleon. Since then it has seen considerable service in India, and particularly during the revolt of the Bengal Army, and at the famous relief of Lucknow. It proceeded again to India in 1885.

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC.—*Vide* The Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *buff*; plume, *black*.

THE 3RD (PRINCE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.



Plume of the Prince of Wales.



The Red Dragon.



The Rising Sun.

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE.
 MALPLAQUET. TALAVERA. ALBUHERA.
 VITTORIA. PENINSULA.
 ABYSSINIA.

THIS distinguished corps, like the previously-mentioned Dragoon Guards—originally "Cuirassiers"—was raised in June, 1685, for the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion; and after the battle of

Sedgemoor, its six troops were incorporated into a regiment which ranked as the "Fourth Horse."

The first troop was raised by Thomas, Earl of Plymouth (now represented by the Right Hon. Robert George Windsor-Clive, Baron Windsor, a representative likewise of the celebrated Lord Clive), in Worcestershire. The remaining troops were respectively raised by Claude, Earl of Abercorn, in Oxfordshire; by Lord Eyland, at St. Albans; by Lord Grey, in Bedfordshire; and by Lionel Walden, Esq., and Mr. Ambrose Brown, in Huntingdon, and at Dorking in Surrey.

The records of the corps show, that it was in Scotland, in 1689; and, in 1691, in the Netherlands, where it remained until 1695, having, in the meantime, been present at the battles of Steenkirk, Neer Landen, and also at the siege of Namur.

In 1702, it returned to the Continent, where it remained about nine years, during which period, it was present at the sieges of Liege, Venloo, Ruremonde, and Stevenswaret, besides being engaged in many skirmishes. Subsequently, it played a conspicuous part in the victories of Marlborough, at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Wynendale, and Malplaquet, and was present at the battles of Schellenberg and Yoynendede. It was at the siege of Landau, at Huy, and forcing of the French line; at the sieges of Lisle, and Tournay, Douay, Bethune, Aire, St. Kenant, Bouchain, and in the various skirmishes incident to covering operations.

In 1715, having returned to England, it proceeded to Scotland.

In 1746, it was "reduced," according to its records, "to the quality of Dragoons," and styled "The 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

Having again proceeded to the Continent, it did good service at the battles of Bergen, Minden, Corbach, Warbourg, Kirch, Denker, Wilhelmstahl, and Grobenstein, besides the skirmishes of Capeluhaven, Embeck, Foorwohls, and Fulda, etc.

Returning to England in 1765, it received the name of "The Prince of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

In 1793 and 1794, it again appeared on foreign battle-fields, was present at the siege of Valenciennes, at the actions of Premont and Cateau, and at the battle of Tournay, etc.

In 1809, it joined the British force in the Peninsula; and, besides being in reserve at the battles of Busaco and the Pyrenees, it was engaged at Talavera, Albuhera, and Vittoria, at the action of Usagre; in a brilliant skirmish, in 1811, near Badajos, and in

various others during the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the former stronghold, and also in those preceding the battle of Toulouse.

Returning to France on the re-appearance of Napoleon in arms, it joined the army of Wellington, and took part in the memorable advance on Paris.

The year after, its facings were changed to yellow from blue.

More recently, it served in the Abyssinian campaign, under the present Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala.

Of course, it would be impossible in this *résumé* of the records of a corps, with so splendid a battle roll, to do justice to the many gallant exploits performed by it, and which have helped to build up the world-wide reputation of the British cavalry.

In 1885, it went to India.

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *yellow*; plume, *black and red*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 4TH (ROYAL IRISH) DRAGOON GUARDS.



The Harp and Crown.



The Star of St. Patrick.

"Quis separabit."

PENINSULA. BALACLAVA. SEVASTOPOL.
EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THIS is one of the seventeen corps, according to the "Historical Records of the British Army," which derive their origin from the commotions in England, during the first year of the reign of James II. Its first title was "The Duke of Hamilton's Regiment of Horse."

The nucleus of the corps, was a troop of horse, raised in 1685, by the Earl of Arran, heir to the dukedom of Hamilton. A second

troop was then raised by Captain John Parker, "Lieutenant of the Horse Grenadier Guards;" a third followed, at Lichfield, raised by William Baggott, Esq.; a fourth at Grantham, by Thomas Harrington, Esq.; a fifth at Durham, by John Fetherstonhalgh, Esq.; and the sixth at Morpeth, by William Ogle, Esq. Finally, they were incorporated into a regiment of Cuirassiers, and ranked as the Sixth Horse. All the original members of the corps provided their own horses, but the troopers received 2s. 6d. a day, a handsome rate of pay for the period; while the cost of their equipment, horse and man with arms, amounted to no more than £10 19s. 5d. or thereabouts.

In 1688, so much reliance was placed upon the loyalty of this corps, that it was selected by the King, to guard the Queen, and the infant Prince of Wales—afterwards known as the Pretender; but a defection appearing throughout the Army, the regiment was released from this duty.

After the flight of the King, the Prince of Orange conferred the colonelcy of the corps on Colonel Godfrey.

In 1690, on the disbandment of the Fifth Horse in Ireland, the sixth succeeded to its numerical position, and in the following year "Godfrey's Horse," as it was called, embarked for Flanders. Shortly afterwards the regiment greatly distinguished itself in the battles of Steenkirk and Landen; and, besides covering the siege of Namur and making a dashing attack on a French outpost, the peace of Ryswick cut short its career in the field. It then returned to England, and from thence proceeded to Ireland, where, in 1746, it received the name of "The First Irish Horse." In 1788, it was "reduced to the quality of dragoons," and styled "The Fourth Dragoon Guards," and, later on, "The Fourth or Royal Irish Regiment Dragoon Guards."

During the rebellion of 1798, in Ireland, it was frequently engaged, but there is no advantage in dwelling upon the incidents of that period.

In 1811, six troops of the regiment proceeded to Portugal; and after covering operations at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, a gallant skirmish at Leerena, and the advance upon Madrid, it finally retreated to Portugal. From this epoch, the annals of the corps are comparatively uneventful, until 1838, when it had the rare honour of attending the coronation of Her Majesty, who subsequently graciously approved of the corps bearing the Harp and Crown, in addition to the Star of St. Patrick. In the

meantime it is worthy of special notice that this corps had, so early as 1805, established a "St. Patrick's Fund," for supplying a gratuity to soldiers on their discharge after twelve years' membership. In 1813, it established a regimental school.

It only remains to be said, that the gallant corps shared in the glories of "Balaklava," and bears the famous name with that of Sevastopol, amongst its honours; it served in the late Egyptian Campaign, under Lord Wolseley, including the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It returned from Egypt in 1882.

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 5TH (PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.



*"Vestigia nulla retrorsum."*¹

BLLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE. MALPLAQUET.
SALAMANCA. VITTORIA. TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA. BALAKLAVA. SEVASTOPOL.

THE Fifth Dragoon Guards was raised in 1685, equipped as Cuirassiers, and ranked originally as the Seventh Horse. Its six troops were, in that year, raised respectively, by Charles, Earl of Shrewsbury, at Lichfield; by Lord Brudenel at Kingston-on-Thames; by Sir Thomas Grosvenor at Chester; by Roger Pope, Esq., at Bridgnorth; by Mr. Francis Spalding at Bristol, and by the Hon. John D'Arcy.

Passing over the minor events of the campaign, consequent on the Revolution of 1688, in Ireland, this regiment, then called "Coy's Horse," after the name of the colonel appointed by the

¹ The motto of Col. John Hampden's regiment during the Civil War.

Prince of Orange to command it, took part in the battle of the Boyne, where it was stationed on the right wing of the army.

In 1693, William III., ambitious of thwarting the designs of Louis XIV., being engaged in the war of the Confederates, in consequence of the severe loss sustained by the latter at the battle of Landen, ordered "Coy's Horse" to reinforce the Army in the field.

The year after its arrival in the Low Countries, it took part in the covering operations during the siege of Namur: and after a remarkable encounter with the enemy at Enghien, arising from a successful ambuscade, the corps returned to England.

In 1702, three troops proceeded to Holland, and formed part of the force covering the sieges of Venloo, Buremonde, Stevenswaert, and Liege. Subsequently they fought at Hanef, &c. Being joined by three other troops from Ireland, the corps took part in various covering operations, etc. (Huy, Limburg, Landen, Antwerp, Dendermond, Lisle, Tournay, Mons, Douay, Bethune, Aire, and St. Venant, Bouchain, Quesnoy), and also in the following battles and skirmishes—Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and the affairs of Arleux, Wavrechin, &c.

Having returned home, in 1717, its facings were changed from buff to green, and it received the new name of the "2nd Irish Horse," a style which it retained until 1788, when it was altered to that of the "5th Dragoon Guards."

In 1793, it proceeded to Flanders, and was subsequently present at the actions of Prémont, Cateau and Tournay, besides the siege of Landrécies.

Having taken an active part in the suppression of the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, it returned to England; and, in 1804, its title was changed to, the "5th, or Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment of Dragoon Guards."

The regiment subsequently did good service in the Peninsula, including covering the siege of Badajos, action at Llerena, battle of Salamanca, skirmish at Alba de Tormes—admirably described by Napier—siege of Burgos, battles of Vittoria and Toulouse, and other minor affairs.

This gallant corps served throughout the Eastern campaign, and took part in the splendid "Balaklava Charge."

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *dark green*; plume, *red and white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 6TH DRAGOON GUARDS (CARABINIERS).



BLLENHEIM.
RAMILLIES.

OUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET.

SEVASTOPOL.

DELHI.

AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.

THE 6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, or "The Carabiniers" [Carbineers?], was raised, in 1685, by the following gentlemen, and ranked, subsequently, as the Ninth Horse:—Lord Lexington, Sir William Villiers, Robert Byerley, Esq., and Sir John Clobury. The distinguishing colour of the regiment was sea-green, in compliment to Queen Catherine, whose Master of the Horse had been its colonel in the previous reign. The corps was distinguished by the title of "The Queen Dowager's Regiment."

In the following summer, "The Queen Dowager's Cuirassiers," as they were then called, took part in the grand review by the King, on Hounslow Heath.

During the campaign of 1690, and 1691, in Ireland, it was engaged in many actions, sieges and skirmishes, including the memorable battle of the Boyne; and, as a reward for its gallantry, it obtained the honorary title of "The Carabiniers" or "The King's Carabiniers," but without any precedence in the Army—in which, it may be observed, that it first ranked as "The 9th Horse," and then as "The 8th Horse."

Proceeding to the Netherlands in 1692, the corps was present at the following battles, sieges and skirmishes:—Steenkirk, Neer, Landen and Namur; and again proceeding to Holland, in 1702, at those of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, Liege, Huy, Limburg, Schellenberg, Blenheim, Landau, Helixem, Ramillies, Ostend, Oudenarde, Lisle, Tournay, Malplaquet, Mons, Douay, Bethune St. Venant, Aire, Arleux, Bouchain, Quesnoy.

In 1746, it was styled "The Third Irish Horse," or "The Carabiniers."

In 1760, again embarking for the Continent, it served in the subsequent campaign, including the actions, etc., of Wolfshagen, Warbourg, Werl, Kirch Denkern; Stradtberg, Immenhausen, and Groebenstein.

In 1788, its name was changed to "6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards, or the Carabiniers."

In 1793, it again proceeded to Flanders, and was subsequently engaged at Landrécies, and the battle of Tournay.

In 1807, having proceeded to South America, it participated in the attack on Buenos Ayres.

It was serving at home during the Peninsula War; and its next "red-letter day," was that of Her Majesty's coronation, in 1838, at which august ceremony, it was present on duty.

Subsequently, it served throughout the Crimean War; during the Sepoy revolt; at the siege of Delhi, etc., and—again proceeding in 1877 to India—in the Afghan campaign of 1879-80.

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings, *white*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 7TH (PRINCESS ROYAL'S) DRAGOON GUARDS.



BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES.
OUDENARDE.

MALPLAQUET. DETTINGEN.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7.

EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

THE origin of the 7th, or "Princess Royal's Dragoon Guards," has been traced to the Protestant zeal of the Earl of Devonshire, who, on the landing of the Prince of Orange in England (5th November,

1688), proceeded to Derby, where, having assembled the Mayor and Commonalty, he read to them the Prince's declaration, and also another declaration, made by himself and partisans, that they "would, to their utmost, defend the Protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the subject."

The Princess Anne (afterwards Queen Anne), having fled from London on the night of the 25th November, 1688, towards Nottingham, the Earl of Devonshire, who then held the castle, on learning that there was a design to intercept her Royal Highness, marched out with his troops of horse, met her on the way, and conducted her to the castle in safety. Subsequently, when the Princess left Nottingham, to meet her husband, Prince George of Denmark, at Oxford, the Earl again escorted her.

At length, the Prince of Orange having assumed the reins of government, his Highness was so well satisfied with the conduct of the Earl, who, with his followers, had "hazarded their lives in the cause of liberty and the Reformed Church," that he commissioned him to raise a regiment of horse for "permanent service," which, being done, the corps was known as "The Earl of Devonshire's Regiment." It was equipped as Cuirassiers, and ranked as the Tenth Horse.

In 1690, the Earl of Devonshire was succeeded in the colonelcy by a son of the celebrated Duke de Schomberg, and so the regiment acquired the appellation of "Schomberg's Horse."

At the Battle of the Boyne, led by the Count de Schomberg, the cavalry—each trooper of his own corps wearing a green branch in his hat—forced the fords at Slane Bridge. Apprised of his son's success on the right, the Duke of Schomberg pushed forward the centre, but, on passing the river, fell mortally wounded. Much of the glory of the victory was due to Schomberg's Horse.

In 1691, the command of the corps was assumed by the Duke of Leinster, and as "Leinster's Horse" it proceeded, in 1692, to join the Confederate Army in the Netherlands, but did not arrive in time to take part in the battle of Steenkirk. The corps then ranked as the Eighth Horse, in consequence of the disbandment of two senior regiments, and was generally quartered at Ghent.

In 1693, it was engaged in the skirmishes of D'Otignies and Pont-à-Tresein; and, in 1695, in another near Bruges, and also in covering the siege of Namur.

Returning to England in 1697, in 1702 it again proceeded to the

Continent, and was part of the force which covered the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, and Liege.

Meantime, Charles, Duke of Schomberg, having died of wounds in Italy, Meinhardt, Duke of Leinster, succeeded his brother in the title, and, in consequence, this corps resumed its earlier title of Schomberg's Horse, and continued to be distinguished by it throughout the brilliant campaign of Marlborough. It supported the infantry in storming the heights of Schellenberg, and was engaged subsequently at Blenheim, Ramillies, Malplaquet, and Oudenarde; likewise at the siege of Landau, and in forcing the French lines at Neer Hesperen and Helixem; at the capture at Antwerp and Dendermond; covering the siege of Lisle and Tournay; forcing the passage of the Scheldt, and of the French lines at Arleux; besides covering the siege of Douay, Bethune, St. Venant and Aire, Bouchain and Quesnoy.

Having returned home, in 1742, it again proceeded to Flanders, and greatly distinguished itself, as "Ligonier's Horse," under the eye of that gallant monarch, George II., at the battle of Dettingen, and afterwards at Fontenoy.

On its return to England in 1745, it was engaged in a skirmish on Clifton Moor, with the rearguard of the rebel force under Lord George Murray.

A year later Ligonier's regiment ranked as the 4th Horse, and was usually designated "The 4th Irish Horse," and sometimes "The Black Horse."

On its return to the Continent, in 1760, it was present at the battle of Warbourg, and the previous skirmish of Wolfshagen. In the following year, it was engaged at Kirch Denkern, at Stratberg, and at Immenhausen. In 1762, it was at the battle of Grobenstein, and in the following year returned home.

In 1788, its title was changed to "The 7th, or Princess Royal's Regiment of Dragoon Guards;" and, ten years later on, it assisted in the suppression of the Irish rebellion, from which period, to the year 1840, it was employed at home. In 1846 and 1847, the corps saw considerable service in South Africa; and again, in 1882, when it was engaged in Egypt, at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and the preceding combat of Kassassin. The corps went to India in 1884.

STANDARDS AND BADGES.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *black*; plume, *black and white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 1ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS.



The Crest of England within the Garter.

"Spectemur agendo."

DETTINGEN.
PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
BALAKLAVA. SEVASTOPOL.

THE 1st, or "The Royal Regiment of Dragoons,"¹ originated in a troop of Cuirassiers which was formed in 1661, on the marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta Catherine, of Portugal; and, under the command of the Earl of Peterborough was, with other troops, despatched to garrison the important city of Tangier, which, with the island of Bombay, formed part of the Princess's dowry.

During 1662, and 1663, frequent encounters took place between the English and the Moors, amongst rocky fastnesses, woods, or in the open plain; and on one of these occasions, later on (1664), the troopers, led by Captain Witham, attacked and routed a party of the Moorish Army from Fez, then besieging the fortress, and captured their red standard. These combats continued from time to time, until the corps returned to England, in 1684. In the meantime, however, in 1680, having received these additional troops, it fought with great bravery in a fiercely-contested battle with the Moors, on 27th September, 1680.

In 1684, the "Tangier Horse," as it was then called, was constituted the "Royal Regiment of Dragoons," and, at the same time, each troop was furnished with a crimson standard, or guidon,

¹ At first styled "The King's Own," etc.

with the following devices embroidered upon them (according to the record):—

“On the standard of the Colonel’s Troop—the king’s cipher and crown.

“On the Lieutenant-colonel’s—the rays of the sun, proper, crowned, issuing out of a cloud proper—a badge used by the Black Prince.

“The First Troop—the top of a beacon crowned, or, with flames of fire, ppr.—a badge of Henry V.

“The Second Troop—two ostrich feathers (in saltire), crowned, argent—a badge of Henry VI.

“The Third Troop—a rose and pomegranate, impaled, leafed and slipped, vert—a badge of Henry VII. (Queen Mary I.)

“The Fourth Troop—A phoenix in flames, ppr.—a badge of Queen Elizabeth’s” (Jane Seymour’s badge was, a phoenix rising from a castle, between two roses).

The regiment served at the battle of Sedgemoor, and was afterwards at the battle of the Boyne, and subsequent skirmishes.

In 1694, it proceeded to the Netherlands, and, previous to its return in 1697, was present at the siege of Namur, and engaged in a skirmish at Mechaine.

Returning to Holland in 1702, it took part in all the operations of that campaign, including the sieges of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert and Liege, Bon, Huy, and Limburg, down to the close of 1703, when it proceeded to Portugal, for the purpose of joining the force destined to make the attempt to place the Archduke Charles on the Spanish throne, and which proved abortive, partly through the misconduct of the Portuguese commissaries, &c., and partly through the talents of the Duke of Berwick, who commanded the enemy.

Under the Earl of Peterborough, however, the regiment maintained its high character, was present at the capture of Valencia di Alcantara, and Albuquerque, Barcelona, the relief of St. Mattheo, the battles of Almanza, Almanara, and Saragossa, besides minor affairs; but, ultimately, with others that held by the lost cause, it was compelled, when ammunition had failed, to surrender to an overwhelming force of the enemy, or troops of King Philip, at Brihuega, in Castile.

Subsequently, in the rebellion of 1715, it was engaged at Preston.

In 1719, a part of the corps was at the capture of Vigo.

In 1743, it again embarked for the continent, and was at the actions of Camp de César, Prémont, Villers en Couché, Cateau, and Tournay.

Subsequently, the regiment was present at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, the expedition of St. Maloes and Cherbourg (1758), the battles and skirmishes of Warbourg, Campen, Wilhelmstahl, Kirch Denkern, Eimbeck, Foorwohle, and Grobenstein.

Embarking for Portugal in 1809, it served gloriously throughout the Peninsula War, including the battles, sieges, and skirmishes of Pombal, Quinta de Torre, Pecoloo, Redinha, Casal Nova, Sernadilla, Alverca, Sabugal, Fort Conception, Fuentes d'Onor, Barba del Puerco, Aldea de Ponte, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Llera, Meguilla, &c., Arguilla, Vittoria, Pampeluna, Toulouse; and, finally, its gallantry was conspicuous at the crowning victory of Waterloo.

It is worthy of note that the Royal Dragoons held the post of honour in rear of the line of march, covering the retirement on the celebrated lines of Torres Vedras, in 1810.

At a later period, it distinguished itself greatly during the Crimean campaign, and particularly at the famous charge at Balaklava.

The regiment bears on its guidons, as a regimental badge, an "Eagle," in commemoration of the eagle and colour of the 105th Regiment of French Infantry, captured by the corps at Waterloo. This standard was thus inscribed, in capitals:—"I. L'EMPEREUR NAPOLEON, AU 105^{ME} REGIMENT D'INFANTERIE DE LIGNE." "II. JENÀ, ECKMUHL, ESSLING, WAGRAM."

STANDARDS AND BADGES.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*; plume, *black*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 2ND DRAGOONS (ROYAL SCOTS
GREYS).

"Second to none."

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES.
OUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET. DETTINGEN.
WATERLOO.
BALAKLAVA. SEVASTOPOL.

THIS distinguished corps was raised during the commotions in Scotland, consequent upon the attempt to establish Episcopacy in that kingdom, and springs from two troops of Dragoons, raised in 1678, and added to the regular Army. The first troop was commanded by Lieutenant-General Thomas Dalzell, and the second by Lord Charles Murray. In the same year, a third troop was raised, the command of which was given to Mr. Francis Stuart of the Life Guards, and a grandson of the Earl of Bothwell. In the following year, the three troops were engaged with the Covenanters, in the affair of Drumclog; subsequently, at Bothwell Bridge; and, in 1680, at Ayre-Moss.

In 1681, three additional troops having been raised, the six were constituted "The Royal Regiment of Scots Dragoons." In this year it was commanded by Colonel Graham, the celebrated Claverhouse.

In 1685, the regiment was engaged at "Stone Dyke Park," against the rebels commanded by Sir John Cochran; and, during the two following years, in "chastising" the Nonconformists or Covenanters.

In 1688, a detachment of the corps, by order of the Government, devastated the lands of Macdonald of Keppoch, who had violated the peace against Macintosh of that ilk. Subsequently, in 1689-90, it was engaged in skirmishes near the Spey, at Cromdale, and at Abergeldie.

In 1694, it embarked, with eight troops, for the Netherlands, and was present at the siege of Namur. Three years later on, it returned to Scotland, and, in the spring of 1702, it again embarked for the Continent. In the journals of the period, the corps is sometimes styled "The Grey Dragoons," and also "The Scots Regiment of White Horses." It was only, however, after William III. had ascended the throne, that any official attention was paid to the colour of cavalry horses.

In 1702-3, the regiment was at the siege of Venloo, Ruremonde, Stevenswaert, capture of Liege, and sieges of Bonn, Huy, and Limburg. It first received the name of "Scots Greys" at this period.

In 1704, it was at Schellenberg, and contributed to the great victory of Blenheim—also covering the siege of Landau.

In 1705, it was engaged at Neer-Hespen and Helixem, and, in the following year, at the battle of Ramillies.

In 1707, it was styled "The Royal Regiment of North British Dragoons," and was engaged at Meldert.

From 1708 to 1711, it was engaged at the following battles, sieges, and skirmishes:—Oudenarde, Lisle, Tournay, Malplaquet, Mons, Pont-à-Vendin, Douay, Pont-à-Rache, Bethune, Aire, St. Venant, and Bouchain.

In 1713, it obtained rank as "2nd Dragoons," and returned to England, and thence to Scotland, where, in 1715, it was engaged against the rebels at Kinross, Dunfermline, Dunblane, and Glenshill.

Having returned to Flanders, in 1742, in the following year, it fought under George II. at Dettingen, and, at Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Val [1745-47.]

In 1755, a "light troop" was added to the corps, and "employed against the French coast" (having been "instructed in the Prussian exercise") under Charles Duke of Marlborough, in 1758, at St. Maloes, and at the capture of Cherbourg.

The same year, "the Greys" passed over to Germany, and, in the following year, under the orders of Duke of Brunswick, they took the field, and were present at the battles of Bergen and Minden, and, subsequently, at the actions of Warbourg, Wilhelmstahl, Kirch

Denkern, and Grobenstein, besides skirmishes at Zierenberg, Eschershausen, Eimbeck, and Foorwohle. Having returned to England in 1763, the "light troop" was disbanded.

In 1793, having joined the Army on the Continent, it was présent at the sieges of Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Landrécies, the battle of Tournay, and retreat into Germany.

Its next appearance in the field was not until 1815, in which year, at the battle of Waterloo, it covered itself with glory, and won the distinction of the eagle, which it bears on its guidons, in commemoration of the eagle and colours of the 45th Regiment of French Infantry which it captured in that crowning victory.

These trophies are precisely the same as those captured by "The Royal Dragoons" on the same occasion, with the exception of the inscriptions, which are on the one standard—"Austerlitz," "Jena," "Friedland," "Essling," and "Wagram"; and on the other—"L'Empereur au 45^{me} Regiment d'Infanterie de Ligne."

The corps distinguished itself in the Crimea, and especially at Balaklava.

The following particulars of the services of the "Scots Greys," in our Continental wars, may justify a deviation from the rule of brevity generally observed throughout this compilation.

At Schellenberg the regiment was dismounted, and took part in the conflict as infantry, helping to storm the trenches and drive the French and Bavarians across the Danube.

At Ramillies (1706) the Scots Greys, with two other dragoon regiments, and the battalions of Churchill and Mordaunt, were posted on the heights of Foulz. At the opening of the battle, the two infantry corps, descending from the heights, encountered the French infantry, whom they drove into a morass, where the greater part of them perished. The cavalry regiments, at the same time, passed the morass, and attacking the enemy's left, overthrew his cavalry, and several battalions of foot. The Greys then charged right through the village of Antreglize, sabring the French infantry. Emerging from the village, they dashed into the French Régiment du Roi, which at once surrendered with its arms and colours. Posting a guard over their prisoners, the Greys turned to pursue the retiring enemy, when an attempt was made by the captives to regain their arms.

Amongst the wounded at Ramillies was found to be a woman. Her name was Mrs. Christian Davies, and her life and adventures were subsequently published.

She stated that she was a native of Ireland, and that her husband having entered the army, she assumed male attire, and went in search of him; but not meeting with him, she enlisted into a regiment of foot, from which she, in 1702, exchanged into the Scots Greys; in 1704 she was wounded in the leg, at Schellenberg. After the battle of Blenheim, being sent to escort some French prisoners to Holland, she met with her husband, who was serving in the 1st Foot. Making herself known to him, the two passed as brothers until after the battle of Ramillies, when her sex was discovered.

"I escaped," she says, in her narrative, "unhurt, though in the hottest part of the battle, till the French were entirely defeated, when an unlucky shell from a steeple, on which they had planted some mortars, struck the back part of my head and fractured the skull. I was carried to Meldre, but I did not recover in less than ten weeks. No sooner had they discovered my sex, but they acquainted Brigadier Preston that his pretty dragoon (for so I was called) was a woman. The news spread far and near, and reaching my Lord John Hayes' ear, he came to see me, as did my former comrades; and my lord called for my husband. He gave a satisfactory account of our first acquaintance, marriage and situation, with the manner of his having entered the service, and my resolution to go in search of him. My lord seemed very well entertained, and ordered that my pay should be continued while under cure. When his lordship heard that I was well enough to go abroad, he generously sent me a parcel of linen. Brigadier Preston made me a present of a handsome silk gown; every one of our officers contributed what was requisite for the dress of my sex, and dismissed me from the service with a handsome compliment."

Mrs. Davies remained with the army, and became the regimental sutler. She was useful in obtaining information, and on one occasion, both herself and pack-horse were made prisoners. After the peace of Utrecht, she returned to England, and Queen Anne allowed her a pension of a shilling a day. She died in 1739, and was buried with military honours in the ground belonging to Chelsea Hospital.

In 1742, the Scots Greys were reviewed on Kew Green, by George II., previous to their departure for Flanders.

In June of the following year, the French crossed the Maine at Dettingen, and attacked the allies, who were commanded by King George in person.

The enemy commenced action with a heavy fire, which was followed by a series of cavalry charges against various parts of our line. The Greys were placed in support of a body of infantry, and were for some time inactive; but, at length, they were led by Sir James Campbell, their colonel, against a line of cuirassiers. The gallant Scots broke through their antagonists' ranks, riding them over, and pursuing them to the rear of their own lines. They next rode at a body of their old opponents, the French Life Guards. The conflict was short. When it was over, the French were flying, pursued by the Scots, who captured a magnificent silk standard, one of the first of its kind ever taken by our troops; a fact which, coupled with the overthrow of the *élite* of the French cavalry, so pleased George II., that, after the battle, he nominated Colonel Campbell a Knight of the Bath.

At Waterloo, when, after directing the attack against Hougomont, Napoleon commenced to mass his troops for a heavy attack upon La Haye Sainte, Wellington ordered up fresh troops to the threatened point, among them being Ponsonby's brigade of heavy cavalry, consisting of the 1st Royal Scots Greys, and Inniskilling Dragoons.

The Belgian troops composing our first line, no sooner saw d'Erlon's grenadiers coming on, than they broke, and fled. Pressing forward, the French opened such a heavy fire on the nearest regiments, that they began to give ground. Picton seeing this, immediately reinforced them with Pack's brigade, consisting of the Royal Scots, 42nd, 44th, and 92nd regiments, which poured in such a heavy and well-directed fire, that the enemy were, in turn, forced to recoil. At the same moment, Ponsonby's brigade burst through the hedge which concealed them, and charged with irresistible fury. As they rode through the intervals which the foot regiments opened to allow their passage, the Highlanders, breaking from their ranks, caught hold of the stirrups of the Greys, and, joining in the wild shout of "Scotland for ever!" charged with them. The French infantry fell by dozens beneath the sabres, while many, dropping their arms, threw themselves on the ground, crying for quarter.

In this first charge, two thousand prisoners were taken, together with the eagle of the 45th French infantry; the latter was captured by Sergeant Ewart, after a desperate combat, in which, after cutting down the bearer of it, he was attacked successively by a Polish lancer and a foot-soldier, both of whom he slew. For this feat he most deservedly received a commission.

Napoleon, who had been watching their charge with admiration, sent a brigade of cuirassiers and lancers at them, and during the retreat, which the tired dragoons and their blown horses were compelled to make, they lost heavily, and were only saved from utter destruction by Vandeleur's brigade.

The long peace that followed in Europe afforded the Scots Greys no field for the display of their prowess; but, at length, we find them in the Crimea, where they shared the renown of the charge at Balaklava.

At Balaklava the Greys fought nobly. Early on the morning of the 25th October, 1854, the Russian field-army, under General Liprandi, made an attempt to force the position held by the allies at Balaklava; and, as a preliminary step, an attack was made on the chain of redoubts on the Causeway Heights.

The redoubts captured, large masses of Russian cavalry, supported by a powerful artillery, commenced to pour over the ridge into the South Valley; and it was to check their advance that the heavy brigade, composed of those old comrades of Waterloo—the Royals, Greys, and Inniskillings, together with the 5th Dragoon Guards—were sent forward. The attack was commenced by the Greys and Inniskillings.

The Russian cavalry, which has been variously estimated at from 2,000 to 3,500 strong, came pouring down the ridge in a dense column. The Greys and Inniskillings, who were under Brigadier Scarlett, did not muster more than 300. On seeing our dragoons, the dense column of Russian cavalry halted, while the British charged. Many of the Greys cut their way right through the column, and then back again. In the midst of this severe struggle, the Royals, and the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards rode boldly at the flanks of the Russians, making the heavy mass waver, and giving a short breathing space to the Scots Greys and Inniskillings.

Then, high above the din, a tremendous voice was heard shouting, "Rally—the Greys!" It was the adjutant, Lieutenant Miller. One or two officers cut their way to him, and helped him in his endeavours; and the men, hearing his voice, and beholding his towering form high above the enemy, who surrounded him, struggled hard to reach him, and, forming round him, cleared a space, and at length managed to form up once more, and again attack the Russians. At this moment a fresh squadron of

Inniskillings, under Captain Hunt, dashing in on the left of the enemy, the latter wavered, and fled.

"Greys! gallant Greys!" said Sir Colin Campbell, uncovering, as he rode up, a little later on; "I am sixty-one years old, and if I were young again, I should be proud to be in your ranks!"

STANDARDS AND BADGES. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

N.B.—It is permitted to wear the *Bearskin*, instead of helmet, for capturing the colours of the *Régiment du Roi* at Ramilles.

THE 3RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS.



The White Horse within a Cartel.

"Nec aspera terrent."

DETTINGEN.	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	
CABUL, 1842.	MOODKEE.	FEROZESHAH.
SOBRAON.	PUNJAUB.	
CHILLIANWALLAH.	GOOJERAT.	

THE Third (King's Own) Hussars, according to Cannon's Records, and Captain Kauntze's History of the Corps, was raised in 1685, after the suppression of Monmouth's rebellion, by the Duke of Somerset, under an order from the King, and styled "The Queen Consort's Regiment of Dragoons;" and amongst the officers first posted to it was "Colonel Alexander Cannon," from a regiment of foot in the Dutch service, who, in 1687, on the retirement of the Duke of Somerset, succeeded to the command.

In 1688, on the landing of the Prince of Orange at Torbay, part of the regiment joined his standard.

On the accession of William and Mary, and until 1692, the corps

was styled "Leveson's Dragoons," after the colonel of that name who had succeeded Cannon.

In 1690, besides being engaged in several skirmishes, Leveson's Horse (with the Sixth Inniskillings) rendered conspicuous service at the battle of the Boyne; and, on returning to England, Lord Fairfax succeeded to the command.

Proceeding to the Continent, the regiment served at the siege of Namur; but when Dixmunde surrendered to the French, "it became prisoners of war," but rejoined the British Army the same year.

In 1697, one of its squadrons had a combat with the French Carabiniers. Returning to England at the peace of Ryswick, in 1696, the corps next saw active service, under the Duke of Ormond, in the expedition to Cadiz in 1702. Attacked by Spanish cavalry, the latter were put to flight, and, subsequently, the regiment participated in the attack on Vigo, and capture of the Spanish fleet.

In 1706, it formed part of the expedition under Earl Rivers, and in the following year distinguished itself at the unfortunate battle of Almanza.

On the accession of George I., the corps was styled "The King's Own Dragoons."

In 1715, it was at the battle of Sheriff Muir; after which many changes occurred in the establishment of the corps; in 1742, it proceeded to Flanders, and displayed conspicuous gallantry at the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy.

Returning home, it took part in the affair of Clifton Moor and the battle of Culloden.

In 1758, its light troop formed part of the expedition that resulted in the capture of Cherbourg; but this troop was disbanded in 1763. In 1766, drummers were replaced by trumpeters.

In 1809, the regiment embarked for Holland; served at Walcheren and Flushing; returned to England the same year, and, in 1811, embarking for the Peninsula, it was subsequently engaged in the following battles, sieges, and skirmishes—Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Llerena, Almaraz, St. Christobal, Castrillos, Salamanca, Burgos, Estepar, Vittoria, Pampeluna, La Mosquiere, and Toulouse.

In 1815, it formed part of the Army of Occupation in France; and, in 1818, was constituted "Light Dragoons."

In 1837, it embarked for India,—served in the expedition to Afghanistan and forcing of the Khyber Pass, action at Tezeen, occupation of Cabul, and release of the British captives, and capture of

Istalif. It then joined "the Army of Reserve," and served in the Khytul Expedition.

In 1845, as part of the Army of the Sutlej, it displayed its traditional gallantry at the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

In 1848, it joined the Army of the Punjab, and again distinguished itself at Ramnuggur, Sadoolapore, and Chillianwalla (where Lieut.-Colonel Walter Unett's gallantry was conspicuous), and at Goojerat.

On the termination of the Punjab Campaign, the farewell order of the Cavalry Brigadier thus refers to the 3rd Dragoons, and to their badge, the White Horse of Hanover—derived from George II.—"They will be hailed [on their return to England] by their country for their gallant and meritorious deeds, and they can point to their standards and show them the White Horse, with the names of Cabool, Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Sobraon, Sadoolapore [not, however, authorised to be borne], Chillianwalla, and Goojerat, inscribed as a harvest of laurels gained by their valorous conduct in India."

"The White Horse of Hanover," so-called, is the third charge on the Royal escutcheon of that kingdom, and is emblazoned—"Gules, a horse *courant*, argent" and not *salient*, as on the bit-boss of this corps.

The regiment became Hussars in 1861. It went to Bombay in 1868, and returned home in 1879.

BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings, *scarlet*; busby bag, garter, *blue*; plume, *white*.
Vide Dress Regulations.

THE 4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.



DETTINGEN.	TALavera.	ALBUHERA.
	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	AFGHANISTAN.
GHUZNEE.	ALMA.	BALAKLAVA.
INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.	

THE 4th Queen's Own Hussars was raised in 1685, under the following circumstances. On the defeat of the Rebel Army at Sedgemoor, the Royal forces were reduced, with the exception of fifty-seven troops of horse, constituting nine regiments of cuirassiers, with one independent troop of light horse, five troops of dragoons which were "added to the Royals," and six, formed into a regiment under Colonel Hamilton. Previous to this period, the cavalry had consisted of heavy-armed cuirassiers, on powerful horses; but the need for light cavalry being now felt, a Royal Warrant was issued, to raise another regiment of dragoons. Accordingly, eight troops were raised, respectively, by the Hon. John Berkeley, Thomas Maxwell, Sir James Phillips, Sir Hugh Middleton, Oliver St. George, Robert Withe, Hugh Wyndham, John Baptist, and Baron de Mole. These being constituted a regiment, under the distinguished title of "The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Dragoons," the command of it was given to Colonel the Hon. John Berkeley, by commission dated 17th July, 1685.

In 1689, the new corps was sent to Scotland, where it was twice engaged with the rebel forces; and, in 1692, embarked for Flanders. Between this period and 1697, when it returned to England, it was distinguished at the battles of Steenkirk and Landen, besides being with the covering force at the siege of Namur, and having, as dismounted dragoons, at Rouselaer, defeated a detachment of the French Army.

In 1706, a portion of the corps (then known as Essex's Dragoons)

proceeded, under Earl Rivers, to the Peninsula; and, in the following year, at the battle of Almanza, suffered a heavy loss. Returning to England, it took part in the expedition of 1708, against Cherbourg.

On the death of the Earl of Essex, in 1710, a dispute having arisen as to the bestowal of the vacant colonelcy, between the Masham and Marlborough court factions, it was ultimately decided in favour of the latter, when Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Lord Cobham, was appointed to the command, but was shortly afterwards superseded by Major-General Evans, under whom the corps did good service, and particularly, at the action near Dunblane, during the rebellion of 1715.

In 1742, it embarked for Flanders, shared in the glories of Dettingen, but distinguished itself even more in fighting its way out of an ambushade at Melle (Pas du Méfle):

In 1747, the corps again embarked for the Continent, and served under the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Val, where it captured several French standards.

In 1788, it was styled "The Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons."

In 1809, it proceeded to Portugal, and thence to Spain. It was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and occupation of the famous lines of Torres Vedras, where its patrols, under Sergeant Beardmore and Sergeant Shepherd, performed two brilliant exploits. Briefly, it served also at the sieges of Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Burgos, and was engaged in the following battles and actions:—Los Santos, Albuhera, Usagre, Llerena, Salamanca, Vittoria, The Pyrenees, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

On its return to England, it was constituted a corps of "Light Dragoons," and clothed in blue; and, in 1821, embarked for India. In 1832, its uniform was again scarlet, and, subsequently, the facings were altered to green, from pale yellow.

In 1838, commenced those disturbances in Afghanistan which have continued until the present day. The Queen's Own Light Dragoons had now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves on a new field; and, forming part of "The Army of the Indus," under Lord Keane, contributed to the restoration of the dethroned Shah Soojah ool Moolk to his dominions, and at the same time won for its standards the legend of "Ghuznee."

On its return to England in 1842, it resumed the blue uniform.

On the breaking out of the Russian War, the corps embarked for the Crimea, where, it is almost superfluous to say, at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, it nobly sustained its unsullied reputa-

THE 4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.



DETTINGEN.	TALavera.	ALBUHERA.
	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	AFGHANISTAN.
GHUZNEE.	ALMA.	BALAKLAVA.
INKERMAN.		SEVASTOPOL.

THE 4th Queen's Own Hussars was raised in 1685, under the following circumstances. On the defeat of the Rebel Army at Sedgemoor, the Royal forces were reduced, with the exception of fifty-seven troops of horse, constituting nine regiments of cuirassiers, with one independent troop of light horse, five troops of dragoons which were "added to the Royals," and six, formed into a regiment under Colonel Hamilton. Previous to this period, the cavalry had consisted of heavy-armed cuirassiers, on powerful horses; but the need for light cavalry being now felt, a Royal Warrant was issued, to raise another regiment of dragoons. Accordingly, eight troops were raised, respectively, by the Hon. John Berkeley, Thomas Maxwell, Sir James Phillips, Sir Hugh Middleton, Oliver St. George, Robert Withe, Hugh Wyndham, John Baptist, and Baron de Mole. These being constituted a regiment, under the distinguished title of "The Princess Anne of Denmark's Regiment of Dragoons," the command of it was given to Colonel the Hon. John Berkeley, by commission dated 17th July, 1685.

In 1689, the new corps was sent to Scotland, where it was twice engaged with the rebel forces; and, in 1692, embarked for Flanders. Between this period and 1697, when it returned to England, it was distinguished at the battles of Steenkirk and Landen, besides being with the covering force at the siege of Namur, and having, as dismounted dragoons, at Rouselaer, defeated a detachment of the French Army.

In 1706, a portion of the corps (then known as Essex's Dragoons)

proceeded, under Earl Rivers, to the Peninsula; and, in the following year, at the battle of Almanza, suffered a heavy loss. Returning to England, it took part in the expedition of 1708, against Cherbourg.

On the death of the Earl of Essex, in 1710, a dispute having arisen as to the bestowal of the vacant colonelcy, between the Masham and Marlborough court factions, it was ultimately decided in favour of the latter, when Sir Richard Temple, afterwards Lord Cobham, was appointed to the command, but was shortly afterwards superseded by Major-General Evans, under whom the corps did good service, and particularly, at the action near Dunblane, during the rebellion of 1715.

In 1742, it embarked for Flanders, shared in the glories of Dettingen, but distinguished itself even more in fighting its way out of an ambushade at Melle (Pas du Mése):

In 1747, the corps again embarked for the Continent, and served under the Duke of Cumberland at the battle of Val, where it captured several French standards.

In 1788, it was styled "The Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons."

In 1809, it proceeded to Portugal, and thence to Spain. It was present at the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and occupation of the famous lines of Torres Vedras, where its patrols, under Sergeant Beardmore and Sergeant Shepherd, performed two brilliant exploits. Briefly, it served also at the sieges of Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Burgos, and was engaged in the following battles and actions:—Los Santos, Albuhera, Usagre, Llerena, Salamanca, Vittoria, The Pyrenees, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

On its return to England, it was constituted a corps of "Light Dragoons," and clothed in blue; and, in 1821, embarked for India. In 1832, its uniform was again scarlet, and, subsequently, the facings were altered to green, from pale yellow.

In 1838, commenced those disturbances in Afghanistan which have continued until the present day. The Queen's Own Light Dragoons had now an opportunity of distinguishing themselves on a new field; and, forming part of "The Army of the Indus," under Lord Keane, contributed to the restoration of the dethroned Shah Soojah ool Moolk to his dominions, and at the same time won for its standards the legend of "Ghuznee."

On its return to England in 1842, it resumed the blue uniform.

On the breaking out of the Russian War, the corps embarked for the Crimea, where, it is almost superfluous to say, at the Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, it nobly sustained its unsullied reputa-

tion. But it would be impossible to narrate in a brief space the details of its prowess, as recorded by Russell, Kinglake, and the other historians of that momentous struggle.

This gallant corps happens not to have a distinctive badge; but, with a view to preserving uniformity in this series, the "bit-boss" is given.

It went to Bombay in 1867, and returned home from Bengal, 1878. Since the corps became Hussars, the words on the Garter now are, "THE QUEEN'S OWN HUSSARS."

BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby bag, *yellow*; plume, *scarlet*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 5TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS.



The Harp and Crown.

"Quis separabit."

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET. SUAKIN, 1885.

THE history of the 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, in the olden time, is to be traced along with that of others, and more particularly the Sixth (Inniskilling) Dragoons, through the continental campaigns of Marlborough and King George II., when it was known as the Royal Irish Dragoons. Meantime, in December, 1688, the citizens of Inniskilling, having elected Gustavus Hamilton, their Governor, prepared to espouse the cause of William of Orange, and accordingly, with the object of raising the siege of Londonderry, obtained a commission from William, on which they raised a regiment of dragoons "of twelve" troops, commanded by Colonel Wynne, which

subsequently received the title of "5th Royal Irish Dragoons," and, still more recently (1858), "The 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers."¹

During the wars of the Allies, in the earlier part of the eighteenth century, this corps acquired great renown, and particularly distinguished itself under Marlborough, at Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. It went to India in 1863, and returned in 1874. Recently, for its services in the Soudan Campaign, it has been granted the device of "Suakin," 1885. It is now at home.

The late Captain Carmichael, who fell gloriously in the advance under Stewart to the relief of Khartoum, was an officer of this corps; and other names might be mentioned (as for example, "Macgregor," an excellent musician and composer) in connection with the corps, which suggest its popularity.

The badge of the regiment, the Harp and Crown, and motto "Quis separabit," are derived from the symbolism of the union of the three kingdoms, as also exemplified in the jewel and star of the order of St. Patrick.

BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings, *scarlet*; plume, *green*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 6TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS.



The Castle of Inniskilling.

DETTINGEN.

WATERLOO.

BALAKLAVA.

SEVASTOPOL.

AFTER the Restoration, in 1660, the Army of Ireland was composed of twenty troops of Horse, a regiment of Foot Guards, and seventy companies of Foot, which were formed into three regiments of

¹ In the Army List of 1743 it is styled Lord Molesworth's Regiment of Dragoons. On the 8th April, 1799, it was struck off the establishment of the Army, but was restored to its former rank 9th February, 1858.

Cavalry, and eight of Infantry, including the (Irish) Foot Guards, a corps which subsequently, in 1691, followed James II. to France, and took service under the French King. Some interesting particulars of these troops are to be found in D'Alton's "Army List of King James."

The "6th, or the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons," traces its origin from the Protestant opposition in Ireland to the arbitrary measures of the Government.

Gustavus Hamilton, who had been elected Governor of Inniskilling, raised a considerable body of troops, with the object of relieving Londonderry, then besieged by the Royal forces. But Justin McCarthy, who had been created Viscount Mountcashel, advanced towards Inniskilling, hoping to crush the effort, but was utterly routed at Newton Butler by Colonel Wolseley, who commanded a force composed mostly of men who had not been regularly enrolled by regiments.

These gallant soldiers were, however, promptly embodied by Sir Albert Cunningham, under a commission (January, 1689-90) which he had obtained for the purpose, and became, accordingly, the "6th, or the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons."

The new regiment shortly afterwards joined the Army under the famous Duke of Schomberg; in the following year it was placed on the establishment of the regular Army; and, after many sharp encounters, it was conspicuous at the battle of the Boyne, where King William placed himself at the head of four troops of the corps. Thereupon, their captain remonstrated with the Prince against his rashness. The latter, however, replied, with *sans froid*, "I will see you over." In the middle of the Boyne Water, the enemy's fire became hot, and a shot struck the prince's holster; but the advance was resistless. A check, however, occurred at Donore, which brought William again to the head of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who contributed mainly to the victory, and are justly eulogised by the historians of the period. But the annals of civil war are not "salutary;" and, having noted the tribute paid to the gallant Dragoons, we may pass on to more glorious fields, where equal courage was displayed.

The corps was engaged at the affair of Dunblane during the rising of 1715. In 1742, it embarked from England for Flanders.

During the campaign that followed, it was engaged in most of the actions fought, including Dettingen, Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Val, Wilhelmstahl, etc.—its lieutenant-colonel having been the

celebrated James Gardiner, of whom a brief memoir will be found, under the 13th Light Dragoons.

Subsequently, the light troop of the corps, raised in 1755, formed part of the expedition to St. Maloes and Cherbourg.

The same year (1758), it embarked for Germany, and from this period until 1763, when it returned home, it was engaged in the battles and minor affairs of Minden, Wetter, Warbourg, Lierenberg, Campen, Kirch Denkern, and Grobenstein, etc.

In 1779, it was equipped as "Light Dragoons," and incorporated with the 20th Light Dragoons.

In 1793, it again embarked for service in the field, and was present at the operations covering the sieges of Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Landrécies, the actions of Menin, Vaux, Bouvines, and the battles of Cateau and Tournay, etc.

Its next appearance in the field, was during the operations that led to the battle of Waterloo.

On the memorable 18th of June, "the Inniskillings," with "the Royals," and the "Scots Greys," formed the Cavalry Brigade which supported Picton's Infantry Division, and the grandeur of their charge has never been surpassed, and scarcely equalled in the annals of war.

"The Inniskillings" also took part in the pursuit of Napoleon's shattered host; and, as on several previous occasions in its military annals, seems to have done something more than its own share of work.

This gallant corps, after a long repose, was again summoned to the field, and in the charge at Balaklava it approved its glorious traditions.

In 1881, it proceeded to South Africa, and is now at Natal.

STANDARDS, BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *yellow*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 7TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS.



The Royal Cipher within the Garter.

DETTINGEN.
PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
LUCKNOW.

IN 1689, several independent troops of Horse and Dragoons were raised in Scotland, and fought at the battle of Killiecrankie. In the following year, these troops constituted two regiments, under the command, respectively, of the Earl of Eglintoun, and Lord Cardross. They were subsequently united as one corps, under the designation of "The 7th, or Queen's Own Regiment of Hussars," but generally bore the name of their colonel, Robert Cunningham.

In 1694, the regiment proceeded to the Netherlands, and, in the following year, was engaged with the enemy at Moorslede, and formed part of the force which covered the siege of Namur. In 1696, it was serving under the Prince of Vaudermont, and, the next year, under the Elector of Bavaria until its return to England.

During 1711, and 1712, it served in the Low Countries, under the Duke of Marlborough, and afterwards of the Duke of Ormond.

Reduced in 1714, after the Peace of Utrecht, it was re-established in the following year, and, in 1715, it received the title of "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Dragoons," and, as such, was present at the battle of Dunblane.

Its designation was again altered, in 1727, to that of "The Queen's Own Regiment of Dragoons;" and, in 1743, it joined the army in the field, under King George II., and distinguished itself at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Roucoux, and Val.

In common with others, a light troop was added to it in 1755, which, in 1758, formed part of the expedition to St. Maloes and Cherbourg, after which, it proceeded to the Continent, where it took

part in the battles and skirmishes of Warbourg, Wilhelmstahl, Kirch-Denkern, Eimbeck, Foorwohle, and Grobenstein, etc.

In 1783, it was constituted a regiment of Light Dragoons, and received blue clothing.

Ten years later on, it embarked for Flanders, and shared in the attack on Lanoy, and in the battles and skirmishes of Prémont, Cateau, Tournay, Roubaix, Mouvau, (2) Tournay, Breda, and Nimeguen, etc.

The allied British and Russian forces, under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of York, having made a descent upon Holland, this gallant corps shared all the toils and dangers of that brief campaign, including the actions, &c., of Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, Beverwyck, and Wyck-op-Zee.

In 1807, the corps was equipped as Hussars; and, having embarked for Spain, in 1808, took part in the actions of Sahagun, Carrion, and Benevente. Subsequently, it was present during the memorable retreat to Corunna, and then returned to England. It again proceeded to Spain, and distinguished itself at the Passage of the Bidassoa, and, next year, at Orthes and Toulouse. Again returning to England, it once more embarked for the Continent, where it acquired new fame at Quatre Bras, Genappe, at the crowning victory of Waterloo, capture of Cambray, and advance on Paris.

It adopted scarlet pelisses in 1830, but, in 1841, resumed the blue pelisse.

Amongst its colonels may be mentioned the historical names of Sir John Cope (1745), Sir David Dundas (1795), and the Marquis of Anglesey (1801).

More recently this, the senior Hussar regiment, greatly distinguished itself at the memorable Relief of Lucknow. Returning home, it again proceeded to India in 1836.

BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby-bag, *scarlet*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE 8TH (KING'S ROYAL IRISH) HUSSARS.



The Harp and Crown.

"Pristinae virtutis memores."

LASWARRI.
ALMA.
INKERMAN.
CENTRAL INDIA.

HINDOOSTAN.
BALAKLAVA.
SEVASTOPOL.
AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.

THIS distinguished corps, along with "The Fifth Royal Irish," was formed, in 1693, of Irish Protestants, and was first commanded by Colonel Henry Cunningham.

In 1704, it embarked for the Peninsula, where, during six years, it was constantly engaged with the enemy in a variety of battles, sieges, and skirmishes, including St. Istevan de Libera, siege and defence of Barcelona, Villena, Elche (at the surrender of which it became prisoners), Almanza, Saragossa, and Brihuega, where it again became prisoners.

Having returned to Ireland, it was disbanded after the Peace of Utrecht, but it was restored the following year.

It was engaged during the Rebellion of 1745, in Scotland, at Clifton Moor, the siege of Carlisle, and the relief of Blair Castle.

In 1775, the corps was constituted Light Dragoons. In 1777, its title was changed to that of "The King's Royal Irish Regiment of Light Dragoons," and its uniform was altered from scarlet to blue.

The actions of Rousbeck, Landmark, Hooglede, Rouselaert, Ghits, Koolmarke, Alost, and Bloxet, in 1794, added to its reputation; and in 1796, having in the meantime returned home, it proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, whence it sent a detachment, in 1801, to join the memorable expedition of Sir David Baird in Egypt.

India was the next destination of the corps, and it arrived there

in time to distinguish itself at the capture of Agra, and still more at the remarkable battle of Laswarri, so graphically described by the historian of "The Decisive Battles of India." The following year it was engaged at Aurungabad and Furruckabad, the capture of Deeg, and covering the siege of Bhurtpore; in 1805 at Ufzulghur and the capture of Callinga.

In 1812, it was conspicuous in the Pindari Campaign; in 1814, in the war with Nepal; and it took part in the storming of Kalunga (stockade), where fell its heroic Colonel, Robert Rollo Gillespie.

Subsequently the corps served at the siege of Hattrass; and, in 1822, it returned to England.

It may here be mentioned that the regimental motto "*Pristine virtutis memores*" was specially conferred on this corps in commemoration of its brilliant exploit at Laswarri. It is almost superfluous to add, that these renowned horsemen must be classed amongst the founders of the British Empire in India.

In the Crimean War, the regiment sustained its ancient renown, winning fresh laurels at the Alma, Inkerman, and, especially, at Balaklava. More recently, in 1879-80, it ably maintained the reputation of the British Cavalry in Afghanistan. It is at present in India.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby-bag, *scarlet*; plume, *red and white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 9TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS.



The Royal Cipher within the Garter.

PENINSULA. PUNNIAR. SOBRAON. PUNJAB.
CHILLIANWALLAH. GOOJERAT. DELHI.
LUCKNOW. CHARASIAH. KABUL, 1879. KANDAHAR, 1880.
AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

THIS distinguished regiment is the first cavalry corps now in the Service, raised in 1697, after the Peace of Ryswick, which re-established the balance of power in Europe.

During the wars of Queen Anne, two regiments of Cuirassiers, and fourteen of Dragoons were raised; and, subsequently, at the Peace of Utrecht, disbanded. It was soon, however, found necessary to restore six of them, in order to cope with the Jacobite Rebellion of 1715. Accordingly, the following were added to the strength of the Army:—Wynne's, now the 9th; Gore's, 10th; Honeywood's, 11th; Bowles', 12th; Munden's, 13th; and Dormer's, the 14th. The "9th," or first of these new cavalry corps, was commanded by Major-General Owen Wynne (who, in 1705, had already raised a regiment of foot). Raised in the southern counties of England, it was first quartered in the town of Bedford. Its second commander was Colonel Crofts, a natural son of the Duke of Monmouth; and its third, Molesworth (afterwards Viscount), who had saved Marlborough's life at the battle of Ramillies.

While the forces of Argyle, and Mar, were confronting each other in Scotland, Wynne's Dragoons proceeded to check the rebel advance in England; and, in an engagement at Preston, in Lancashire, accomplished the object in view. At this period, the corps mustered 297 officers and men; and, it is curious to note, that this establishment was maintained at the estimated cost of £12,849 13s. a-year.

In 1783, the "9th" were constituted "Light Dragoons," and, as such, served throughout the Irish Rebellion of 1798, including the actions, &c., of Kilcullen, Ballymoor, Anstis, Shalford on Slaney, Carlow, New Ross, Castle Comer, Kilcommey Hill, Vinegar Hill, Leighton, and Sharkill.

In 1806, it proceeded to South America, in the Expedition under Lieutenant-General Whitelocke and Major-General Leveson Gower, and was dismounted, for the attack on Buenos Ayres. The British force having failed to accomplish the desired object, owing to mismanagement, then proceeded to Monte Video, and a treaty, generally condemned, closed the operations.

On its return home, the 9th Light Dragoons were wrecked off Mount's Bay in Cornwall, with the loss of twenty-nine men.

The Walcheren Expedition, 1809, brought six troops of the gallant corps to the front; and having participated in the siege of Flushing, they returned home.

The "9th" next embarked, in 1811, for Portugal, and in the subsequent campaign took part in the brilliant affair of Aroyo dos Molinos, in covering the siege of Badajoz (1812), and in the skirmishes at Merida, Polomar, Ocaña, Alba de Tormes, and action near Ribera.

In 1816, the regiment was equipped as Lancers; in 1830, it was styled the "Queen's Lancers," and, subsequently, "The (Queen's Royal) Lancers," in honour of Queen Adelaide.

During its earlier service in India, it was distinguished in the short and decisive Gwalior Campaign, and particularly at the battle of Punniar—the "twin action," as it has been called, of Maharajpore—for which the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough (who was present on the latter field with the 39th (Dorsetshire) Regiment) granted the memorable "bronze star"—the first innovation on the conventional silver medal.

The "9th" again showed their traditional prowess during the Sutlej Campaign, and did great execution on the gallant Sikhs (who proved no unworthy foes), at the crowning triumph of Sobraon.

The Second Sikh War, or "Punjab Campaign," afforded another opportunity; and the pennons of the Lancers again showed conspicuous on the wild field of Chillianwallah; and, later on, at the final victory of Goojerat, which added the Punjab to the British Empire.

The next warlike exploits of the gallant troopers were signalised during the revolt of the Bengal Army, at Delhi and Lucknow; and, after a repose of a few years, they again appeared at Cabul, where, and at Charasiah, they sustained a heavy loss. Ultimately they marched on Candahar, with the column under Sir Frederick Roberts—thus closing their Indian service by sharing in one of the most brilliant episodes in the annals of war.

The Queen's Royal Lancers returned from India to England in 1885.

UNIFORM, *blue*; ~~busby~~ ^{busby bag}, *scarlet*; plume, *black and white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 10TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN ROYAL) HUSSARS.



Plume of the Prince of Wales.



The Red Dragon.



The Rising Sun.

PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
SEVASTOPOL.
ALI MASJID. AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79.
EGYPT, 1884.

THE Tenth Hussars are popularly regarded as one of the most distinguished regiments in the British Army; and, in consequence of having enjoyed the marked favour of two successive Princes of Wales, they have been specially connected with the Court, and, at the same time, have not been less conspicuous for their gallantry in the field. In consequence of the earlier distinction, many references to the corps are to be found in the memoirs of distinguished personages of the period, since the Prince Regent himself honoured it with his personal command; while anecdotes connected with it, in the field, have become, in one or two instances, "household words."

This regiment was raised in the year 1715—under similar circumstances to those mentioned in the preceding memoir of the 9th Lancers—by Brigadier-General Humphrey Gore, when the following officers were appointed to it:—*Captains*—Gore, Hawker, Knevit, Grudet, Treby, and Willewong; *Lieutenants*—Presly Gore, Jorden, Blount, Purcell, and Courtenay; *Cornets*—Boucher Prosser, Stannus, Chabane, Hicks, and Crawley. The original uniform was scarlet, with yellow facings.

The corps first saw service in the field, at the battles of Falkirk and Culloden, in 1745. It is sufficient merely to state the fact, as the real fame of the regiment rests upon achievements against foreign foes.

In 1775, a "light troop" was added, and took part in the expedition against St. Maloes, in 1758. Subsequently, embarking for the Continent, the corps won laurels at the battles of Minden (1759), Warbourg and Campen (1760), Kirch Denkern (1761), Wilhelmstahl, and (1762), Grobenstein. On its return to England, the light troop was disbanded; but a certain proportion of men, from six troops, were equipped as "Light Dragoons."

In 1779, as "Light Cavalry," the regiment was incorporated in the 19th Light Dragoons; and, in 1783, by another transformation, if the term may be permitted, the combined corps was constituted "Light Cavalry" (*sic* in the records), and given the title of "The Prince of Wales's Light Dragoons," and, with it, a blue uniform.

"The Rising Sun" and "The Red Dragon" are ancient badges of Wales. The Prince of Wales's plume, stated by Camden to have been won at Cressy from the blind King of Bohemia, but on no authority, is more reasonably supposed, by Sir Harris Nicholas, to be derived from Queen Philippa of the house of Hainault, who bore ostrich feathers as her badge—the Counts of Hainault having probably derived them from the Counts of Ostrevant as the appanage of their eldest sons. There are many learned treatises on this subject; but the opinion of Sir Harris Nicholas is very generally accepted,—namely, that the Black Prince derived the badge from his Royal mother.

In 1793, the Prince of Wales (afterwards King George IV.) was appointed "Commandant," and, in 1796, "Colonel" of the regiment. In 1806, the corps was equipped as Hussars; in 1808, embarked for the Peninsula, and was subsequently engaged with the enemy at Sahagun, Suldana, Majorga, Benevente, and in the memorable retreat to Corunna—which called forth the *complimentary* sarcasm of the French marshal.

On its return to England, the Prince Regent being its colonel (1811), the title "Royal" was conferred on the corps; and, for upwards of a year it, exceptionally, "took Court and metropolitan duties," in a "Prætorian" character. In 1813, the 10th Hussars returned to Portugal, and afterwards proceeded to Spain. During this period, it was present at Morales, Hormaza, and the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees—full and brilliant descriptions of which

are given in Napier's "Peninsula War." The corps took part in the famous advance of Wellington into France, and was engaged at Orthes, Tarbes, and Toulouse.

Returning to England, in 1814, it subsequently rejoined Wellington, and closed, for a time, its brilliant career, at the splendid victory of Waterloo and final advance of the Allies upon Paris.

Its next summons to the field, was in consequence of Russia's attack upon Turkey; and in the Crimea the 10th Hussars shared the renown of the British Cavalry. More recently, the corps has won distinction on Oriental fields—at Ali Musjid, and during the Afghan War of 1878-79. Returning from India, in 1884, its services were employed in Egypt (Soudan). It is again in England, and as popular as ever; but how long its repose may remain undisturbed is one of those questions which interest not only the gallant "10th," but other and equally distinguished corps.

UNIFORM; *blue*; busby-bag, *scarlet*; plume, *black and white*.
Vide Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 11TH (PRINCE ALBERT'S OWN) HUSSARS.



"*Tru Und Fest.*"

SALAMANCA.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
	BHURTPORE.	
ALMA.	BALAKLAVA.	
INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.	

THE origin of the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Hussars, is found in the necessity which arose during the year following that of the accession of King George I., to augment the Army, in consequence of the intrigues of the Jacobites at foreign Courts. Accordingly, a warrant, dated 22nd July, 1715, was issued to Brigadier-General

Philip Honeywood, to raise a regiment of Dragoons, in Essex, and the adjoining counties. The new corps was composed of six troops, commanded, respectively, by the following officers, viz.:—Philip Honeywood, A. Hamilton, H. Bland, John Suckling, Benjamin Huffam, and William Robinson. Its uniform was red, with buff facings, and a three-cornered cocked hat; and on its guidons it bore, in common with the rest of the Army, "The White Horse of Brunswick, the badge of the House of Hanover." The new regiment was almost immediately called upon to resist a division of the Rebel Army which, advancing from the North, had taken possession of Preston in Lancashire. It formed part of the force under the command of Major-General Willis, which defeated the Rebels outside that town, on 12th November. On this occasion, the 11th had seven wounded, including Brigadier-General Honeywood and Major Bland. It is unnecessary to follow the new corps through its changes of quarters at home. In 1732, Philip Honeywood was removed to the 3rd Dragoons, and the colonelcy of the 11th was conferred on Lord Mark Kerr. On the breaking out of the war with Spain, in 1739, the corps was augmented, but did not proceed abroad, as, in the meantime, Prince Charles Edward had raised his standard in Scotland. After the disaster which befel Lieutenant-General Hawley, in 1746, the 11th was ordered to Edinburgh, and shortly after—the Duke of Cumberland having assumed command of the Royal forces—the corps took part in the victory of Culloden. In 1756—the corps having in the meanwhile been augmented—the seventh troop was mounted on light horses, equipped as Light Dragoons, and designated the Light Troop. In 1758, the latter troop formed part of the force of Charles, Duke of Marlborough, which was employed in an expedition against the coast of France, and was under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Elliott, the celebrated defender of Gibraltar. Subsequently, Cherbourg was captured; but the enterprise proved in other respects abortive. Leaving the Light Troop in England, in 1760, the six heavy troops left England, landed at Bremen, and immediately afterwards, at Fritzlar, joined the Army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and formed part of Elliott's Brigade. The latter was highly distinguished; and, referring to the battle of Warbourg, the Prince of Brunswick declared in orders:—"All the British Cavalry performed prodigies of valour." Throughout this campaign, and particularly at Kirch Denkern, Capelnhagar, and Foorwohle, at the battle of Grobenstein, and during the siege of

Cassel, the 11th were always conspicuous. In 1763, the corps returned to England, whereupon its light troop was disbanded. In 1783, it was constituted a corps of Light Dragoons; and, in the following year, the uniform was changed to blue. In 1793, two squadrons embarked for Flanders; while a detachment proceeded to the West Indies, under Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Grey; and another (along with some men of the 15th Light Dragoons) formed part of the escort of Lord Macartney during his memorable mission to China. Under the Duke of York, the remainder of the corps was engaged in the action at Famars, at the sieges of Valenciennes and Dunkirk, action at Prémont, covering the siege of Landrécies, the brilliant affair of Villers en Couché, the battles of Catteau and Tournay, skirmish at Gueldermalsen, and final retreat to Germany. In 1796, the regiment adopted "leather pantaloons and half boots." In 1799, it again embarked for the Continent, and was present at the battles, &c., of Walmenluysen, &c., Egmont-op-Zee, and Beverwyck. In the following year, a detachment of the corps was specially appointed to the expedition for Egypt, at the request of Sir Ralph Abercromby, its famous leader, and was at the battle of Alexandria, at Mandora, Rahmanie, and capture of Alexandria and Cairo. This brilliant but short campaign was all the more remarkable, that it was fought against the disciplined battalions of France, who were forced to evacuate Egypt; when the victorious British troops, specially honoured by the Sultan (of Turkey) with a decoration, returned to England, and were granted, for their "splendid enterprise," "The Sphinx," and the word "Egypt" on their standards, guidons, and appointments. In 1811, the corps proceeded to Portugal, and thence to Spain, during which period, until its return to England in 1813, it was engaged at Caya, St. Martin de Trebejo, Pastores, El Bodon, Badajos, Castrejon, Salamanca, Burgos, La Serna, Tudela, Torquemada, Monasterio, Cellada del Camino, etc. In 1815, it again proceeded on active service, was engaged at Quatre Bras, Genappe, and, finally, at the great battle of Waterloo, and in the advance on Paris—subsequently forming part of the Army of Occupation. In 1819, it proceeded to India; and, in 1825, took part in the siege of Bhurtpore. In 1830, its uniform was changed to scarlet; and, two years after its return to England it was, in 1840, equipped as "Hussars," and styled "Prince Albert's Own," on which occasion its uniform was again changed to a blue jacket and pelisse, crimson overalls, a busby, and a crimson shabraque bearing the Prince's crest and

motto. From this period, we follow the Regimental Record, as supplied to us:—

“1841-1842.—The regiment was stationed in England.

1843.—Marched from York to Liverpool, and embarked for Ireland, where it remained until

1846.—April, 1846.—Removed to England, and remained until

1852.—April, 1852.—Removed to Ireland.

1853-1854.—Regiment stationed at Dublin.

On the 9th March, 1854, instructions were received from Horse Guards for the regiment to prepare for foreign service, to form part of a Light Brigade, about to embark with the available portion of the British Army for active service in Turkey.

Two service squadrons of 125 horses each, were accordingly formed, with 45 dismounted men, which embarked at Kingstown, under the command of Major J. Douglas (Colonel the Earl of Cardigan having been appointed Brigadier-General) in six detachments on the 8th, 9th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 19th May.

These divisions disembarked at Varna, in Bulgaria, at the latter end of June and beginning of July, and proceeded thence, shortly after, to Derna, where the cavalry brigade was concentrated in camp.

Brigadier-General the Earl of Cardigan, having proceeded, with a portion of the Light Cavalry by forced marches on a reconnaissance, towards the Dobrudscha, for the purpose of ascertaining the position of the Russian Army, supposed to have crossed the Danube; returned after seventeen days' absence to Devna, Major Douglas having, in the meantime, been promoted to the Lieut.-Coloneley of the regiment, by the appointment of the Earl of Cardigan to be a Major-General, commission dated 20th June, 1854.

A portion of the Heavy and all the Light Cavalry, with the exception of the 4th Light Dragoons, were brigaded at Devna, with some Turkish Light Cavalry, under the command of the Earl of Cardigan, until the appearance of sickness rendered it necessary to move.

The Light Brigade, consisting of the Royal Horse Artillery, 8th and 11th Hussars, 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers, marched on the 27th to Yenibazar, *via* Jassytepe, and remained in camp there, until orders were received for their return to Varna, for the purpose of embarking and forming part of the Anglo-French expedition for the invasion of the Crimea.

The regiment embarked under the command of Lieut.-Colonel

Douglas, at Varna, on board the steamship "Trent" and sailing transport "London," on the 4th and 5th September.

The disembarkation took place at Old Fort, in the Crimea, on the 16th and 17th September.

The regiment quitted the beach on the 17th and 18th, and advanced three miles into the interior.

A reconnoitring party, of which the regiment formed a portion, having previously proceeded under the command of Major-General the Earl of Cardigan, accompanied by Lieutenant the Hon. R. J. Annesley, into the country, for the purpose of ascertaining what force the Russians had in the neighbourhood; the party returned to their bivouac in the evening, without having discovered any of the enemy's troops.

On the morning of the 19th, Captain Maude's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery, the 11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons, formed the advanced guard of the Allied Army marching towards the fortress of Sebastopol, and first came upon the enemy's outposts at the river Bulganac, where they had a smart skirmish with a numerous body of Cossacks, covering a strong combined force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, who retired, upon being opposed by the British artillery, and the whole fell back upon their main body on the heights of Alma.

Next day, the regiment again formed the advanced guard of the Allied Army marching upon the Alma, and were first exposed to the fire of the enemy's riflemen posted in the burning village of Burbuik, in front of their position; they participated in the victory gained that day, being the first of the cavalry to cross the river (covering Maude's Troop of Horse Artillery), and advanced up the hill against the Russian right, in the left rear of the Highland Brigade; and, although the cavalry did not come into collision with the enemy, they were called upon to advance at the close of the action, in pursuit of the flying Russians, when they took a few prisoners, and their presence was very important in preventing the descent of the Russian Cavalry on the left of the advancing allies, and protecting the guns of the artillery.

Employed on reconnoitring, foraging duties, &c., when it, with the 4th Light Dragoons, rejoined the cavalry division in the valley of Balaklava, under the command of Lieut.-General the Earl of Lucan.

The regiment was thus situated on the 25th October, and being under arms with the remainder of the division, as usual, at day-

break on this day, were on the point of turning in, when the outpost at Kamara was suddenly attacked, and forced to retire, the Russians showing themselves in great force, and opening fire with their artillery upon the Turkish Redoubt on Canrobert Hill.

The cavalry division immediately advanced in support of the Turks, forming in two lines, so as to command the openings on each side of the above-mentioned hill, Captain Maude's Troop of Horse Artillery taking up a position overlooking the valley, which was subsequently the scene of the charge of the Light Brigade; the 11th Hussars were immediately in support of the guns. The Russians continued to advance under cover of their artillery, and, with little resistance on the part of the Turks, took possession of Canrobert's Hill with their infantry. Several casualties here took place in the Cavalry Division, and Captain Maude was carried to the rear severely wounded.

Some time after this, Lord Cardigan was ordered by Lord Lucan, to attack the Russians with the Light Brigade, and, at the same time, ordered the 11th Hussars to fall back—the regiment thus acting independently. A deadly fire of shot and shell assailed them on both flanks and in front, and men fell on all sides from the enemy's riflemen on the right. The 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers, went straight at a field battery in their front, sabreing the riflemen, and cutting down all opposed to them; the 11th Hussars, bearing more to the left, went through a battery also, killing all who had not deserted it on their approach, and pursued a large force of the enemy's cavalry, which was endeavouring to get away, and fell back upon their reserves. In the meantime the first line, viz., the 13th Light Dragoons and 17th Lancers, finding it impossible to make head against the enormous force opposed to them, retired.

The 11th Hussars, still holding their ground, and advancing on the left, until they found themselves in front of the whole Russian cavalry, drawn up in a compact mass, with their back close against the aqueduct of the Tchernaya, which was about two miles from the point from which the regiment started in the advance, there was but one alternative, and that was to retire, which was done in such an orderly manner, in spite of the great losses the regiment had sustained, that the enemy did not attack; and, being at this moment joined by the 4th Light Dragoons in support, the two regiments fronted, and checked the further advance of the Russians. Two squadrons of their Lancers, however, suddenly appearing in

the rear (having come out of the Trastis Bridge Road), there was nothing left but for the two regiments to go about again, and cut their way through them the best way they could. This was accordingly done in the most gallant manner, several desperate hand-to-hand encounters taking place. The retreat of the Light Brigade was thus effected, and the 11th Hussars again suffered greatly from the cross-fire after they had passed the enemy's Lancers.

On the second of November, 1854, the regiment moved with the remnant of the Light Brigade from the neighbourhood of Balaklava, to the position on the right of the Windmill at Inkermann, and nothing of importance occurred, until the 5th day of November, 1854, when they took part in the glorious victory gained by the allies on that day.

The regiment, with the rest of the Brigade, remained in the position behind Inkermann until the 2nd of December, and suffered greatly from the inclemency of the weather and want of forage, great sickness prevailing amongst the men from exposure, &c. On the 2nd of December, the Brigade took up ground for the winter near Balaklava, which they continued to occupy, as head-quarters, until they left the Crimea.

1855. Nothing of importance occurred, until the 18th of June, when the regiment was on duty in the front, and the attack on the Malakoff and Redan failed.

One squadron of the regiment, with four others, each selected from the 4th, 8th, 13th, and 17th Light Dragoons, marched, all under the command of Major and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Peel, of the 11th Hussars, to Baidar, on the 22nd July, returning to camp at Kadikoi, on the 13th August. They were, during that period, employed on outpost duties, as an advanced post, and made frequent reconnaissances through the Pharos Pass, along the southern shore of the Crimea. A strong force of French cavalry, and some infantry and Turks, was likewise in the immediate rear and left of Colonel Peel's squadrons.

On the 16th August, the regiment was present, in reserve, at the Battle of Tchernaya, forming part of the cavalry force under the command of the Honourable Sir J. Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B.

They were likewise present at the final bombardment of Sevastopol, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th September, 1855.

On the 4th October, the 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 12th Lancers, and 13th Light Dragoons received orders to embark for

Eupatoria, there to take the field under the command of Lord George Paget, C.B., in conjunction with a French force, under General D'Allanville. And, on the 5th November, the remainder of the cavalry commenced embarking for Scutari and Ismid; and, by December, the whole had left for their winter quarters, with the exception of the 11th Hussars, it being determined that they should remain, to be attached to and do duty with the active army in the Crimea.

1856. Regiment still continued to occupy the same ground at Kadikoi.

The first division of the regiment, under the command of Captain Miller, embarked for England on the 20th June, and landed on the 28th July, proceeding to the camp at Aldershot, where they arrived on the 30th July, and were, the same day, with the rest of the Crimean Army not previously seen by the Queen, reviewed by Her Majesty.

1866. The regiment was stationed at various places in England and Ireland, until 1866, during which time, it was employed on several occasions in aiding the civil power.

The regiment embarked for India, on the 25th July, disembarked on the 25th October, and was stationed at Mhow.

1878. Returned to England from Umballa, January 7th, 1878.

1881. The regiment stationed at Hounslow. A party of non-commissioned officers and men went out with a Corps of Mounted Infantry to South Africa, for service in the Boer campaign, and returned in January, 1882.

After their return, a letter was received from the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, congratulating them upon their useful services during the above campaign.

1882. The regiment stationed at Hounslow. July; a party of non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Egypt, and formed part of a Corps of Army Signallers, returning in October, 1882, at the close of the campaign of 1882. This party was present at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and received medals and clasps and Khedive's star.

1884. The regiment in Ireland. September; a party, consisting of two officers and forty-three non-commissioned officers and men left the regiment to form part of the Light Camel Corps for active service in the Soudan, and returned to the regiment in July, 1885. This party was granted the Soudan medal with clasp for the Nile, 1884-85."

N.B.—The crest and motto of the late Prince Consort are, "Out of a ducal coronet, a conical cap charged with the arms of Saxony, crowned with a like but smaller coronet, and issuing therefrom three peacock's feathers ppr." Motto, "Treu Und Fest."

UNIFORM, *blue* ; overalls, *crimson* ; busby-bag, *crimson* ; plume, *crimson and white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 12TH (PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL) LANCERS.



Plume of the Prince of Wales.



The Red Dragon.



The Rising Sun.



EGYPT.

PENINSULA.

WATERLOO.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.

SEVASTOPOL.

CENTRAL INDIA.

THE 12th Dragoons were raised, in 1715, by Colonel Phineas Bowles, who was appointed Commandant. Colonel Rose succeeded him, and was himself succeeded by Colonel Whitehed, from the 39th Foot, followed, successively, by many distinguished officers. Originally the corps' uniform was scarlet, with white facings. In 1768, it was designated "The Prince of Wales's Regiment," and, at the same time constituted Light Dragoons, when the uniform was changed from scarlet to blue. In 1793, it embarked for the Medi-

terranean; and, with other troops, made a descent upon Corsica, and was present at the capture of Bastia. Being subsequently, for a short time, quartered at Civita Vecchia, in common with other British corps, its conduct received the warmest approbation of Pope Pius VI., in a letter dated from the Vatican, on 30th May, 1794. In 1797, it was despatched to Portugal, then threatened by the French; and was stationed at Lisbon. Thence it proceeded to Egypt, and, being supplied with Turkish horses, joined the force under the heroic Sir Ralph Abercromby. It was engaged at the battle of Alexandria, at Rahmanie, Mandora, and subsequent operations. Advancing along the banks of the Nile, it skirmished with the enemy at Algam and Nadier, and, under Brigadier-General John Doyle, on the confines of the Libyan desert, it made an important capture of a large French convoy, many officers becoming its prisoners. After this success, it moved towards the Pyramids; and was present at the surrender of Cairo by the French. On the evacuation of Egypt by the enemy, in 1802, the corps returned to England, when the officers each received a gold medal from the Turkish Sultan, in recognition of the gallant conduct of themselves and their troopers. At the same time, the badge of the "Sphinx" was awarded to the regiment. In 1809, the 12th joined the Walcheren Expedition; and, returning to England, was, in 1811, sent to Portugal, whence it proceeded to Spain, and acquired great reputation under Wellington. In 1812, it formed part of the force covering the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and was subsequently engaged in the actions, &c., of Usagre, Llerena, Castrejon, Salamanca, Burgos, and Monasterio. In 1813-14, it took part in the important victory of Vittoria, and the skirmishes of Villa Franca and Tolosa. It was also at the siege of St. Sebastian, at the passage of the Bidassoa—so admirably described by the historian Napier—at Nivelle, the passage of the Adour, blockade of Bayonne, and skirmish of Etoliers, after which it returned to England. In 1815, the sudden return of Napoleon to France called it again to the field; and, at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, it maintained its high character. It subsequently formed part of the Army of Occupation. Having been constituted "Lancers," in 1817, the corps was rewarded for its distinguished services, with the designation of "The 12th, or Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers," and, the following year, returned to England. In 1830, the uniform was changed from blue to scarlet; in 1838, it had the honour of being selected for duty at the Coronation of Her Gracious Majesty Queen

Victoria; and, in 1842, it resumed the blue uniform. It served with credit throughout the Crimean War; and, subsequently, proceeding to India, did excellent service under the late Lord Strathnairn, then Sir Hugh Rose, commanding the Central India Field Force. It again proceeded to India, in 1876, and is still there.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings and plume, *scarlet*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 13TH HUSSARS.



"Viret in Æternum."

PENINSULA. WATERLOO. ALMA.
BALAKLAVA.
INKERMAN. SEVASTOPOL.

THE 13th Hussars, then "Dragoons," was raised in the midland counties of England, by Brigadier-General Richard Munden, in 1715, and, on the 22nd July of the same year, the commission of its first officers was dated. It was stationed at Chester, when the Earl of Mar raised the standard of the Stuarts, but was immediately ordered with other troops to meet the rebel force which had invaded England; and, at Preston, a squadron being dismounted for the purpose, it was mainly instrumental in driving the enemy into that town. In 1745, the corps proceeded to Falkirk, under its colonel (the celebrated Colonel James Gardiner), whose strange vision—according to his biographer Doddridge—was followed by an heroic death, on the fatal field of Prestonpans—a field which has conferred upon the first Sir John Cope an unenviable fame. On the defeat of the Royal forces, it was the "13th" that covered their retreat to Linlithgow. In 1783, the regiment was constituted "Light Dragoons," and its uniform changed from scarlet to blue. In 1796, seven troops proceeded to Barbados, and thence to St. Domingo; but, after a few skirmishes with the revolutionary bands in posses-

sion of the latter island, and considerable loss from sickness, they proceeded to Jamaica, where, under Major-General Walpole, they shared in the harassing Maroon War until its termination. In 1798, being relieved by the 20th Dragoons, to which corps a few of their troopers were transferred, the remnant, to the number of fifty-two only, returned to England. On the recommencement of war with France, in 1803, and the threatened invasion from Boulogne, the regiment was quartered at Sandwich, and Ramsgate, ready to repel the foe. In 1810, the "13th" embarked for Portugal, joined the army in the Alentejo, and shortly afterwards one of its foraging parties performed the notable exploit of capturing sixty French Dragoons. After the battle of Busaco, in which the regiment took part, it retired, with the army, upon the formidable position or "Lines of Torres Vedras." During the year 1811, it was engaged at Campo Mayor, Olivenza, Los Santos—covering the siege of Badajos, battle of Albuhera, actions of Usagre, and Aroyo dos Molinos, and skirmish near Merida. In 1812, it covered the siege of Badajos, was at the brilliant attack on the French at Almaraz, and again at Usagre. In 1813, it was engaged at Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Nive; and, the following year, in the actions and battles of Sauveterre, Orthes, Ayre, St. Gaudens, and Toulouse, after which it returned to England. The following and still more eventful year, it joined the army under Wellington, and participated in the victory of Waterloo, and subsequent advance upon Paris. Returning to England, in 1819, it embarked for India, where, in 1832, its uniform was again changed from blue with buff facings, to scarlet, but with buff instead of the original pale green facings. The following year, the Royal Authority was given for the "13th Light Dragoons" to bear on their appointments, the motto *Viret in Æternum*, which had been borne by the regiment when a heavy cavalry corps, and known as "The Green Dragoons," but had been discontinued on its becoming Light Cavalry. In December, 1836, King William IV. ordered the facings to be restored to green. In the affair of Zorapore, along with the 39th Foot, &c., the gallant "13th" sealed the fate of the Nawab of Kurnool. But, although it suffered no loss from the enemy, sickness produced an alarming mortality. The regiment returned to England in 1840, and once more exchanged its scarlet uniform for blue with yellow facings. The regiment served with distinction throughout the Crimean War, and at the "Alma," and "Inkermann," but more particularly at "Balaklava." More recently, in common with some

other cavalry corps, it was equipped as Hussars. In 1874, the regiment went to India; and, in 1885, returned to England from South Africa.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings and plume, *scarlet*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 14TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.



The Royal Crest within the Garter.

The Prussian Eagle.

DOURO.	TALAVERA.	
FUENTES D'ONOR.	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
ORTES.	PENINSULA.	
PUNJAUB.	CHILLIANWALLAH.	GOOJERAT.
PERSIA.	CENTRAL INDIA.	

THIS distinguished regiment was raised in the southern counties of England, in 1715, by Brigadier-General James Dormer, and numbered the "14th Dragoons." Its first captains of troops were Dormer (colonel), Killegrew (lieutenant-colonel), Rapin (major), Belham, Boyle and Newcommen. Shortly afterwards, it was engaged with the rebels at Preston, and contributed to their defeat. It is not within the scope of the present memoir to trace the various changes of quarters of the corps; and the next time it appeared in the field, was at the disastrous battle of Prestonpans, in 1745, on which occasion, having suffered severely from the onslaught of the Highlanders, those of the corps who rallied under the gallant Major Bowles, well merited popular eulogy, for having, at least, maintained the honour of their regiment. The latter was not again engaged with the rebels, until the following year, when it did good service at the battle of Culloden, under the Duke of Cumberland; and subsequently contributed to extinguishing the rebellion. In 1751, and again in 1768, the clothing and guidons, &c., of the corps were regulated by Royal Warrant. In 1766, it was constituted

"Light Dragoons;" and, in 1784, the uniform was changed from scarlet to dark blue. In 1794, two troops proceeded to Flanders with the expedition under the Duke of York, and were attached to the 8th Dragoons, with which corps they shared the hardships of that unsuccessful campaign, and were subsequently incorporated in it. The following year, the "14th Light Dragoons" embarked for the West Indies, under Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Carter, and, in due course, arrived at St. Domingo, where they were speedily "mounted," and employed against the Republican bands of disciplined negroes—frequently skirmishing with the latter, and ultimately greatly distinguishing themselves in the attack upon Mirebalais, when the enemy, about twelve hundred strong, were driven from their position, with the loss of their artillery and baggage. But what the enemy could not do, the climate accomplished; and the corps, much reduced in numbers by sickness, returned, in 1797, to England. In 1798, it was "permitted" to be styled "The 14th, or Duchess of York's Own Light Dragoons," and to assume "The Prussian Eagle" as a regimental badge, in honour of Her Royal Highness, Frederica Charlotte Ulrica Catherine, Princess Royal of Prussia, who had been married to the Duke of York, in 1791. Accordingly, on its standard and guidons appeared, on a field argent, the black eagle displayed, crowned and sceptered with an orb in the sinister talon, and two small plain crosses (*or*) on either wing, within a red fillet, inscribed, "Duchess of York's Own," and surmounted by the coronet of Her Royal Highness. In 1804, on the renewal of the war with France, the regiment was augmented to ten troops, and, in 1808, it proceeded to Portugal. The following year, it formed the advanced guard in the march on Coimbra; and subsequently, at Barca de Avintas, when coming up with the enemy's rearguard, it charged the latter with such sudden impetuosity, that General Laborde was unhorsed, and General Foy wounded. But, being unsupported, it was compelled to retire from the conflict with a heavy loss. It was also engaged near Oporto; and, in 1810, shared the glory of Talavera, followed by skirmishes at Villa de Puerca, Frexadas, the battle of Busaco, and subsequent retreat upon the lines of Torres Vedras, including the affair of Rio Mandevilla. In 1811, and 1812, it was engaged in the pursuit of the French from Santarem; and also at the following battles, sieges, and minor affairs—Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, Gallegos, and Fuentes d'Onor; siege of and retreat from Badajoz; actions of Nave d'Aver, and Carpio; capture of Ciudad

Rodrigo and Badajos, and battle of Salamanca; besides the skirmishes of Villa Franca, Llerena; at Alaejos, Castrillos; pursuit of the enemy and gallant affair at Penerada; at Blasco Sancho, march to Madrid, and retreat to Alba de Tormes, followed by the brilliant affair of Matilla. In 1813, it formed part of the central column of the Allied Army, and was present at the passage of the Carion, Pisuerga, capture of Burgos, and skirmish at Huarte. At the battle of Vittoria and pursuit of the enemy (including combats at Pampeluna, Bastan, Maya, and Ostiz, where it took many prisoners,) it particularly distinguished itself, and was fortunate in capturing the baggage of Joseph Bonaparte and his Court, from which a selected silver trophy of a remarkable description is still displayed on special occasions at mess. In the same, and following year, it was engaged at Roncesvalles, Almandos, the Pass of Maya, in the valley of Bastan, Passage of the Nivelle, affair of Cambo, and Passage of the Nive; affairs at Mendronda and Hasparren (1814), Helettes, Garris, Sauveterre, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, besides minor affairs at Aire, Pau, Castel, Tarbes. On the termination of the Peninsula War, it returned to England, and thence proceeded to Jamaica, to join the expedition assembled there under General (afterwards Lord) Keane, for a descent on Louisiana. Subsequently, in an attack by two of its dismounted squadrons (8th January, 1815) on the Americans' position, when Major-Generals Pakenham and Keane were wounded, they greatly distinguished themselves. But, afterwards, in retiring to the fleet, a few men of the regiment were captured in a boat. The war, however, having been brought to a close, the gallant corps returned to England. In 1830, the regiment was authorized to bear the title of "The King's Light Dragoons;" and, at the same time, its facings were changed from orange to scarlet. In 1832, it was granted the badge of the "King's Crest" on its appointments, and to be borne in the centre of its standards, on a white field or compartment within the garter, imperially crowned (*i.e.*, surmounted by the crown of England) with the "Prussian Eagle," in the second and third corners. In 1841, it embarked for Bombay; and, in 1846, proceeded to the Bengal Presidency, subsequently taking part in the Punjab Campaign—Ramnuggur, Chillianwalla, and Goojerat. Later on, it accompanied the expedition to the Persian Gulf; and, afterwards, was particularly distinguished during the operations of the Central India Field Force, under Sir Hugh Rose (the late Lord Strathnairn), and final "stamping out" of the revolted Sepoys. On its return to England

it was constituted a Hussar regiment. In 1870, it went again to India, and returned from Madras, in 1886.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby-bag, *yellow*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 15TH (KING'S) HUSSARS.



The Royal Crest within the Garter.

"Merchmur."

EMSDORF.	VILLIERS-EN-COUCHE.	EGMONT-OP-ZEE.
	SAHAGUN.	VITTORIA.
PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

It has been observed by a writer on the subject of "Light Cavalry," that its uses were gradually recognized in the British Army, as the "colossal" men-at-arms of the feudal age were found to be unsuited to the conditions of modern warfare, and the introduction of fire-arms. Armour was laid aside, or limited to a cuirass, confined to heavy cavalry; and horsemen, whose characteristics were activity and celerity of movement, came to be regarded as more serviceable for all duties. During the seventy years' war between Spain and the United Provinces, Maurice of Nassau, afterwards Prince of Orange, was one of the first leaders to appreciate the advantages of light cavalry. For skirmishing and outpost duties, he raised a force of "Carbineers," composed of English and Dutch heavy armed Lancers. The Emperor of Germany also formed regiments of Hungarian Hussars, who were light weights, on small horses. The "Carbineers" were of an intermediate class, being heavier than the Hussars, but lighter than the English Lancers and "Cuirassiers." In France, at the same period, a troop of Carbineers was attached to each regiment of cavalry; and, in England, the same principle was recognized in the "1st Regiment of Carabineers," as it was

styled, which William III. raised, to compensate for the want of "activity and speed" in the other cavalry corps. During the subsequent reign, the old cavalry regiments continued to ride black horses with docked tails—the Scots Greys, and the Duke of Kingston's regiment, being the exceptions. The 15th (King's Hussars) has the honour of being the first British regiment of Light Dragoons raised for permanent service. The corps was raised by the celebrated Colonel George Augustus Elliott of the Horse Grenadier Guards (better known as the heroic defender of Gibraltar, and subsequently as Lord Heathfield), under a commission from the king, in 1759. "The formation of this regiment," we are told, "was looked upon as an era in the military annals of the kingdom, and created great public interest." The following officers were appointed to command the six troops of which it was composed:—G. A. Elliott (son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, Bart.), Colonel; Henry, Earl of Pembroke, Lieutenant-Colonel; W. Erskine (afterwards Sir W.), Major; George Ainslie, David Dundas (afterwards the well-known Sir David Dundas), and Fred. Evelyn.¹ Under original officers (for it is these who give the initial character) of so much talent and energy, it is scarcely surprising that the new corps soon won a European reputation. As for the privates, they were of a superior class to that from which the ordinary recruit used to be drawn. In 1760, the "15th Light Dragoons," under the command of the Earl of Pembroke, embarked for the Continent, and co-operated with the Allied Army of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; but, the Earl being removed, the command devolved upon Major William Erskine, an officer of remarkable gallantry, and whose name is indissolubly bound up with the brilliant encounter near Emsdorf, when 2,482 French soldiers, with 177 officers (including the Prince of Anhalt), surrendered prisoners of war (16th July, 1760). Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during the succession of encounters, himself led "Elliott's Regiment," as it was called; and in a general order, thanking "these brave troops, and particularly Elliott's," he adds, that the latter was "allowed by everybody present to have done wonders." In commemoration of this exploit, by royal authority, the word "Emsdorf" was placed upon its guidons and appointments. But the victory cost Elliott's Horse a very heavy loss, as compared with the average of other combats, namely, two officers, two sergeants, 71 troopers, and 116 horses killed; and

¹ Gilbert Elliott was the surgeon.

two officers, one sergeant, 47 troopers, and 52 horses wounded. In 1761, the 15th was engaged in the field, at Gudensberg, Zeigenhayn, Amoneburg, and Marburg; Kirch Denkern, Hoxter, Dringenburg, Immenhausen, Capelnhagen, Eimbeck, and Foorwohle, at which latter skirmish, it attracted the personal notice of Prince Ferdinand. In the following year, the 15th distinguished itself at the battle of Grobenstein, at the minor actions of Homburg and Friedburg, and also in skirmishes on the Weser. It was at Friedburg that, with considerable difficulty and loss, the corps rescued Prince Ferdinand from a regiment of French cavalry that had surrounded him. During this campaign, many highly interesting and instructive anecdotes of the chivalric conduct of the 15th are still preserved. On its return to England, the corps was reviewed in Hyde Park, by King George III., 25th July, 1763, on which occasion its commanding officer, the gallant Erskine, presented to his Majesty sixteen stand of colours captured by the regiment in Germany, and was rewarded with the rare dignity of Knight Banneret. The following year, it is curious to note, that the standard height of the men was fixed at, from 5 ft. 5 in., to 5 ft. 7 in. About the same time, the drummers were exchanged for trumpeters, and a band was established. At another review of the 15th, together with the 16th, or "Burgoyne's Light Dragoons," the King was so much gratified with their appearance (26th May, 1766) that he commanded Elliott's to be in future designated "The King's," and Burgoyne's "The Queen's," Regiments of Light Dragoons. The facings of the 15th were, at the same period, changed from green to blue. For several years, it was styled "The King's Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons;" but the word "Royal" came to be discontinued. According to a warrant of 19th December, 1768, the King's guidon was ordered to be of crimson silk.—In the centre, the rose and thistle conjoined and crowned, with the motto underneath *Dieu et mon droit*; the White horse in a compartment, in the first and fourth corners, and the rank of the regiment, on a blue ground, in the second and third. The second and third guidons to be of blue silk. In the centre, the King's crest within the garter, and the word "Emsdorf" underneath—the White horse in the first and fourth corner—the rank of the regiment, on a red field, within a wreath of roses and thistles, in the second and third. The third guidon to have the figure 3, on a small circular red ground, under the word "Emsdorf." In 1793, the 15th again appears in Flanders, etc., and in this, and the next year, we find it engaged in the following

encounters with the enemy: Famars, siege of Valenciennes, Manières, siege of Dunkirk, skirmish at Launoy, the actions of Cateau and Prémont, siege of Landrécies, etc. As for the charge of the 15th, at Villers-en-Couché, nothing could have been more splendid. Moreover, the glorious exploit saved the Emperor of Germany. As Lieutenant-General Otto—who commanded and exhorted the 15th to “prefer death with glory” to abandoning the Emperor to his fate, says—at the conclusion of his official report: “A few resolute and brave soldiers can decide a great deal.” As a mark of the Imperial approbation, eight officers of the regiment were constituted Knights of the Order of Maria Thérèse. During the same and following year, “the King’s” was also engaged at Tournay, Roubaix, Mouveaux, Tournay (second battle), Duffel, Boxtel, Nimeguen, and Guelder Malsen. After the retreat to Germany, the corps returned to England, and was authorized to wear a scarlet plume. In 1799, it embarked for Holland, and was engaged conspicuously at the battle of Egmont-op-Zee. In the Regimental Records occurs the following:—

“... in the year 1767, the Regiment was made *Royal* for its services in Germany; was styled the “15th, or *The King’s Regiment of Light Dragoons*,” and was for some time afterwards the only Regiment that did the escort duty for their late Majesties. By the Royal Warrant, dated the 19th Dec., 1768, the Regiment was directed to bear on its standards and appointments “*The King’s Crest within the Garter*,” and the word “*Emsdorf*” as a further mark of His Majesty’s gracious approbation of its conduct and services in Germany, with the motto, “*Merebimur*.”—*Vide* pages 58-59, Vol. I., “Regimental Records, 15th (‘The King’s’) Hussars.”

“By the Royal Warrant, dated 19th Dec., 1768, the Regiment was ordered to bear on its 2nd and 3rd standards and appointments, as a badge or device, the ‘King’s Crest within the Garter,’ and the motto ‘Emsdorf’ as a further mark of His Majesty’s most gracious approbation of its conduct and services in Germany. The word ‘Merebimur’ was also at this time borne as a part of the motto”—*Vide* pp. 111-112, Vol. I., “Regimental Records 15th (‘The King’s’) Hussars.”

In 1806, it was equipped as Hussars, and adopted the scarlet chaco. In 1808, it embarked for the Peninsula, where it distinguished itself at Sahagun, Benevente, Cacabellos, and other affairs. For want of horses, it was not engaged at the battle of Corunna. It returned to England; and again, in 1813, joined the Army

in the Peninsula, and was present at the battles, actions, and skirmishes, &c., of Villa Perdrices, Morales, Burgos, Osma, and near the Bayas, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Sauveterre, Orthes, Grenade, St. Germier, Tarbes, Tournefeuille, St. Simon, Gagnac, and Toulouse, after which it returned to England; but rejoining the Army of Wellington, it distinguished itself at Waterloo, and at the capture of Cambray—closing the brilliant campaign with the advance on Paris. After several years of inaction at home, the gallant Hussars were ordered to India, in 1839; and arriving at Bombay, proceeded to the Madras Presidency (Bangalore), where they were, if not actively employed (for want of opportunity), greatly admired and respected as a model regiment. After a protracted stay in India, the 15th returned home; but a few years later, it again proceeded to the East, and was actively engaged during the Afghan War of 1878-80; but where a regiment has such a history, there is a difficulty in crowding its more recent and better known exploits into a brief memoir. In 1881, the regiment went to South Africa, and immediately returned to England.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby-bag and plume, *scarlet*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 16TH (QUEEN'S) LANCERS.



The Royal Cipher within the Garter.

"Aut Cursu, aut Cominus Armis."

TALavera.	FUENTES D'ONOR.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA. NIVE.
PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
BHURTPORE.	AFFGHANISTAN. GHUZNEE.
MAHARAJPORE.	ALI WAL. SOBRAON.

THE 16th (Queen's) Lancers, formed in the year 1759, was the second regiment of light cavalry raised for permanent service. Lieutenant-Colonel Burgoyne, of the 2nd Foot Guards, who had

also served in the 11th Light Dragoons, was the officer who raised it; and, on the 4th August, 1759, he was appointed its "commandant." Its first service in the field, occurred in 1761, when two troops joined the expedition under Major-General Studholme Hodgson, and were employed at the siege of Belle Isle (Bay of Biscay) until that stronghold, after a protracted defence, surrendered. The following year, the regiment embarked for Portugal, and subsequently assisted at the capture of Valencia di Alcantara, Sobrina, Formosa, and Villa Velha, after which (1763) it returned to England. At this period, the helmet was worn. Its next exploits were in the New World. Embarking for North America, in 1776, it was engaged with the enemy on the "White Plains." This encounter was followed shortly afterwards by the notable capture, by a small party of the corps, of the American General Lee, whom they surprised while resting unsuspectingly at a country house. Joining the expedition to Philadelphia, the 16th was successively engaged at the actions of Brandywine, Germantown, Crooked Billet, and Barren Hill, and eventually retired upon New York. On its return to England, at the conclusion of hostilities, the uniform of the corps was changed (1784) from scarlet to blue. After a "home" service of several years, the 16th, in 1793, joined the force which was despatched to Holland and Flanders, to support the interests of Great Britain and her allies, against the aggression of France, and was present at the following engagements, etc.:—Famars, Valenciennes, Dunkirk, Pont à Tressin, Vaux, Prémont, Landrécies, Cateau, Tournay, Lannoy, Roubaix, the second battle of Tournay, Duffel, and Bortel. The result of the campaign having proved, politically, unsatisfactory, in 1796, the regiment returned to England. In 1809, it embarked for Portugal, and took a distinguished part in the Peninsula campaign. Its first encounters with the French, took place at Albergra Nova, Grijon, Salamonde, and Talavera. During the year 1810, it was engaged in the operations on the Coa—so admirably described by Napier—at Almeida, Mortagao, Busaco, and in the skirmishes of Coimbra, Pombal, Lleyria, Alcoentre and Quinta de Torre, subsequently retiring on the memorable "Lines of Torres Vedras," and closing the year with the brilliant exploit near Santarem, where Troop-Sergeant Baxter's valour, combined with judgment, in an attack upon a French post, redounded greatly to the credit of the corps. In 1811, the "16th" was engaged at Caldos, Ferragoas, Pombal, Medinha, Foz d'Aronce, Alverca, Guarda, the brilliant affair at Sabugal, Fort

Conception, Fuentes d'Onor, and Espejo. In the following year it took part in covering the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, and was present, and distinguished, in the various skirmishes at Lleria, Castrejon, and the battle of Salamanca, besides minor affairs at La Serna, Tudela, Torquemada, Burgos, Monasterio, and Cellada del Camino. The regiment was also distinguished at the battle of Vittoria (1813), and pursuit of the enemy, subsequently taking part in the affairs of Villa Franca, St. Sebastian, and the brilliant passage of the Bidassoa, followed by the battles of Nivelle and Nive. In 1814, it was at the passage of the Adour, and formed part of the force blockading Bayonne. The following year, the sudden re-appearance of Napoleon at the head of another army, once more called the gallant 16th into the field; and, ere long, it encountered the enemy at Quatre Bras, and again at Waterloo. It was present in the advance on Paris, and immediately afterwards, returned to England. Up to this period, the 16th had been armed with the carbine, but this weapon (September, 1816) was laid aside, and the "lance," which had been discontinued by British troops for about two hundred years, was substituted, and thus originated the designation "16th Queen's Lancers." In June, 1822, the corps embarked for India, and, later on, landed at Calcutta, from whence it proceeded to the Upper Provinces. Its first employment was, in 1825, against the insurgents at Calpee; and afterwards at Bhurtpore. In 1832, it resumed its original scarlet clothing. In 1837, the 16th Lancers proceeded to the Punjab, and joined, in 1839, the "Army of the Indus" (then taking the field against the Afghans, in the cause of their deposed sovereign, Shah Soojah ool Moolk), and advanced on Candahar. They took part in the capture of Ghuznee and Cabul, and final restoration of the Durani dynasty, in commemoration of which event, a now extinct order of knighthood was instituted, named "The Order of the Durani Empire," and conferred on the principal British officers. The attitude of Scindiah having aroused the suspicions of the Governor-General, the Earl of Ellenborough, an army, styled the "Army of Exercise," was assembled; and, in December, 1843, fought the "twin battles" of Maharajpore and Punniar, which destroyed the Mahratta power, and established the present feudatory State of Gwalior. It was at the former of these battles, that the 16th acquired additional renown. Two years later, the Sikh Army, under a military despotism administered by rival chieftains, who held the Queen Regent and her infant son the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh in tutelage, crossed

the boundary river—the Sutlej—and invaded the British protected territory, taking the Government of India by surprise. But the Commander-in-chief, the gallant Lord Gough, rapidly concentrated a British force, and encountered the enemy at “midnight” Moodkee. The 16th, however, was attached to the division of Sir Harry Smith, and did not come upon the Sikhs, until that general met and defeated them, on the plains of Aliwal, on which occasion the Lancers suffered a heavy loss in their gallant charge on the enemy’s “phalanxes”—for, paradoxically, their “squares” were triangular in formation. Lastly, the 16th took a prominent part in the decisive battle of Sobraon, which closed the campaign, and reduced the kingdom of Runjeet Singh’s heir to the condition of a vassal State—to be followed up, in the succeeding campaign of 1848-9, by its annexation to the British Empire. Since that period, the 16th have not been actively employed in the field, but the high state of discipline and *esprit de corps* maintained in the regiment, are ample guarantees for its conduct whenever it may be called upon again to uphold the honour of England, whose sovereign’s crest it bears, with the motto of the Garter, as the special mark of King George III.’s favour. The regiment proceeded to India in 1865, and returned home in 1877.

UNIFORM, *scarlet* ; facings, *blue* ; plume, *black*. *Vide* Queen’s Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 17TH (DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN)
LANCERS.

Death's Head
"or Glory."

ALMA. BALAKLAVA. INKERMANN.
SEVASTOPOL.
CENTRAL INDIA. SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.

IN consequence of the success attending the raising of the 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons, King George II. was induced to make a further addition to the new force, by the augmentation of five other regiments, numbered the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st. The first of these corps—the 17th—was raised in Scotland, in 1759, by Lord Aberdour. It never consisted of more than two troops, and was disbanded, in 1763, on the termination of the Seven Years' War. The next corps numbered 17th, was embodied in Hertfordshire, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-Colonel Hale, of the 47th Regiment, who had been entrusted with the conveyance to England of the despatches announcing the capture of Quebec, and the death, in the moment of victory, of the heroic General Wolfe. It was, however, originally numbered, 18th Light Dragoons, until, on the disbandment of Lord Aberdour's regiment, it succeeded to its rank. It was composed of four troops, commanded respectively by the following officers: Captain Franklin Kirby, promoted from the 5th Foot; Captain Samuel Birch, promoted from the 11th Dragoons; Captain Martin Basil, promoted from Elliott's Horse—afterwards killed at Emsdorf when serving with the 15th Light Dragoons, 16th July, 1760—and by Captain Edward Lascelles, promoted from the Royal Horse Guards. Lieutenant-Colonel John Hale, above-mentioned, was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, on 7th November, 1759; and it was with the object of creating emulation in the new corps, and also of commemorating

the glorious death of Wolfe, which he had himself witnessed, that he obtained the King's authority for his regiment to bear on its standards and appointments, a Death's head, with the motto, "or glory." In the spring of 1761, the corps sent a draft of men and horses to join the Army serving on the Continent, under the celebrated Marquis of Granby, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. But hostilities having terminated with the Treaty of Fontainebleau, the detachment returned to England. A general reduction of the Army establishment followed, but this corps was excepted. At this period, the uniform of the 17th was scarlet, with white facings (1768), and, according to the regulations then in force, we learn that the second and third guidons were of white silk, and on a crimson circular compartment in the centre, appeared the Death's head and motto, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. On the breaking out of hostilities, in 1775, with the American Colonists, the 17th was the first cavalry corps selected to cross the Atlantic; and, on 17th June, they first came into collision with the enemy at Bunker's Hill. On the evacuation of Boston, the regiment proceeded to Halifax, whence, in June, 1776, it joined the British force assembled in Staten Island. On 22nd August following, under Captain Oliver de Lancey, it surprised the enemy's pickets at Long Island. At Brooklyn, the regiment gained much credit in several desultory encounters. On these occasions, Lieutenant Loftus was particularly distinguished; and the corps eventually defeated the colonial cavalry at the village of Jamaica. It was, afterwards, at the fight at Pelham Moor, at the passage of Brunx river, and combat on White Plains, capture of Fort Washington, and reduction of Rhode Island; and, in 1777-78, it was engaged at Forts Montgomery, and Clinton, and the affairs of White Marsh, Crooked Billet, Barren Hill, and Freehold. In 1779, it took part in the siege of Charleston, and encounters at Monk's Corner, and Lenew's Ferry, Warsaw (1780), Camden (1781), and Cowpens. In the latter year, it returned to Ireland; and, in 1784, its uniform was changed from scarlet to blue. In 1795, four troops of the 17th were engaged in the Maroon War, in Jamaica; and at the capture of Grenada; while, in 1796, five troops sent to St. Domingo, encountered the enemy at Fort Raimond, Irois, Morne, and Gautier; and returned home the following year. The headquarter ship, "Caledonia," foundered on the voyage, but no one was lost. In 1798, a sergeants' party joined the expedition under Major-General Eyre Coote, despatched to Holland, to destroy the outlet of the Bruges

Canal, and the enemy's communications with Ostend, but were made prisoners. The year after, the corps was augmented to ten troops. In 1806 and 1807, the regiment took part in the capture of Monte Video; and, subsequently, in the attack on Buenos Ayres. Returning to England, it embarked, in 1808, for India; and, in 1810, it suppressed a rising of Hindoo fanatics; and, in the same year, furnished Sir John Malcolm's escort to Persia. In 1815, in an expedition to Cutch, it captured the Fort of Angar, and also the capital Booj-booj. It was again engaged in the Pindari War of 1817, and, on the 8th December, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lincoln Stanhope, distinguished itself in a sharp encounter with the Bheels, whose archers proved to be no mean adepts in the art of shooting. The next year was signalised by many skirmishes with the robber hordes; and, in 1820, in an expedition to Cutch, the corps captured the fort and town of Dwarka. Two years later on, the 17th was constituted "Lancers;" returned to England in 1823; and, in 1830, its uniform was changed from blue to scarlet. The distinguished services of the regiment during the Crimean War, the Central Indian campaign, and the wars in South Africa are to be found in detail in the histories of those events. In 1880, the regiment proceeded to India.

UNIFORM, *blue*; facings and plume, *white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 18TH HUSSARS.



"Pro Rege, pro Lege, pro Patria conamur."

PENINSULA.

WATERLOO.

THE 18th Hussars was raised in Ireland, 7th December, 1759, by the (1st) Marquis of Drogheda, and numbered "19th" Light Dragoons, but was ordinarily styled, "Drogheda's Light Horse." Subsequently

(1763), on the disbandment of the original 17th Light Dragoons, it was numbered the "18th." It was into this, afterwards, distinguished regiment that the great Duke of Wellington—then the Honourable Arthur Wellesley—exchanged from the 58th Foot, and he continued in it, until his promotion to the rank of Major, in the 33rd Foot—which now bears his name. In 1795, the 18th proceeded to Jamaica, and took part in the expedition to St. Domingo. Returning home shortly afterwards, a portion of the corps joined, in 1799, the British force operating in Holland, where it was attached to the left column, commanded by the famous Sir Ralph Abercromby; and, on the 17th September, in the same year, under its gallant Leader, Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, it won its first laurels, in a vigorous attack upon the enemy's position at Schagenburg. It subsequently, returned with the expedition to England. On Christmas day, 1807, the regiment was equipped as Hussars; and, in the following year, proceeded to Portugal to join the Army under the command of Sir John Moore. Its first exploit in this new field, was the capture of a large party of the French at Rueda, a full account of which may be found in the Marquis of Londonderry's narrative of the "Peninsula War." Six days later (18th December), in a brilliant skirmish near Valladolid, under Major Otway, it defeated a party of the enemy, and captured Colonel Antegnac, its commander. At the combat of Sahagun, and in covering Sir John Moore's retreat, the 18th Hussars were actively engaged for about twelve successive days. In the encounter at Benavente (29th December), the corps was obliged to retire before a superior force of the enemy; but, on being reinforced by a party of the 3rd German Hussars, it turned and charged the French. Afterwards, being joined by the 10th Hussars, the enemy was obliged to retire across the Esla; and in a vigorous hand-to-hand encounter, the Imperial Guards were thrown into disorder, and General Le Febvre, many other officers, and 130 men, were made prisoners. This action, it is said, took place in view of Napoleon himself, who had arrogantly directed his unlucky General to cross the river, "and bring those English cavalry prisoners." Sir John Moore, in a letter to Lord Castlereagh, specially notices the conduct of the Hussars on this occasion. The year closed with a skirmish at Palentia. At the battle of Corunna, the 18th Hussars did good service; and having shot their horses, which would otherwise have fallen into the hands of the enemy, they embarked for England under circumstances which, although unfortunate, were not the less illustrious; and the

French themselves bore generous testimony to the valour and *stamina* of the British. Having returned to England, and received the thanks of the House of Commons, the regiment again, in 1813, embarked for Lisbon, and during that year was engaged with the enemy at Morales; in front of Burgos; at the battle of Vittoria; the passage of the Nive, and actions attending that operation. The battle-roll of 1814 includes the passage of the Gave; the battle of Orthes; the affairs of the bridges of St. Martyn de la Touch and of Croix d'Arcade, and the battle of Toulouse; after which the corps returned to England, and was permitted (1815) to inscribe the word "Peninsula" on its standards. But its repose was soon disturbed, and, on the memorable 17th June, we find the gallant Hussars conspicuous on the British left flank at Quatre Bras, and the following day at Waterloo, where, under the eye of the dashing Vivian, it made (with others) an overwhelming attack on the enemy's centre, and, particularly, with the 10th Hussars, claims the distinction of being the brigade which first completed the final rout of the French. During this great battle, the 18th Hussars lost 25 per cent. of their number *hors de combat*; and a quaint anecdote has been preserved, of the single combat between Sergeant Taylor and an Imperial Cuirassier. The latter, confident of making short work of the sergeant, shouted "Ha! ha!" but his blow was parried; and another from Taylor killed him, the victor, at the same time dryly repeating, "Ha! ha!" The 18th Hussars formed part of the Army of Occupation, and was, in the same year, permitted to bear "Waterloo" on its standards and appointments; and, it is noteworthy, that the silver trumpets of the corps were made from the prizes of war. The costly mess plate of the regiment was stolen at Canterbury, in 1818, and a curious suspicion attaches to the circumstance.

In 1799, two squadrons served in Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and, in 1807, the regiment was clothed as "Hussars," wearing the pelisse with grey fur, blue jackets with silver lace, blue busby-bags, and "white plumes rising out of smaller red ones."

In 1808 eight troops embarked for Lisbon, to reinforce Sir Arthur Wellesley's Army, and took prominent part in numerous engagements—eventually forming a portion of the Hussar Brigade which received much praise for its conduct while protecting, as part of the rear-guard, the memorable retreat of Sir John Moore to Corunna. The regiment reached England again, in February, 1809.

Early in 1813, six troops of the regiment landed at Lisbon; and, with the 10th and 15th Hussars, formed the "Hussar Brigade" which took part in the subsequent operations in Spain, and the South of France, in 1813-14, including the battles of Vittoria, Orthes, Toulouse, and many minor actions and engagements, throughout the war.

In 1814, the regiment returned to England; and, in the following year, received permission to bear the word "Peninsula," on its appointments.

In April, 1815, the regiment was again ordered on active service, landed at Ostend, and was brigaded with the 10th Hussars and 1st German Hussars, under Sir Hussey Vivian.

The regiment assisted in covering the movement from Quatre Bras Waterloo, on the 17th June, 1815; and, towards the conclusion of the action, on the ever memorable 18th of June, in conjunction with the 10th Hussars (with which regiment it was brigaded), executed a brilliant and successful charge upon the enemy's guns and cavalry—principally cuirassiers—dispersing them in great confusion.

After the battle, the regiment formed part of the advanced guard, and occupied the barriers of Paris, on the right of the Seine, on the 6th of July, the allies entering the city the following day.

In recognition of its services, the regiment was rewarded with the honour of bearing the word "Waterloo" on its appointments, in December, 1815, and returned to England the following year.

In 1821, peace being restored, a number of regiments were reduced from the establishment of the army, and this reduction absorbed the "18th Light Dragoons, 'Hussars,'" and the regiment was broken up.

The present 18th Hussars was raised at Leeds, in 1858, by Lieut.-Colonel, now Lieut.-General R. Knox, and was given a Lincoln-Green busby bag and green plume, and permitted to bear the words "Peninsula" and "Waterloo" on its appointments, thereby connecting it directly with the old regiment of Peninsula and Waterloo fame. The regiment served in England until 1864, when it embarked for the East Indies, remaining quartered in the Madras Presidency until its return to England in the winter of 1875.

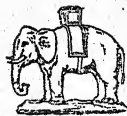
In 1878 permission was obtained for the regiment to replace its green busby bags and plumes by the blue bushy bag and scarlet and white plume of the old regiment, as at present worn, and more recently the motto, "Pro Rege, pro Lege, pro Patria conamur,"

which was borne by the old regiment, has been restored to the existing one by a general order.

In the winter of 1881 the regiment proceeded to Ireland, occupying the West of Ireland with detachments during the troubled times ensuing; and, in 1883, contributed, with other regiments, a detachment towards the formation of the Light Camel Regiment, in the recent Nile Expedition of 1884-1885. It is now in Ireland.

UNIFORM, *blue*; bushy-bag, *blue*; plume, *scarlet and blue*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 19TH (PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN) HUSSARS.



The Elephant.

ASSAYE.
EGYPT, 1882, 1884.
NILE, 1884-85.

NIAGARA.
TEL-EL-KEBIR.
ABU KLEA.

THE original 19th Light Dragoons was raised in the year 1759, and its first colonel commandant was the Earl of Drogheda. Amongst the other officers may be noticed, Lieutenant-Colonel John Wynne, Major Lord Newbattle, Captains Caulfield, Mason, and Lyon. The regiment was, shortly afterwards, disbanded; and again restored to the Army;¹ but it was in the third period of its existence, that it won the historic legend or device of "Assaye," by its conspicuous gallantry on that memorable day. Indeed, it was the charge of the 19th Light Dragoons that assured the victory. To quote the stirring description of the polished historian of England's "Decisive Battles in India"—At the critical moment, "as quick as thought, and quicker, fortunately, than the enemy, he (Wellesley) brought up from the rear the 19th Light Dragoons, and ordered them to

¹ As 23rd Dragoons (1781) and numbered "19th" in 1783.

meet at full gallop the advance of the Maráthá horsemen. The Dragoons, who drew only 360 sabres, came up, followed by the 4th, 6th, and 7th Madras Native Cavalry, passed with a loud huzza through the broken ranks of the 74th, and dashed at full speed at their enemy. Under the terrible shock which followed the swarthy troopers of Western India reeled. They had been taken before the speed of their horses had roused their excitement to fever heat, and now their very numbers impeded them. They offered then but a slight resistance to the impetuosity of the British, and were glad to take refuge, baffled, behind the infantry." Meantime, the charge of the 19th Light Dragoons had given the British Infantry "the cover and the breathing time they wanted." Then, while the left and centre, under the personal direction of Wellesley, rapidly pushed forward—"simultaneously the victorious cavalry charged the village of Assaye," and achieved a renown by sheer valour and conduct which has never been surpassed. Assaye was one of England's greatest victories, and the hardness of the fighting may be estimated by a comparison with British losses in other celebrated battles—for example, the percentage of loss at Waterloo, was about 30, at Vittoria about 10, at Assaye, 23. The 19th subsequently won the device "Niagara," also blazoned on its standards, but in a less satisfactory struggle. At length, as Lancers, in 1821, the regiment was disbanded, and its honours lay dormant for many years, until on the Crown assuming to exercise its Imperial rights in India, the 19th was revived, and formed from men volunteering from the Bengal European Cavalry (raised in 1858), and officers from the cavalry corps of the other Presidencies. It was, shortly afterwards, constituted Hussars, and was fortunate in joining the Army in Egypt, commanded by Sir Garnet, now Lord, Wolseley, in whose despatches its gallantry is recorded. For this, and the subsequent arduous campaign of 1884, it bears on its standards, "Egypt, 1882-1884," "Tel-el-Kebir," "Nile, 1884-1885," and "Abu Klea." It is now in England.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby-bag and plume, *white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

THE 20TH HUSSARS.



PENINSULA. SUAKIN, 1885.

THE original 20th was raised in Ireland, in 1759, and styled the "20th Inniskilling Light Dragoons." Its uniform was scarlet with black facings; but, after a short home service, it was disbanded, in the year 1763. The next corps, similarly numbered, was raised from the "light troops" of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and 1st, 6th, and 11th Dragoons—in 1779. Its uniform was scarlet with yellow facings; but, like the first regiment numbered 20th, it also was disbanded, after about three years' service, in 1783. The third "20th" was raised in 1791 by the name of the "Jamaica Light Horse," which title was altered to that of 20th Light Dragoons in 1794. This corps served in Egypt in 1807. It served under Wellington (Wellesley) during the Peninsular War, and was particularly distinguished at Vimiero and other actions. Its original uniform was blue with yellow facings, the latter being afterwards changed to orange. It was at length disbanded in 1818. The 20th was again restored to the Army in consequence of the Act of Parliament of 1860, which transferred the East India Company's Army to the Crown. On the 20th May, 1861, the corps was formed at Muttra, Bengal, by volunteers from the late East India Company's 2nd European Bengal Light Cavalry, then about 250 strong, under the Royal Warrant of 18th February, 1861, and subsequent General Orders by Lord Canning and Sir Hugh Rose (Lord Strathnairn), respectively Governor-General and Commander-in-chief, dated 10th April, 1861, under the denomination of "Her Majesty's 20th Regiment of Light Dragoons. But the officers were not finally posted, nor, indeed, was the corps finally transferred from the Indian Government to the Horse Guards, until 31st July, 1862,

when it was designated the "20th Hussars," and Colonel H. J. Stannus appointed to the command. In consequence of disturbances on the Euzofzyie frontier, in December, 1863, it proceeded to Attock, but shortly afterwards returned to Sealcote. On 5th February, 1867, Colonel Warner assumed command, on the promotion of Colonel Stannus to the command of the Agra Brigade. On 16th August, in the same year, the regiment moved to Rawal Pindi in support of the "Hazara Field Force," employed against the hill tribes. It afterwards took part in the several field days at Mean Meer in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh. On 30th October, 1872, the regiment, 312 strong, with 17 officers, under the command of Colonel Stannus, C.B., embarked for England on board the troopship "Jumna," and disembarked at Portsmouth. On 2nd May, 1874, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to approve of the regiment being permitted to bear the same distinction as was granted to the old 20th Light Dragoons, namely, the word "Peninsula." On 19th May, 1874, the regiment took part in a review in presence of the Czar. The corps proceeded, in 1879, to Ireland, and returned, in 1883, to England. Subsequently, a detachment, under Captain E. R. Courtenay and Lieutenant R. M. Richardson, forming part of the Light Division of the Camel Corps, embarked on 26th September, 1884, for Egypt; and, on 20th February following, two squadrons, under Lieutenant-Colonel C. Mangles, proceeded to Suakin; and took part in the recent operations there. Being reinforced by the headquarters and one squadron, in June, 1885, they passed up the Nile to Wady Halfa and Assouan, where they are now quartered. The details of some of the earlier movements of the present corps are given, as no history of the latter is to be found in Cannon's series of "Records of the British Army," and, in consequence, anything relating to the formation, &c., of the corps has a special value.

UNIFORM, *blue*; busby bag and plume, *crimson*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations, and Dress Regulations.

THE 21ST HUSSARS.



THE first regiment of British Cavalry, designated the 21st Dragoons, was raised, in 1759-60, by that famous general, the Marquis of Granby, and Colonel Lord Sutton. Its Lieutenant-Colonel and Major were respectively Russel Manners and Anthony St. Leger. It was originally one of the corps of "Light Horse," and was styled "The Royal Foresters," but was disbanded in 1763. In 1779 the 21st Light Dragoons was again embodied by Major-General John Douglas, and after a short service in various home quarters, was disbanded in 1783. The following year—such has too frequently been the extravagance of fickle economy—it was again incorporated by Lieutenant-Colonel Beaumont, and embarked from Cork, in 1795, for San Domingo, where it was engaged against the revolutionary natives under the celebrated Toussaint L'Ouverture. After suffering heavy casualties from the climate, rather than from the enemy, although commended for its gallantry, it returned to England in 1798. In 1806 the regiment, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Pigott (*vide* the "Baronetage"—Emanuel Pigott), who died the senior general of the British Army, embarked for the Cape of Good Hope. In August of that year, one squadron sailed from the Cape, and took part in the capture of Monte Video. In 1812 one squadron, under Captain Wallace (afterwards General Sir Maxwell Wallace), was sent into Kaffraria with General Graham's expedition, and after some months' severe work, drove the Kaffirs across the Great Fish River. In February, 1816, a detachment of the corps embarked for St. Helena, and had the remarkable honour of remaining there during the captivity of the Emperor Napoleon. In 1817 the regiment proceeded to India, and remained there until 1820, without, however, seeing any field service, being quartered at

Cawnpore; and, on its return to England in the latter year, was disbanded. In 1861 the 21st Light Dragoons was again embodied, and, with the 19th and 20th, was formed from volunteers of the Bengal European Cavalry, and officers from the 4th and 6th Bengal Cavalry, with others from the Madras and Bombay Cavalry. In 1862 the corps was equipped as Hussars, and remained quartered in India until December, 1873, and has since served in England and Ireland. Like all British regiments which have experienced the vicissitudes of disbandment and re-formation, the 21st Hussars has taken up the distinguished traditions of its predecessors of the same numerical rank, and will, doubtless, yet win a badge for itself: "*Spe vires augentur.*" The regiment is now in Ireland.

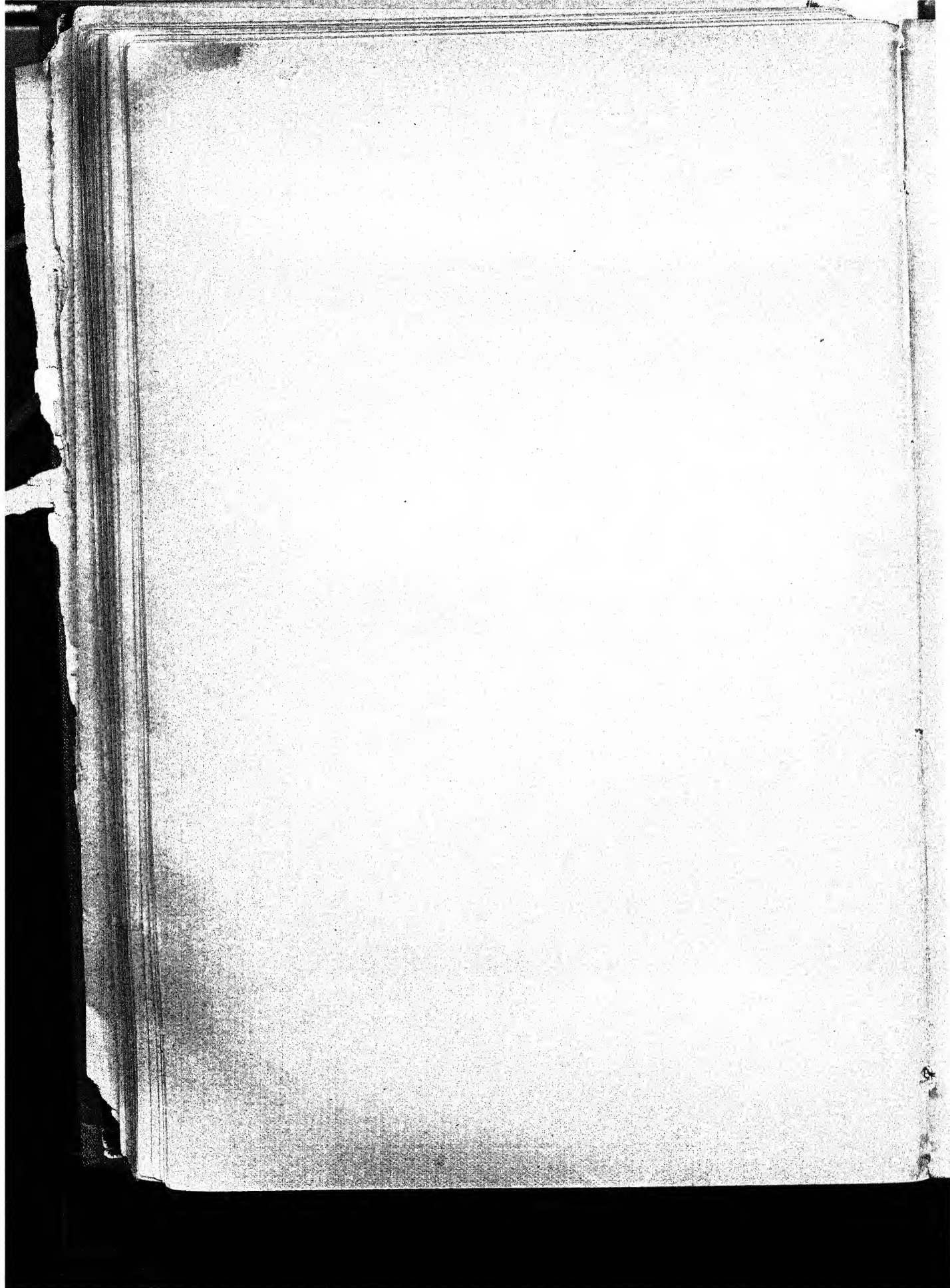
UNIFORM, *blue*; busby bag, *French grey*; plume, *white*. *Vide* Queen's Regulations, and Dress Regulations.

THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

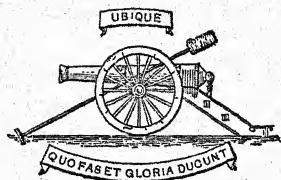
THE "Yeomanry" was a force originally of Infantry, as well as of "Cavalry." It was raised during the wars of the French Revolution, and disbanded in 1814; but certain regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry continued to exist; and, at present, there are, in the United Kingdom, seventy-eight regiments of Yeomanry Cavalry. *Vide* the Army List.

Light Horse Volunteers, thirty troops; Mounted Rifle Volunteers, sixteen troops.

THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF
ARTILLERY, AND THE CORPS OF
ROYAL ENGINEERS.



THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.



THE evolution of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, from the "gunners" of the Ordnance Department, in previous centuries, has been admirably traced by Colonel Duncan, R.A., in his exhaustive history of the corps. It was not until 26th May, 1716, just after the old system of "Artillery trains" had completely broken down, during the rebellion of 1715 in Scotland, that the Royal Regiment of Artillery was finally established. In 1722, Albert Borgard, a foreign officer of remarkable talent, whose interesting diary remains a record of his varied services in other armies, was appointed its first colonel. From this period "the history of the corps," as aptly observed, "has been the history of scientific progress;" and, although the present memoir is strictly confined to the historical and warlike distinctions of the Royal Artillery, it may be permissible to deviate from the restrictions of the present plan, and incidentally notice, as succinctly as possible, some salient points in the *materiel* of "armed science," from its embryo state in the days of the Plantagenets, to its present remarkable development.

The Royal Arms form the appropriate badge of a corps, which in character, is essentially *national*; while its mottoes remind us that it has been conspicuous wherever the harvest of glory has been reaped by British prowess—the "gun" symbolizing the special arm.

The term "ordnance"—in use long before the introduction of cannon—signified, or embraced all descriptions of weapons; and, although 1483 is the earliest date when a Master-General of Ord-

nance can be distinctly traced by name—in the person of Rauf Bigod—at a much earlier period, some of his predecessors may be indirectly ascertained by references to their *duties*, as described in old charters. The first record of cannon in the field occurs in the reign of Henry III. They were sometimes made of wood and leather; the first iron gun cast in England, was made in 1543, by some foreigners at Buckstead, in Sussex, where also two shells were cast. The earlier guns often received quaint names; such, for instance, as “Mons Meg”—conspicuous in Edinburgh Castle—which was forged in Galloway by a blacksmith, and presented to James II. of Scotland in 1455; “Queen Elizabeth’s pocket pistol,” cast at Utrecht in 1544, now at Dover; and many others. At the earliest period, the “gunners” were few, as compared with the artificers of the Ordnance Department, and the latter gradually increased to such an extent, that, in 1344, there were no fewer than 321 artificers and engineers, to twelve gunners and seven armourers. But, after the fifteenth century a marked increase occurred in the number of gunners; and, gradually, a distinction arose between those of “garrisons” and “trains”—both being under the despotic control of the Board of Ordnance. Moreover, there were the “fee’d” gunners of the Tower, who, although scarcely soldiers, were regarded as the *élite* of the force. As may be supposed, their scientific attainments were but small, and their discipline imperfect.

The first artillery train ordered on service, was, in 1544, under Sir Thomas Seymour, and included 200 gunners, 137 artificers, 33 conductors, and 100 pioneers. It was not, however, until the reign of Charles II. that the duties of the Garrison and Train gunners were reduced to a systematic form, and the Warrant defining these, was confirmed by that monarch’s six successors. George III. made but few alterations, and only those necessitated by the occasional absence of the Master-General of Ordnance, or Captain-General of Artillery as he was sometimes styled, and the establishment of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

In the meantime, it may be observed, that after the restoration of Charles II. the master gunners began to be chosen from a higher social grade. In 1660, Colonel James Wemyss held the appointment. A little later on, a new appointment was created for Captain Martin Beckman, namely, that of “Chief Firemaster.” About this time, a Surveyor-General was appointed, with permission to travel on the Continent and perfect himself in artillery studies. At the

same period, Woolwich was gradually developing as an artillery depôt; and, in 1672, the well-known laboratory was founded. In 1682, while Lord Dartmouth was in office, a Master-General was appointed, and from this date, the Service made a rapid stride under that vigorous administrator. The work of re-organization was completed under the Warrant of the following year, and remained the standard until the Board of Ordnance ceased to exist.

The names of the various descriptions of ordnance in the latter part of the seventeenth century, may be briefly noticed. They were cannon, demi-cannon, culverings (from which salutes were fired), sakers, mynions, falcons, falconets, brassbaces, drakes, and rabonnetts, besides brass and iron mortars of *calibres* remarkably various. According to the ordnance books of the camp at Hounslow, in 1686, the first intimation was given of that distribution of the artillery of an army known as "battalion guns"—a system which "lasted in principle down to 1871," and according to which the batteries had to accommodate themselves to the movements of the nearest battalions. The battalion guns, it may be observed, were brass 3-pounders, under gentlemen of the Ordnance, with a few attendants; and, when requisite, an escort of Grenadiers was furnished from various regiments.

James II. relied much on his artillery train to resist the invasion of 1688, but, as Colonel Duncan remarks, "red tapeism paralysed the force." Royal Warrants were multitudinous, in proportion as confusion grew worse confounded. Under William III. the Duke of Schomburg introduced many changes, but in vain; neither supply nor transport was to be had. Sir Martin Beckman continued to worry the Board of Ordnance about the defenceless state of the kingdom, while the Admiralty, Scotland, Ireland, and the West Indies demanded artillery, which could not be provided. Schomburg, however, signalised his administration at least in one respect—it was he who ordered a blue uniform with orange facings. But a new era was dawning. After the peace of Ryswick a considerable number of experienced artillerymen, who had served in the wars, seem to have suggested to the Government a means of providing for them by their incorporation in a regiment of artillery; and accordingly, in 1697, the latter was established; but so little was the value of this now all-important arm then understood, that the new corps was broken up within the year. This abortive attempt, however, is important, as the first indication of the revival of seven-

teen years later on. Marlborough himself scarcely appreciated, at its proper value, his artillery train. But the siege of Gibraltar in 1704, and the subsequent romantic expedition to Spain, under the brilliant Peterborough, gave a new impetus to artillery development, especially in consequence of the excellent service done by the artillery train at the capture of Barcelona. In 1706 Lord Rivers' futile descent on the French coast, with 11,000 men, was supported by forty-six guns. In 1707, the three trains under Rivers, Galway, and Peterborough were reduced to one field train, for service in Spain; while the maintenance of the latter cost £500,000—a large sum in those days. At the period of the peace of Utrecht, there were four artillery trains, in addition to the small peace establishment to be kept up, owing to the disturbed state of Scotland, the acquisition of Gibraltar, and the expansion of the British Empire, at the expense of the French in North America—for even then the moral effect of cannon began to be recognized.

On 27th May, 1797, a Royal Warrant was signed, and shortly afterwards promulgated by Lord Cornwallis, then Master-General, respecting the Royal Artillery; and in the following year a contingent of the latter joined the expedition to the Helder, under the command of Captain W. H. Walker, who, after the most heroic exertions, during which his men remained at their guns to the last, died of his wounds. In 1799, another expedition to the Helder was the first in which a general officer of artillery, General Pattison, was considered necessary, owing to the large proportion of that arm. It was also the first occasion of a troop of *Horse Artillery* going on active foreign service. But although the expedition miserably collapsed, yet for an exhibition of fruitless gallantry it has not been surpassed in the annals of the British Army. The Royal Artillery were of the greatest service at the action of Zyp. But the disgraceful drunkenness in the force of our Russian allies, led to a surprise and retreat. At the battle of Egmont op Zee, Major Judgson's chestnut Troop of Horse Artillery were sacrificed to an overwhelming charge of French cavalry; but the 15th Hussars, under Lord Paget, coming up, pursued the enemy as they were carrying off the guns, and re-captured them. The Royal Artillery next took part in the expedition to Egypt, in 1800, and were placed at a great disadvantage, owing to the (still stultifying) dual system at home, and gross blunders in supplying ammunition. Nevertheless they fought nobly and successfully. Under Major Cookson they bombarded and captured the Castle of Aboukir; and, at the battle of Alexandria,

they greatly distinguished themselves. The regiment was considerably increased during the next five years, and in 1806, six companies were stationed in Italy and Sicily, but were withdrawn in 1814. In the former year a ninth battalion was raised, the command of which was given to Major-General Blomefield, who subsequently commanded the artillery at the siege of Copenhagen. At Monte Video and Buenos Ayres the regiment was well represented.

During the progress of the Peninsula War, the services of the Royal Artillery became so frequent, and so brilliant, that it would be impossible here to enumerate them. Suffice it to say, that, at Vimiera, according to Napier, the terrible fire of Robe's Artillery mainly contributed to the victory. At Corunna, too, the artillery did inestimable service; and at Barossa, it was pre-eminent. The regiment supplied a large contingent to the Walcheren Expedition. It also had to endure the most fatiguing work, during the second American War; while at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo its conduct was admirable. Indeed, as General Foy said, "*Les canoniers anglais se distinguent entre les autres soldats par le bon esprit qui les anime. En bataille leur activité est judicieuse, leur coup d'œil parfait, et leur bravoure stoïque.*" Since that period, the history of the Artillery has been the military history of England. Nor was the Artillery of the Indian Army¹ (now amalgamated) inferior to that of the Royal Army. So, likewise, when the Royal Irish Artillery was amalgamated in 1801, no difference was observable. It is unnecessary, in this brief memoir, to dilate on the services of the Royal Artillery in the Crimea, and more recently in Egypt, India, &c., or to enter into the various re-organizations of the regiment which have led up to its present high state of efficiency.

The Royal Horse Artillery was formed in 1793, and it is remarkable that England should have been the last nation to adopt this special force, and to recognize the value of mobility. It has always had the privilege of taking the pick of recruits, and its claim to be considered a *corps d'élite* rests on the substantial basis of selection by merit. In 1813, the Rocket detachments were formed into troops. Of these latter there were two, but when the second, which had won the legend "*Leipsic*," in consequence of its presence

¹ *Vide* Buckle's "History of the Bengal Artillery," Stubbs' "History," and Vibart's "Military History of the Madras Engineers." The first company Bengal Artillery was raised in 1749. In 1754 two companies Royal Artillery were sent to Bombay. The Madras Engineers and Artillery date from 1746 and 1749.

at that great battle, was reduced, the first, which had never been out of England, became heir to it—a fact which has given rise to some difficult questions as to the inheritance of military honours. Under Wellington, the Horse Artillery was admirably developed; and Napier's description of the gallant Norman Ramsay, and his glorious troop at Fuentes d'Onor, is a testimony to their enduring fame.

The progress of Field Artillery dates from 1848; but, as we have already observed, this memoir does not aim at an account of the various systems which have, from time to time, been introduced, or at any statistical account of the Royal Artillery; it is simply confined to the historic origin and progress of the vast regiment which takes its place on the right of the British line. Under these circumstances, it has been found necessary to describe the evolution of the force in the earlier and less important events of history rather than in the later, where its influence has culminated in a world-wide fame, and is too well known to require any description, its two mottoes being aptly comprehensive.

The scope of this memoir will not admit of a detailed account of the development and successive re-organization of the Royal Artillery, but these particulars will be found in Major R. H. Murdoch's admirable tabulation of the changes in the regiment, from its establishment down to the present day.

The following list of the war services of the Royal Artillery, is taken from the interesting tabulation by Major Hime, R.A. (p. 97):—

BADGES, ETC. *Vide* Queen's Regulations, and Dress Regulations.
UNIFORM, *blue*; facings, *scarlet*; busby-bag, *scarlet*; plume, *white*.
Head-quarters, Woolwich.

AUXILIARY FORCE.

The Honourable Artillery Company of London, revived in 1610.
Militia Artillery—England, 16 companies; Ireland, 14; Scotland, 5.
Volunteer Artillery, 62 companies.

WAR SERVICES OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.¹

Present Designation. (1866.)			Date of Formation.	WAR SERVICES.
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.		
N	1	...	1705	St. Domingo, 1796 and 1809. St. Lucia, 1803. Surinam, 1804. Fort Desaix (Marti- nique); 1809. Guadaloupe; 1810. Expedition to Kertch; Sebastopol.
B	1	...	Train of Artil- lery until 1718	St. Amand; Famars; Valenciennes; Lincelles; 1793. Cambray; 23rd April; 26th April; Turcoin; Tournay; 18th May; 22nd May; 1794. Detachments served on board Bomb-vessels, 1797-1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Talavera; Almeida; Burgos; San Sebastian. Sebastopol.
2	...	Scottish		Warburg, 1760. St. Lucia; Island of Grenada; 1779. Low Countries, 1793-95. Served on board Bomb-vessels, 1797-1801. Taking of Madeira, 1801. St. Domingo, 1809. Sebastopol.
3 7	... ...	Cinque Ports London		Minden. Served on board Bomb-vessels, 1804. Minden. Warburg. Valenciennes; Lincelles; 1793. Cambray; Ostend; Tournay; 1794. Served on board Bomb-vessels, 1797-1800. Petten; Oudkarspel; Alkmaar (or Bergen) (Expedition to the Helder); 1799. Alexandria, 1801. Indian Mutiny. China, 1860. Futtehabad; Ah Musjid; 1878.
5	...	North Irish	1748	Candahar; Afghanistan, 1878.
2	...	Cinque Ports	1749	Greater part perished in Blackhole, Calcutta, 1756; remnant served at Plassy. Bhurt- pore; Agra; 1803-5. Maharajpore, 1843. Moodkee; Ferozeshah; Sobraon; Chillian- wallah; Goojerat. N.-W. Frontier of India, 1853. Delhi. ²

¹ Compiled by Major H. W. L. Hime, R.A. 1886.

² Denotes that the Service previous to this mark was performed in H. E. I. C. S.

Present Designation. (1896.)			WAR SERVICES.	
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.	Date of Formation.	
C	1	...	1756	St. Lucia; Tobago; Berbice; 1803. Surinam, 1804. Fort Desaix, Martinique, 1809. Guadalupe, 1810. Crimea.
6	...	South Irish	1757	Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83. Alexandria, 1801. Walcheren. Ahmed Kheyl; Afghanistan; 1878-80.
8	...	North Irish	"	Belleisle-en-Mer, 1761. Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83. Alexandria, 1801. Cadiz, 1810-12. Carthage, 1812.
4	...	North Irish	"	American War, 1776-83. Sebastopol.
D	1	...	"	Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83. St. Domingo, 1809. Sebastopol. Suraf, 1759. Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar. Alexandria, 1801. Sebastopol. Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
5	...	Welsh	"	Fort St. George, Madras, 1759. Blockade and Siege of Gibraltar, 1779-83. St. Domingo, 1809.
S	2	...	"	Peiwar Kotal; Charasiab; Sherpur (Afghanistan) 1878.
3	...	Lancashire	"	Surat, 1759.
E	2	...	"	Tollago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadalupe; 1794. St. Lucia; 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam, 1799. Copenhagen, 1807. Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Waterloo. Bulganak; Alma; Mackenzie's Farm; Balaklava; Inkerman; Sebastopol.
2	3	North Irish	1758	American War, 1776-83. Sebastopol.
N	...	...	"	Tobago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadalupe, 1794. St. Lucia; 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam, 1799. Walcheren; Flushing; 1809.
A	1	...	"	Retreat to Corunna. French Fortresses, North of France (attached to Prussians), 1815. Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
9	...	North Irish	"	Guadalupe, 1815. Kafir War, 1843-45.
T	1	...	"	Sooray; 1760. Massacre of Patna; 1763. Rohilkund; 1774. Wandersware; Cuddalore; Chillumbram; Portonono; 1710. Allypore; Delhi; Laswaree; Agra; Rampur; 1803. Deig; 1804. Bhurtpore; 1805. Essequibo; 1825.
A	4	...	1759	Minden. Warburg. Demerara; Essequibo; St. Lucia; 1796 and 1803. Martinique, 1809. Guadalupe, 1810 and 1815. Crimea. Indian Mutiny. Afghanistan, 1878.

A	2	...	"	Capture of Charleston; Rhode Island; Acushnet River; 1778. Guildford Courthouse, 1781. Tobago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadaloupe; 1794. St. Lucia, 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam; Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Tarragona, 1813. Bulganak; Alma; Mackenzie's Farm; Balaklava; Inkerman; Sebastopol. China, 1860.
8	...	Eastern	"	Tobago, 1793; Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadaloupe; 1794; St. Lucia; 1796; Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797; Surinam, 1799; Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Merxem; Bergen-op-Zoom; Fort Frederick; 1814. Quatre Bras; Waterloo. Crimea, Sebastopol.
5	...	South Irish	"	Copenhagen, 1807. Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Siege of Cambrai, 1815. Ali-Musjid; Candahar; Murree Expedition; 1878-80.
8	...	Northern	"	Warburg; 1760. Holland, 1799. Copenhagen, 1807. Retreat to Corunna. Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Waterloo; Holland and France; 1815. Crimea, Sebastopol.
B	4	...	"	Alexandria, 1801. Retreat to Corunna; Vittoria; St. Sebastian, 1813. Crimea, Sebastopol. Indian Mutiny.
9	...	Northern	"	Charleston; Rhode Island; Acushnet River; 1778. Horseneck, 1779. Tobago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadaloupe; 1794. St. Lucia, 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam, 1799. Retreat to and Battle of Corunna. Antwerp; Maubeuge (attached to Saxons); 1814. Crimea, Sebastopol. Afghanistan, 1878.
5	...	Scottish	"	Tobago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadaloupe; 1794. St. Lucia, 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam, 1799. Walcheren; Flushing; 1809. Siege of Cambrai, 1815. Kassassin; Egypt, 1882. Soudan, 1885.
D	2	...	"	Tobago, 1793. Martinique; St. Lucia; Guadaloupe; 1794. St. Lucia, 1796. Trinidad; Porto Rico; 1797. Surinam, 1799. Copenhagen, 1807. Retreat to Corunna. Walcheren, 1809. Alma; Inkerman; Sebastopol. Afghanistan, 1878.
8	...	Western	1760	Lake Champlain, 1776. Cambrai; Ostend; Tournay; 1794. Served in Bomb-boats, 1797.
4	...	South Irish	1762	Petten; Oudkarspel; Alkmaar (or Bergen) (Expedition to Helder); 1799. Alexandria, 1801. Copenhagen, 1807. Guadaloupe, 1815. Afghanistan, 1878.
1	...	Cinque Ports	1763	Maharajpore; Moodki; Ferozeshah; Sohraon; Chillianwallah; Goojerat. Delhi; Bareilly; Shajehanpore. ² Huzare, 1863
H	2	...	1765	Coorg, 1834. Dharwar (Nepaul), 1841. ² Ashanti, 1873-4.
5	...	Northern	"	

WAR SERVICES.

Present Designation. (1896.)			Date of Formation.	
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.		
6	...	Northern	1765	Nagpure, 1819. Kurnool, 1839. Galburgah, 1848. ² China, 1860. Magdala. Agra, 1820. Punjaub, 1848-9. Delhi; Indian Mutiny; 1857-8. ² Bunker's Hill, 1775. Defence of Boston; Brooklyn; Horan's Hook; occupation of New York; battle of the White Plains; capture of Forts Washington and Lee; Charleston; 1776. Operations in the Jerseys; Trenton; Peck's Hill; Danbury; Westfield; Brandywine; Germantown; 1777. Freehold Court; Savannah River; 1778. Defence of Savannah; Portsmouth; Gosport; Norfolk; Stony Point; Verplanks Point; New-haven; Fairfield; Norwalk; Greenfield; 1779. Camden; Springfield; 1780. Guildford; Fort Ninety-six; Entaw Springs; New London; passage of the Catawba; Fort Motte; Orangefburgh; Fort Granby; Yorktown and Gloucester Point; 1781. Valenciennes; Lincolles; Drunkirk; Lannoy; Marchiennes (attached to the Austrians); 1793. Vaux; Landrecy; Cateau; retreat from Lannoy; Roubaix and Mouveaux (Tourcoing); Tournay; retreat to Bremen; 1794. Monte Video, 1807. Alluera, 1811. Affair near Salamancea (22nd May); Vittoria; Pyrenees; 1813. Passage of the Gaves; Orthes; Toulouse; Plattsburg (Canada); 1814. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Defence of Boston; Brooklyn; Horan's Hook; occupation of New York; battle of the White Plains; capture of Forts Washington and Lee; Charleston; 1776. Operations in the Jerseys; Trenton; Peck's Hill; Danbury; Westfield; Brandywine; Germantown; 1777. Freehold Court; Savannah River; 1778. Defence of Savannah; Portsmouth; Gosport; Norfolk; Stony Point; Verplanks Point; New-haven; Fairfield; Norwalk; Greenfield; 1779. Camden; Springfield; 1780. Guildford; Fort Ninety-six; Entaw Springs; New London; passage of the Catawba; Fort Motte; Orangefburgh; Fort Granby; Yorktown and Gloucester Point; 1781. Sackett's Farm; Goose Creek; Chrystler's Farm; Plattsburg; 1813 and 1814. Bunker's Hill, 1775. Defence of Boston; Brooklyn; Horan's Hook; occupation of New
8	...	London	1768	
H	4	...	1770	
6	...	Welsh	1771	
9	...	Cinque Ports	"	
1	1	...	"	

3	...	North Irish	York; battle of the White Plains; capture of Forts Washington and Lee; Charleston; 1776. Operations in the Jerseys; Trenton; Peck's Hill; Danbury; Westfield; Providence Island; Mud Fort and Red Bank; 1777. Defence of Savannah; Portsmouth; Gosport; Norfolk; Stony Point; Verplanks Point; Newhaven; Fairfield; Norwalk; Greenfield; 1779. Camden; Springfield; 1780. Fort Ninety-six and Eutaw Springs; New London; passage of the Catawba; Fort Motte; Orangeburgh; Fort Granby; Yorktown and Gloucester Point; 1781. Alost; Malines; Nimwegen; 1794. St. Lucia; St. Vincent; Grenada; 1796. St. Lucia; 1803. Demerara; 1804. Martinique; Guadaloupe; 1809-10. Boer and Kafir wars, 1842-48. Sebastopol, Afghanistan, 1878. Crown Point; Ticonderoga; Chamblly; St. John; 1775. Stillwater; Saratoga; 1777. Defence of Savannah; Portsmouth; Gosport; Norfolk; Stony Point; Verplanks Point; Newhaven; Fairfield; Norwalk; Greenfield; 1779. Camden; Springfield; 1780. Cowpens; Guildford Court-house; Augusta; 1780. Yorktown; 1781. Minorca, 1798. Vimiera; 1808. Retreat to Corunna. Vittoria; Pyrennees; St. Sebastian (10 gunners volunteered for the Fortorn Hope, and turned two guns in the works upon the French); 1813. Bayonne; Toulouse, 1814. Sunbury (Georgia); Briar Creek; Stono Ferry; Mobile; 1779. Defence of Pensacola, 1780. Sebastopol.
1	...	Scottish	Bunker's Hill, 1775. Defence of Boston; Brooklyn; Horan's Hook; occupation of New York; battle of the White Plains; capture of Forts Washington and Lee; Charleston; 1776. Operations in the Jerseys; Trenton; Peck's Hill; Danbury; Westfield; Brandywine; Providence Island; Mud Fort and Red Bank; 1777. Freehold Court; expedition to Savannah River; 1778. Siege of Savannah; Portsmouth; Gosport; Norfolk; Stony Point; Verplanks Point; Newhaven; Fairfield; Norwalk; Greenfield; 1779. Camden; Springfield; 1780. Fort Ninety-six; Eutaw Springs; New London; passage of the Catawba; Fort Motte; Orangeburgh; Fort Granby; Yorktown; 1781. Ceylon; Kandy; 1803. Weltevreedin; Cornelis (Java); 1811. Sebastopol.
D	4	...	Vouga River; Redonda Egreja; Douro; Alherché; Talavera; 1809. Busaco, 1810. Foz d'Aronce; Sabugal; Fuentes Onoro; 1811. Castella; Tarragona; Barcelona, 1813. Guadaloupe, 1815.
3	...	London	Lucknow; Cawnpore; Fatehgarh; Bridjegurh, 1791-1801. Eburtpore; Agra; 1803-5.
2	...	Southern	Indian Mutiny; Narroly; Bopal; Singapore; Patna; Buddwah; Saugor; 1857. ²
P	1	...	Canada, 1812. Bulganak; Alma; Bataklaive; Inkerman; Sebastopol. Ulundi, 1878.

Present Designation. (1898.)			Date of Formation.	WAR SERVICES.
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.		
8	3	Scottish	1781	Sebastopol. Indian Mutiny.
I	4	...	1786	Allypuzur; Agra; Rampur; 1803. Punjab, 1848-9. ²
I	4	...	"	Pondicherry; 1793. Seringapatam; 1799. Bhurtpore; 1825. Chinahat; 1857. Defence
K	4	...	"	of Lucknow; 1857. Relief of Lucknow; Shahjehanpore; Rangoon; Bareilly; 1858. ²
A	3	...	"	Bhurtpore, 1826. Besseratt Gunj; Oonas; 1845. Burmah, 1852. Mullangwara; 1st
				Relief of Lucknow; Allumbagh; Taking of Lucknow; Newab Gunj; Darriabad, Sun-
				deela, Junroo, 1857-8. ²
			"	Bhurtpore, 1826. Maharajpore, 1843. Moodkee; Ferozshah; Sobraon; 1845-6. ²
3	...	South Irish	"	South Africa; Ulundi; 1879.
7	...	Western	"	Hurryghur, 1812. Kurwool, 1815. S. Mahratta Country, 1858. ²
W	1	...	1791	Buenos Ayres, 1807. Retreat to Corunna. Tchernaya, Sebastopol. Mooltan, 1858. Ali
C	4	...	"	Kheyl; Afghanistan; 1878.
4	...	Eastern	"	Expedition into the State of Maine, 1814.
A	A	...	1793	"THE CHESNUT TROOP." Ross (Wexford); Vinegar Hill; 1798. Egmout-op-Zee; Alkmaar; 1799. Almeida; the Coa; Busaco; 1810. Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal; Fuentes Onoro; Mortagosa; 1811. Ciudad Rodrigo; Badajoz; affair at Salamanca (16th June); Castrejon; Salamanca; Huebra; 1812. Affair near Salamanca (22nd May); affair near Burgos (12th June); affairs of Osmia and St. Millan; Vittoria; action near Pampeluna (25th June); Pyrenees; San Marcial; La Rhune; Nivelle; Nive; Pierre de Grube; 1813. Gave d'Oleron; Orthes; La Reolle; Daily Affairs 14th March to 14th April, 1814. Waterloo. Sebastopol.
B	A	...	"	Ross (Wexford), Vinegar Hill, 1798. Salagun; Benavente and Retreat to Corunna. Sebastopol.
C	A	...	"	Ross (Wexford), Vinegar Hill. Benavente and Retreat to Corunna; 1808. Cacabellos; Constantino; 1809. Bulganak; Alma; Capture of Balaklava; Inkerman; Sebastopol; Eupatoria.

E	A	...	1794	Ciudad Rodrigo; Forts of Salamanca; San Christoval; Salamanca; 1812. Morales de Toro; Vittoria; Pyrennees; 1813. Orthes; Toulouse; 1814. Waterloo. Waskully, Terapoor, 1858. Burode, Beora, 1859.
F	A	...	"	Vittoria; San Sebastian; Bidassoa; Nive; 1813. Bayonne; 1814. Waterloo. Secundra Gnuj; Petteypore; Siege of Lucknow; Arrah; Jugdeespore; Rampore Kussea and Affairs in Oude, 1858. Pairwar Kotah; Charasiab; Cabul; Sherpur; 1878-9.
F	1	...	"	Castine (Maine), 1814. Sebastopol. Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
J	4	...	"	Guadaloupe, 1815. Sebastopol.
1	...	Northern	"	Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1805-6. Expedition to the River Plate; Buenos Ayres; 2nd Expedition to River Plate; Monte Video; 1806-7. Isle of France, 1810. Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
2	...	Northern	"	Rolice; Vimiero. Retreat to Corunna. Tarragona, 1813. Kafir War, 1851-3.
2	...	Western	"	Alexandria, 1801. Siege of Flushing, 1809. Detachments present at Waterloo.
B	2	...	"	Fort Desaix (Martinique), 1809. Guadaloupe, 1810. Sebastopol.
9	...	Scottish	"	Inkerman; Sebastopol. China, 1860.
1	...	Welsh	"	"THE BATTLE-AXE COMPANY." Fort Desaix (Martinique), 1809. Machilimackinac; Fort Erie; Log Bridge (Canada); 1813-14.
5	...	Western	1795	Siege of Fort Aboukir; battle of Alexandria; siege of Alexandria, 1801. Walcheren. Expedition to Holland and France, 1813. Waterloo.
H	1	...	"	Capture of the Cape of Good Hope, 1805-6. Expedition to the River Plate, 1806. Buenos Ayres, 1807. Capture of the Isle of France, 1810. Crimea. Afghanistan, 1880. Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
4	...	Southern	"	Holland, 1799; Portugal, 1809. Ciudad Rodrigo; Badajoz; Alvarez, Forts of Salamanca; Burgos; San Sebastian; Bayonne. Afghanistan, 1878.
I	2	...	1796	Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
K	2	...	1798	—
3	...	Northern	1799	Peninsula, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo; Badajoz. China, 1860.
B	3	...	"	Sebastopol.
P	2	...	"	Maida. Ischia, Procida, 1809. Crimea. Afghanistan, 1878.
4	...	Welsh	1800	Weltevreedien; Cornelis (Java); 1811; Kandy, 1815. Crimea, Sebastopol.
A	...	...	"	Puttehgurh; Deig; 1804. Bhurtপুর; Atzalguth; 1805. Kalunga, Nepal; 1814. Ha-

WAR SERVICES.			
Present Designation. (1886.)			Date of Formation.
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.	
R G	3 A	...	1801
E	3	...	"
9	...	Western	1802
C	3	...	"
5	...	Eastern	"
F 5 Depôt.	3 ... 3	... Southern	" 1803
Q	3	...	"
Q 6 G	1 ... 1	Scottish	" "
L	1	...	"

trass, 1817. Pindari War, 1818. Burmese War; Ava; 1825. Afghan War; destroyed at Juggdulluck, 1840. Moodkee; Ferozeshah; 1845. Alwal, 1846. Unzafgnuh; Delhi; Bolundshawur; Mynpoorie; Agra; 1857. Relief and taking of Lucknow; Kurse; 1858.² Afghanistan, 1878.
Retreat and Battle of Corunna.
Reduction; Buenos Ayres; 1807. Waterloo. Secundra; Siege of Lucknow; Sultanpore; Fyzabad and Affairs in Oude, 1858.
South Africa, 1878.
Agra, 1803. Bhurtpore, 1826. Burmah, 1827. Cuttack, 1841. Afghanistan; Punjaub; 1842.² One Division at Kalonsie River; Inchaba Cliff; Mount Kemp; Bailey's Post; 1878. Kambula; Ulundi; One Division at Ekowe; 1879.
Jalunwarree, 1802. Goorkha Campaign, 1816. Bhurtpore, 1825. Kabul, Kandahar, 1839.² Yusufzai, 1857-63. Tel-el-Kelbir; Egypt, 1882.
Sobraon; 1846. Mooltan; Goojerat; 1849. Ghazeeodeen Nugger; Delhi; Kuttowlee; Bhurtpore, 1825. Punjaub, 1848-9.²
Expedition under Sir T. Spencer, 1807. Retreat to Corunna; 1808. Badajos, 1809. Busaco, 1810. Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. Vittoria; Bidassoa; Nive; 1813. Indian Mutiny.
Roliça; Vimiera; 1808. Retreat to Corunna; 1809. The Coa; 1810. Ciudad Rodrigo; 1812.
Sicily, 1805. Alexandria, 1807. Sicily, 1807. Crimea. New Zealand, 1860-63.
Egypt, 1882. Soudan, 1884-5.
Alexandria, 1807, Sicily, 1807. Expedition under Sir J. Stuart, 1810. Canada, 1814.
Sicily, 1806. Expedition under Sir J. Stuart, 1809. Sicily, 1810. Spain, 1812. Crimea.

7	...	Welsh	"	Expedition under Sir J. Stuart, 1809. Burmah; 1852-3. Arrah; 1857. Relief and Capture of Lucknow; Rohilkund; Bareilly; 1858.
9	...	South Irish	"	Retreat to Corunna. Spain, 1811. Canada; New Orleans; 1814. Inkerman. Sebastopol.
H	A	...	1804	Siege of Flushing, 1809. Waterloo.
I	A	...	1805	Affairs of Macl de Chao, Granga and Cerejos, Bassacaona, Celorico, Moita and Mortagoa; Busaco; actions of Mondego, Leiria, Rio Mandarillo, Alcentre, Guinta de Fomes, Camigada, 1810. Pombal, Redinha, Casal Nova, Foz d'Aronee, Miranda, Maceira, Sampaia, Bassacaona, Celorico, Pega, Sabugal, Val de Mula, Almeida; Fuentes Onoro; affairs of Nave d'Avere, Fuentes Guinaldo, Aldea Ponte; 1811. Ciudad Rodrigo; Llerena; Badajoz; affairs near Salamanca, the Tormes, Villares de la Reina, San Christoval, Forts of Salamanca, Rueda and Villa Nova, Castrejon, Carnizal, Castellanas; Salamanca; affairs of Aldea Mayor, Tudela, Duenas, Torquemada, Villaverde; Burgos; affairs of San Munos and Osma; 1812. Vittoria; San Sebastian; Bidassoa; Nivelle; Nive; Bayonne; Adour; 1813. Waterloo. Hissarik Valley, 1879-80.
F	B	...	"	Affair of Amelnair, 1808. Waltevveerden; Cornelis (Java); 1811. Palembang, 1812. Mahidpore, 1817. Sieges of Talmair and Sioni, 1818. Siege of Asseerghur, 1819. Fort Kittoor, 1824. Affairs of Badraghur, Purnella and Porvenghur, 1844. Affairs of Gheequum, Kubria, Banda, Jhounpore, Punwaree, and Duddree, 1853. ² Affair of Keuttee; 1859.
O	1	...	1806	Waterloo. Afghanistan, 1878.
R	4	...	"	Sinlo; Tungchow; Pekin; 1860.
K	3	...	"	Walcheren. China, 1860.
6	...	North Irish	"	Walcheren. Spain, 1812. Canada, 1814. Afghanistan, 1879-80. Egypt, 1882.
7	...	Northern	"	Walcheren. China, 1860.
L	3	...	"	Walcheren. Salamanca, 1812. Vittoria; San Sebastian; Nivelle; 1813. Orthes; Toulouse; 1814. Canada, 1814. Crimea. El Teb (Soudan).
M	1	...	"	Lucknow; Bugura, Dogeera Budda, Moradabad, Bareilly, the Gogra, Azinghur, Behar, 1857-8. ²
J	1	...	"	South Mahratta Country, 1844. ²
K	1	...	"	Saugor, 1858.
O	2	...	"	Bhurtpore, 1825. Aliwal; Sohraon; 1845. Ramnuggar; Chillianwallah; 1848. Goojerat,
K	A	...	1809	1849. Peshawur, 1857. ²

Present Designation. (1888)			Date of Formation.	WAR SERVICES.
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.		
B	B	...	1809	Nepal, 1814. Bhurtpore, 1825. Punniar, 1843. Moodki; Ferozeshah; 1845. Sohraon, 1846. Chenab; Chillianwallah; 1848. Goojerat; 1849. Jhelum; 1857. ²
G	B	...	"	Kauntee; 1841-2. Hyderabad Country; 1858. ² Tel-el-Kebir; Egypt, 1882.
Q	2	...	"	Urquaad, 1812. ²
H	B	...	1811	"THE EAGLE TROOP." Beniloo-Ali (Arabia), 1821. Ghazni; Candahar; Cabul; 1842.
3	...	Western	"	Scinde. Barodia, Saugor, Jhansi, Betwa, Koonch, Culpee, Gwalior, Ahipore; 1857-8. ²
2	...	Eastern	1812	Mysore, 1831. Kurnool, 1839. S. Mahrattia Country, 1844. ²
Q	4	...	"	—
V	1	...	"	—
D	A	...	1814	Detachment in Rocket-boat, Algiers, 1816. Bulganak; Alma; Mackenzie's Farm; Balaklava; Inkerman; Sebastopol.
M	A	...	1816	Bhurtpore; Ava; 1825. Kabul; Kandahar; 1837. Ghazni; 1839. Gwalior; Maharaj-pore; 1843. Chillianwallah; Goojerat; 1848-9. Indian Mutiny. ²
L	A	...	"	Pegu, 1853. Prome, 1853. ²
G	3	...	1818	Chillianwallah; Goojerat; 1848-9. Siege of Delhi; Bulandshah; Trimmoo Ghat; Agra; Relief and Taking of Lucknow; Cawnpore; Shumshabad; Calpee; Borwah; 1857-8. ²
D	3	...	"	Ava; 1824. Indian Mutiny; Dinapore; Bankipore; Atrawlee; Chandee; Sultanpore; Taking of Lucknow; Goruckpore; 1857. Umbeylah; Derbund; 1864. ²
L	2	...	1820	Dhar; Wunditoree; Ratschur; Garrakota; Chundairee; Betwa; Jhansi; Koonah; Calpee; Gwalior; Pwree; 1857-8. ²
K	B	...	1824	Affair before Ghuznee; Ghuznee; Capture of Khelat; 1839. Action before Mooltan, 1848. Mooltan, 1849. Goojerat. Beshire, 1856. Affair at Kusliab (Persia), 1857.
C	B	...	1825	Capture of Kotah, Kotah-ki-Serai, Gwalior; pursuit of Maun Singh and Tania Topee, Koonraite, 1858. ² on Hill Tribes, 1850-3. Hind; Badli-Ki-Serai; Unzafghur; Delhi; 1857. Dilkoosha; Raids

D	B	..	"	Taking of Lucknow; Phooza; Aligunj; Bareilly; Shahjehanpore. Affairs of Shahhabad and Mohanunder; 1858. ² Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore; 1825. Bheels Campaign, 1837. Maharajpore, 1843. Moodkee; Ferozeshah; 1845. Allihwal; Sobraon; 1846. Ramnugger; Cheenab; Sadoolapore, 1848. Chillianwallah; Goojerat; 1849. Badli-Ki-Serai; Nazufghur; Bulandshah; Allyghur; Agra; Relief of Lucknow; Battle of Cawnpore; 1857. Capture of Lucknow; Barree; Nawabgunge; Fyzabad; Simrie and Selampore; 1858. Afghanistan, 1878; 1880-81. ²
M	B	..	"	Jaulnah, 1843. Kamptee, 1858. ²
E	B	..	1826	Kabul; Telheer; 1842. Moodkee; Ferozeshah; 1845. Sobraon; Koti Kangra; 1846. Rungel; Kallabewalla; Drillah; 1848. Trimmoo Ghat; Meerut; Delhi; 1857. Campaign in Nyzam's Territory; action of Chickerleek; 1859. ² Shabkade; 1863. Maidwand; Kandahar; 1880. ²
I	B	..	"	Shikawatti, 1837. Ferozeshah, 1845. Hurree Putana, 1847. Punjaub, 1848. Delhi; Gungaree; Pattah; Mynpoorie; Mecagunj; Rooyah; Siege and Capture of Lucknow; Allygunj; Bareilly; Muddepoore; Russalpore; Muttowee; Wehemlie; Biswah; Falkutter; 1857-8. ²
1	..	North Irish	1842	Sobraon; Chillianwallah; Goojerat. Destroyed at Cawnpore, except 3 men; Lucknow; Sultanpore. ²
U	1	..	"	Dhar; Mundeesore; Goraria; 1857. Rajghur; Moogowlee; Sindwaha; Khorai; 1858. ²
P	4	..	"	Sobraon; 1846. Kote Kangra; 1847. Seinde; 1851. Indian Mutiny; 1857. ² Huzara; 1864.
7	..	South Irish	1845	—
2	..	Welsh	"	Whitlocke's Column, 1857. ²
4	..	Lancashire	1846	—
9	..	Eastern	"	—
6	..	London	"	—
6	..	Cinque Ports	"	—
7	..	Eastern	"	—
7	..	Lancashire	"	—
R	1	..	"	Indian Mutiny.
7	..	North Irish	"	—
B	2	..	1848	China, 1860. Alma; Balaklava; Tchernaya.
G	2	..	"	Alma; Balaklava; Inkerman.
G	2	..	"	Bulganak; Alma; Mackenzie's Farm; Inkerman; Sebastopol, China, 1860. Afgha-
F	2	..	"	nistan, 1878.

Present Designation. (1896.)			Date of Formation.	WAR SERVICES.	
Battery.	Brigade.	Division.			
M	3	...	1848	Inkerman; Sebastopol.	
2	...	London	"	—	
8	...	Lancashire	"	—	
5	...	London	"	Egypt, 1882.	
7	...	Scottish	1854	—	
8	...	Welsh	"	Seedsur; Mallavelly; Seringapatam; 1799. Allyghur; Agra; Laswarree; 1803. Deig; 1804. Komana; Gumnawrie; 1806. Capture of Martaban; White-House Stockade; Rangoon; 1851-2. Damabon; 1853. Shahgunj; Allyghur; Agra; Gungaree; Put- tallee; 1857. ²	
E	4	...	"	Cawnpore; relief and taking of Lucknow. Afghanistan, 1878-9.	
F	4	...	"	—	
4	...	Scottish	"	—	
6	...	Lancashire	1855	—	
4	...	London	"	Egypt, 1882.	
4	...	...	"	—
O	3	...	"	Sebastopol. Central India, 1857. China, 1860. Ahmed Khely; Shah-jui (Afghanistan); 1878.	
G	4	...	"	China, 1860.	
4	...	Western	"	China, 1860.	
6	...	Western	"	—	
M	4	...	1857	Tel-el-Kehir; Egypt, 1882.	
N	2	...	"	Mughala.	
5	...	Lancashire	"	Kelitt, 1839. Kandahar, 1840. Surdee Nowah; Elma; 1841. Kandahar; Ghazni; Kabul; 1842. Ferrozshah; Solbrun; 1845. Delhi; 1857. ² Tysseya, 1859.	
N	B	...	1858	Ketamarra, 1863. Orakan Pah; Taranaki; (New Zealand), 1864. Salangore, 1870.	
3	...	Scottish	1859	Singhienjong; 1877. Perak, 1878.	
7	...	Cinque Ports	1860	—	
8	...	Cinque Ports	"	Egypt, 1882.	
1	...	London	"	—	
1	...	Lancashire	"	Abu Klea; Gubat; 1885.	
1	...	Southern	"	—	

2	Lancashire	...	"	—	—
1	South Irish	...	1862	—	—
J	Cinque Ports	3	"	Tel-el-Kehir; Egypt; 1882.	
5	Southern	...	"	Afghanistan, 1878.	
6	Eastern	...	"	—	
6	Southern	...	"	—	
8	Eastern	...	1863	—	
3	Cinque Ports	...	"	—	
4	South Irish	...	"	—	
8	Southern	...	"	—	
4	Northern	...	"	—	
7	Eastern	...	"	—	
1	Southern	...	"	Afghanistan; Kabul; 1842. Ferozeshah; Sobraon, 1845-6. Delhi; Lucknow; 1857-8. ²	
9	South Irish	...	"	Yusafzai; Fort Michin, 1863-4.	
2	...	2	"	Dhalmkhote (Bhotan), 1864. Maglala (Abyssinia), 1868.	
Depôt.			1871	Fort Fordyce; Haynes' Mill; Goza Heights; Burns' Heights; Bailey's Grave; Busbee Hill, (S. Africa); 1878. Isandwhlana; Upoko River; Ulundi; Pongola River; 1879. Potchefstroom; Pretoria; Schwartz Kop; Eland's Fontein; Six Miles' Sprint; Red-house Kraal; Wonderboom; Ingogo; Laing's Nek; 1880-1.	
P	...	3	"	Afghanistan, 1878.	
L	...	4	"	Afghanistan; Kandahar, 1880.	
C	...	2	"	South Africa, 1878.	
S	...	1	"	—	
O	...	4	"	—	
J	...	2	"	—	
M	...	2	"	—	
1	Western	...	1879	—	
3	Welsh	...	"	—	
3	Southern	...	1880	—	
9	Lancashire	...	1885	—	
9	London	...	"	—	
9	Welsh	...	"	—	

THE CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS.

*"Ubique."**"Quo fas et gloria ducunt."*

THE corps of Royal Engineers ranks immediately after the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and has the same badge, with the exception of the gun, and the same mottoes; but its constitution is necessarily very different, while the individuality of the officers, who only are the Royal Engineers, is in marked contrast to the corporate character of their subordinates, the Sappers and Miners, who are enlisted only from certain classes of labourers and from special trades. Thus intellectual and manual labour are divided by a rigid line drawn on a principle which has been recognized from the earliest antiquity as immutable. Hence perhaps the remarkable number of distinguished names which the corps has contributed to the national annals. According to Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown," this scientific corps acquired its military character so far back as 25th July, 1683. But it was really not until the promulgation of the Order in Council of 22nd August, 1717, that the Engineers became part of the military branch of the Ordnance Department. In 1759, on the re-organization of the corps, the military rank of the Royal Engineers was not noticed; yet it appears to have been established on 14th May, 1757, when all were commissioned by the Sovereign. It was not, however, until 1788, that a body of non-commissioned officers and men was raised in England by the enlistment of artificers in the employment of the Board of Ordnance. But this distinguished corps, according to Conolly's "History of the Royal Sappers and Miners," first received a strictly military organization in 1772, when, in consequence of the inconvenience felt at Gibraltar by the employment of civil mechanics and labourers on the garrison works, Lieutenant-Colonel William Green, the chief engineer, suggested the formation of a

local company of military artificers. At the same time, soldiers—chiefly from the Royal Artillery—had always been so employed since 1704. The result was, “the Royal Warrant under the Sign Manual,” dated 6th March, 1772, by which the first appointments made were “Lieutenant-Colonel William Green, Captain; Captain John Phipps, Esq., Captain-Lieutenant and Captain Theophilus Lefance, Esq., and Lieutenant J. Eveleigh.” The uniform of the corps was changed in 1787 from red to blue, and so continued until 1813 [?], when red was revived. The history of the corps of Royal Engineers, at an early period, may be traced, like that of the Royal Artillery, throughout the annals of the Ordnance Department. Similar fortune in the field was noticeable during the campaigns of Marlborough, George II., and the Duke of Wellington, with the curious exception that the Royal Engineers were not present at the battle of Waterloo, they having been left at Malines. At present the corps is composed of 34 companies, of which 7 are submarine, 4 survey, and 2 railway. There are also 12 depot companies, 1 telegraph battalion, and 1 troop of pontoniers. The Inspector-General of Fortifications is the officer charged with the duty of advising the Commander-in-chief on all questions relating to the corps, while each Commanding Royal Engineer is responsible for the efficient local superintendence of all military works within his district, &c. With regard to the successive changes in the organization of the corps of Royal Engineers, they have not been, from a military point of view, so important as those which have taken place in the Royal Regiment of Artillery, as may be seen on comparison and reference to the admirable “Chronological Summary of the History” of the latter, in a tabulated form, by Captain R. H. Murdoch, R.A. But although the scientific element has preponderated in the corps as compared with the military in the sister regiment, some of our best commanders and heroic soldiers have been Royal Engineers. It is scarcely necessary to name amongst the former Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir Gerald Graham, &c.; and as a type of the latter, the noble Gordon, whose fame is world-wide.

The East India Company's Engineers were absorbed into this corps, in 1858. Respecting the former, it may be mentioned, that the Madras Engineers were its original nucleus. In 1749, the East India Company's Artillery had only just been raised. Captain Alex. De la Vaux was the first Engineer (1746), and he was appointed, by the well-known Stringer Lawrence, to command both

corps. (Vibart.) The first notice of a Field Train, is that organized in 1756, and commanded by Captain Withrington, who afterwards met a heroic death. But the Court of Directors had, in 1754, sent out two companies of Royal Artillery to Bombay, to be distributed amongst the Presidencies. The Bengal Artillery was raised in 1749, under the Court of Directors' General Letter, dated 17th June, 1748. (Buckle.)

The Commanding Royal Engineer is held individually responsible for the state of the military roads, bridges, &c., in his district.

The present corps of Royal Engineers is composed of 34 companies; and the Inspector-General of Fortifications advises the Commander-in-Chief on questions relating to the corps.

(See Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown.")

BADGES. *Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

HEAD QUARTERS—Chatham.

AUXILIARY FORCE.

Militia Engineers—3 Companies, Monmouth, Anglesey, and Hampshire

Volunteer Engineers—32 Companies.

INFANTRY.
THE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS.

THE FOOT GUARDS.

THE GRENADIER GUARDS.

(THREE BATTALIONS.)



The Regimental Badge.

A GRENADE.

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE. MALPLAQUET.
DETTINGEN. LINCELLES. CORUNNA. BARROSA.
PENINSULA. WATERLOO. ALMA. INKERMEN.
SEVASTOPOL. EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR. SUAKIN, 1885.

Colonel.—Field Marshal His Royal Highness G. W. F. C., Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
A.D.C., s. 15 Dec. 1861.

THE Grenadier Guards originated on the 23rd November, 1660, on which date Colonel John Russell was commissioned by King Charles II. to raise a regiment of Royal Guards, to consist of twelve foot companies of 100 men each. But Charles II. had another regiment of Royal Guards, which was raised under the following circumstances. When, in 1655, Cromwell entered into an alliance with Louis XIV. against Spain, the exiled princes, Charles II. and his brother James, quitted the French court, repaired to Brussels, and joined the Spaniards, in the Netherlands, against Cromwell and the French king.

From the loyal English and Irish who shared his exile, Charles raised six regiments for the Spanish service, the first of which was called the "Royal Regiment of Guards." After a time, through the inability of Charles to maintain it, the regiment was disbanded.

At the Restoration it was re-established, and accompanied Charles to England, but subsequently it was sent to garrison Dunkirk, at that time a British possession. In the meantime, Colonel John Russell had raised a corps, which he styled the "King's Regiment of Guards," and when, in 1662, Dunkirk was sold to the French, and the English troops withdrawn, the "Royal Regiment of Guards" was added to Colonel Russell's men, and the two corps, thus united, became the "1st Regiment of Foot Guards."

The regiment wore scarlet coats faced with blue, with blue breeches and stockings, and plumed hats. The ranks of officers were distinguished by their corslets; captains of companies wearing double gilt, lieutenants polished steel richly wrought, and ensigns silver plate. The custom then was for every company of foot to carry a banner, with or without a distinguishing device. By the king's order the first twenty-four of the present badges were selected by Garter King-of-Arms, and assigned to the twenty-four companies of the newly-raised regiment of Guards. These badges have been borne by the regiment ever since. The company banners were white, charged with the cross of St. George, with the company badge in the centre. During the latter part of his reign Charles II. so far modified the above arrangement that his own and the three field officers' companies were directed to fly crimson standards, charged with the Royal cipher and crown, while the remaining companies retained the St. George's banner with the company badges thereon. Subsequently, when the number of flags to be borne by a battalion was reduced to two—that of the king's company became the State Standard of the regiment—an institution peculiar to the corps—a large crimson flag with the Royal cipher and crown in the centre—the banners of the three field officers' companies became the king's or queen's colours of the three battalions; while the banner of St. George, by that time changed into the Union, furnished the pattern for the battalion regimental colours, on which the company badges were continued.

A grenadier company was first added to the regiment 3rd April, 1678. The men were distinguished by tall pointed cloth caps, with the Royal cipher and crown on the front; but the present regi-

mental badge, the grenade, was not adopted on the appointments of this or any other regiment of the Army until about ninety years later, long after the missile itself had become obsolete with the class of troops named after it.

During the first seventy years of its service, the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards was renowned on many fields. Companies of the regiment fought against the Moors at Tangier, and against the Indians in Virginia. For many years some part or other of the regiment was always serving on board the fleet, and so it bore a share in all the naval engagements of the time, including, amongst others, the conflict with the Dutch at Solebay, whereof De Ruyter said, that of thirty-two sea-fights he had been in, it was the hardest fought. The regiment was at the battle of Sedgemoor. It served in the Flanders Campaign with King William, and fought at Steenkirk and Landen, and at the siege of Namur.

During the siege of Namur, in 1695, it was judged necessary to attack some lines which the French had constructed on the hill of Bonge to cover the town fortifications, and for this task the brigade of Guards was told off.

The brigade, consisting of two battalions of the First, and one each of the Coldstreams, Scotch, and Dutch Guards, was preceded by a body of grenadiers and fusiliers, from all the corps taking part in the investment, carrying grenades and fascines, and supported by the regiments in the trenches.

Orders were issued that no man should fire until he reached the palisades, and could put his musket through them.

The signal being given by the king, the regiments advanced at the shoulder, under a heavy fire from the enemy. On reaching the palisades, they poured in a tremendous volley which staggered the French, and, after a tough fight, broke them, and gained the covered way. This was all they had been ordered to do; but, flushed with victory, they rushed on, captured another covered way in rear of the first, and pursued the enemy to the very counterscarp of the town.

At Landen, in the following year, the Guards were again well to the front. The French, who were some 30,000 stronger than the English and Dutch, after being twice repulsed in their attacks on the allied positions, finally broke through the line of breastworks defending the village of Neerlinden, which formed the right of the position, and levelled the entrenchments for their cavalry to pass through; but not without a stout opposition, for, in attempting to force their way through, the first regiment of French Life

Guards lost their standard, which was taken by a soldier of the Coldstreams.

Fourteen of its companies, under Colonel Withers, went to Holland with the king shortly before his death, and served throughout the subsequent campaigns under Marlborough. Fifty of its grenadiers, led by Lord Mordaunt, formed the "forlorn hope" at the storming of the heights of Schellenberg, in Bavaria, shortly before the memorable victory at Blenheim, in which the battalion under Withers bore a prominent part, as it also did at the subsequent great victories of Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and at the sieges of Lille, Tournay, Menin, Douai, &c.

At the storming of the heights of Schellenberg, July 3rd, 1704, the battalion of the First Guards which accompanied Marlborough's army, was formed in the centre of the front line of the attacking forces. In this affair, as stated, the regiment furnished a forlorn hope of fifty grenadiers, under the command of Lord Mordaunt; of which number only the leader and ten men escaped the awful carnage which ensued before the British dislodged the enemy. But this battle was only the prelude to a far severer action. On the 13th of the following month, followed the battle of Blenheim.

A detachment of the regiment was present at the capture of the Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay in 1702; and another detachment was among the reinforcements thrown into Gibraltar during the siege which immediately followed the capture of that fortress by Rooke in 1704, and was afterwards at the siege and the defence of Barcelona, and at the battle of Almanza. The regiment was represented in the Vigo Expedition of 1719, and a battalion took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1729, during the second of the three sieges it has undergone since it became a British stronghold.

In 1735, the grenadiers of the 1st Foot Guards were wearing the "White Horse of Hanover," on a red ground, on the fronts of their mitre-shaped blue-cloth caps; and, in 1751, this was the distinguishing badge of all grenadiers in the British service. In 1742, the pouches of the 1st Guards were distinguished by the royal cipher and crown, whilst those of the other two regiments were unornamented. Some difference in the arrangement of the white lace on the men's coats was the only distinction of dress apparent.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment was at Dettingen and at Fontenoy, where it lost a third of its numbers in killed and wounded. The battalion was in the north of England in 1745; and, afterwards returning to Flanders, fought at the battle of Val, or Laffeldt,

and elsewhere. During the Seven Years' War, the regiment served under Bligh, on the coast of France (in 1758), and during the campaign in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby, in 1760-63.

In 1768, or perhaps earlier, tall fur caps replaced the mitre-shaped caps in the grenadier companies of the foot-guards and Line, and the "grenade" badge made its appearance, being ordered to be worn at the back of the bearskins, which had a brass-plate in front.

The regiment formed part of the combined battalion of Guards which served in America, throughout the War of Independence.

At the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War, the 1st Battalions of the three regiments of foot-guards, brigaded under the future Lord Lake, were the first troops to embark for the Continent. They fought at Famars, and at the siege of Valenciennes; and at Lincelles won much distinction, by driving the enemy out of an entrenched position previously taken from the Dutch troops. They also served through the campaign of the following year, 1794, and in the winter retreat of Bremen, in 1794-5. In 1799 the 3rd Battalion of the Guards was with the Duke of York in North Holland.

The 1st and 3rd Battalions of the regiment took part in the defence of Sicily in 1806-7, in the Corunna retreat, and in the Walcheren Expedition. Part of the 2nd Battalion was with Graham at Cadiz, and fought at Barossa. This was relieved by the 3rd Battalion, from England, which served at the defence of Cadiz, and the expedition to Seville; and afterwards joined Lord Wellington's army in the north of Spain, in time to take part in the Burgos retreat. Soon after, the 1st Battalion of the regiment, which had lately come out from England to Oporto, joined the army, and the 1st and 3rd Battalions then constituted the First Brigade of Guards. Prevalence of low fever prevented the brigade taking the field at once, when Lord Wellington made his final advance; but it was in time to share in the capture of St. Sebastian, the attack on the heights of St. Marcial, the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles on the Nive and the Nivelle, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne. The 2nd Battalion served under Sir Thomas Graham, in Holland, during the severe winter of 1814, and took part in the gallant but unsuccessful attempt on Bergen-op-Zoom.

At Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, the 1st Foot Guards was represented by its 2nd and 3rd Battalions, which formed the First Brigade of Guards, commanded by Sir Peregrine Maitland. On

the latter occasion their post was on the ridge above Hougomont, on the left of the Nivelles road, whence, in line, they swept down in their famous charge at the close of the day. General Cambronne, the commander of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard, surrendered personally to Lord Saltoun, who, during the day, had been detached with the two light companies of the brigade to assist the Second Brigade of Guards in the defence of the Chateau of Hougomont, but, later, had rejoined and assumed command of the 3rd Battalion. The collective loss of the 2nd and 3rd Battalions at Quatre Bras and Waterloo amounted to 181 killed and 853 wounded, out of about 2,000 of all ranks.

On the 29th July, 1815, the Prince Regent was pleased to approve of the 1st Foot Guards being thenceforward designated the "First or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards," in commemoration of its services at Waterloo. The grenadier's "bearskin," previously worn only by the grenadier companies, was adopted by the whole regiment, and the "grenade" replaced the "royal cipher and crown," on many of the regimental appointments. The "grenade" was also placed on the collars of the officers and men, which before were badgeless. On the death of the Duke of York, the Duke of Wellington was appointed colonel.

The 1st Battalion of the regiment was in Portugal, in 1826-7; and the 2nd Battalion in Canada, during the outbreak of 1838-42. In the Crimea the regiment was represented by the 3rd Battalion, which, with the senior battalions of the two other regiments of Guards, formed the first brigade of the Duke of Cambridge's division. The heroic bearing of the battalion at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol, will be ever memorable in the history of England. Between the 14th September, 1854, and 14th September, 1855, the 3rd Battalion lost 100 officers and men killed, and 480 wounded in battle.

"On the death of the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed colonel of the regiment. The subsequent services of the regiment include North America, whither the 1st Battalion was sent at the time of the 'Trent' affair, and remained three years; the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, where the 2nd Battalion, with battalions of each of the other regiments of Guards, formed the Duke of Connaught's brigade; the Nile Campaign, where detached officers and men of the three battalions of the regiment "toiled on the river and fought in the desert, with the same spirit as their predecessors had displayed in former days;" and in the

Suakin Expedition, when the 3rd Battalion was again in the field.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

BATTALION "QUEEN'S" COLOURS.¹—Queen's Colour, 1st Battalion—a crimson flag with the crown in the centre. Queen's Colour, 2nd Battalion—a crimson flag, with the royal cipher and crown in the centre, and the union in the dexter chief canton, in the manner of the red ensign. Queen's Colour, 3rd Battalion—similar to the last, but with a wavy pile or ray of gold issuing from the lower corner of the union in the direction of the centre of the flag.

BATTALION "REGIMENTAL" COLOURS.—Each Battalion has also a Regimental Colour, which consists of the union, having in the centre one of the old company badges, with a grenade below and the crown above. The names of the battles which the regiment is entitled to bear are arranged on each side. The company badge is changed, in regular rotation, with each fresh issue of battalion colours.

REGIMENTAL BADGE.—Until the change of title after Waterloo the regimental badge was the Royal Cipher and Crown—the cipher varying with the reign. The double cipher interlaced of her present Majesty, with the crown over, is now borne on certain of the regimental colours and appointments; but the regimental badge is now a Grenade.

COMPANY BADGES.—1st, or Queen's Company—the Royal Crest of England. 2nd. The Tudor Rose. 3rd. The Fleur de Lis—from the pretension to the Crown of France. 4th. The Golden Portcullis—a badge of Henry VII., derived from John of Gaunt. 5th. The White Rose and golden sun of York. 6th. The Scottish Thistle. 7th. The Harp of Ireland. 8th. The Red Dragon of Wales. 9th. The White Greyhound with Golden Collar and Chain—one of the supporters of the Tudor Royal Arms. 10th. The Sun in Splendour. 11th. The Unicorn of the Royal Arms of Scotland. 12th. The Antelope—a badge of Henry VI. 13th. A Royal Hart couchant on a mound—a cognizance of Richard II., derived from his mother, the Fair Maid of Kent. 14th. A Silver Falcon within a Golden Fetterlock—a badge of Edward IV. 15. The Red Rose of Lancaster. 16th. A White Swan—a cognizance of Henry IV., derived from the De Bohuns. 17th. The Eagle and Sceptre—a badge of Queen Elizabeth. 18th. The Stock of a Tree putting forth a green shoot—the rebus of Woodstock. 19th. A Sword and Sceptre crossed—a badge of the Stuarts. 20th. The Boscobel Oak—assigned to this company, Major Careless, who assisted in King Charles's flight, being the first captain. 21st. The Sun in the Clouds. 22nd. A Blazing Beacon—a badge of Henry V. 23rd. Crossed Plumes—a badge of Henry VI. 24th. The Royal Crest of Ireland—a silver hart, springing from a triple-turreted portal of gold. To these twenty-four ancient badges assigned to the regiment by the Royal Warrant of King Charles II., have since been added the following, the four last by Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. 25th. The Cross of St. George on a silver shield. 26th. The Lion of Nassau—the

¹ Colours. See remarks on Colours in a previous part of this work.

badge of William of Orange. 27th. The Badge of the Order of the Bath.
28th. The Crest of Old Saxony. 29th. The Irish Shamrock. 30th. The
Crest of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.



THE FIRST BADGE OF THE REGIMENT:—
Crown and Cipher of Charles II.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

(TWO BATTALIONS.)



LOUDENARDE.	MALPLAQUET.	
	DETTINGEN.	
LINCELLES.	EGYPT, WITH THE SPHINX.	TALavera.
BAROSSA.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
	EGYPT, 1882.	TEL-EL-KEBIR.
	SUAKIN, 1885.	

Colonel.—General the Right Hon. Sir T. M. Steele, G.C.B.

THE Grenadier Guards are always spoken of as being the senior corps, and, indeed, rank first in the Army List; but the Coldstream and the Scots respectively claim to be the oldest regiment of the three.

The Coldstream Guards were formed by Cromwell, in 1650, for General Monk, by drafting five companies from Fenwick's regiment, and five from that of Sir Arthur Haslerig, the old "Ironsides" colonel. The corps took its name from the border town at which Monk fixed his head-quarters during the Scottish campaign, and from whence he set out, on his march to London in 1660, for the purpose of placing Charles II. on the throne of England,—hence it was

suffered to remain intact when the old Cromwellian army was disbanded. After the Restoration, the three regiments which now form the Brigade of Guards were assembled on Tower Hill to take the oath of allegiance to the king; and as a sign that they renounced all allegiance to the Commonwealth, they were ordered to ground their arms. This order having been obeyed, they were commanded to take them up again, in the king's service, as the First, Second,¹ and Third Regiments of Foot Guards.

"Monk's Coldstreamers," as his regiment was called, wore red jackets faced with green, and the pikemen, green faced with scarlet. They had green standards charged with a red cross and six white balls. This regiment, unlike the rest of the Commonwealth army, was never disbanded; and from 23rd November, 1660, was ordered to take post next after the Royal, now the Grenadier Guards. At Monk's death, in 1670, his regiment, then generally known as the "Lord General's," had its facings changed to blue. It is now the Coldstream Guards.

New standards for the regiment were given by Charles II. The ensign of the colonel's company was plain blue taffeta throughout; the lieutenant-colonel's, blue, with a red cross edged with white throughout; the major's, the same, but distinguished by a white ray, or pile wavy, issuing from the upper corner next the staff; the other captains' like the lieutenant-colonel's, but with the number of the company in the centre. James II. altered the colour of these ensigns to white, the colonel's company having a pure white flag, and the others a white flag with a red cross, differenced as before. Company badges do not appear to have been granted to the regiment until the reign of George II.

"The officers of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards (consisting of twelve companies, and one of grenadiers), at that time were richly habited, but differing in their embroideries, laces and fringes, which were of gold, and their buttons of gold thread, unlike the officers of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, who wore them of silver.

During the reigns of Charles and his brother James detachments of the corps were on the Guinea coast, at Tangier, in Virginia, in Flanders, and on board the fleet in more than one fight with the Dutch.

Under King William the Coldstream Regiment served the Flanders

¹ The Coldstream Guards, as the *second*, adopted the motto "*Nulli secundus*."

Campaign. It was at Cadiz and Vigo, at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession. Some companies were among the succours thrown into Gibraltar after its capture by Rooke; and subsequently served in Spain, under Galway and Peterborough, and at the battle of Almanza. The regiment was not in Marlborough's earlier campaign; but, in 1708, four companies (afterwards increased to six) formed in battalion with some companies of the 1st Guards, were sent to Flanders, and worthily represented the regiment at the great victories of Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and at many sieges and encounters—including the capture of the Standard of the French Guards at Neer Landen—down to the peace of 1713, when they returned home from Dunkirk. The regiment took part in the Vigo Expedition of 1719.

The 1st Battalion fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy, and was in Scotland during the Rebellion of 1745. The 2nd Battalion was at the siege of Bergen-op-Zoom two years later; served on the French coast in 1757-8; and afterwards served the campaign of 1760-3, in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby. The regiment contributed its quota to the contingent of Guards, which served in America down to the surrender at York Town.

At the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War the 1st Battalion embarked with the brigade of Guards under Lake. It fought at St. Amand, near Famars, on 8th May, 1793, one of the first encounters with the enemy, when the brunt fell on the Coldstreams, who behaved with a spirit nothing could exceed. They fought at Lincelles, and in many other affairs in the subsequent campaigns, and shared in the winter retreat to Bremen. The regiment was represented in Ireland, and at Ostend in 1798, and in North Holland in 1799. The 1st Battalion served under Sir J. M. Pulteney at Ferrol and Vigo; and eventually joined Sir Ralph Abercromby's forces in Marmorice Bay, and accompanied them to Egypt. It took part in the landing at Aboukir Bay, and battle of Alexandria, 21st March, 1801, when Abercromby fell. It subsequently served at the blockade and siege of Alexandria; and, after the surrender of the French garrison, formed part of the force ordered to occupy the city. The battalion left Egypt immediately afterwards, and after a delay of three weeks in Malta, returned home. Its services in Egypt are symbolized by the "Sphinx," with the word "Egypt," on the "regimental" colours of both battalions.

The 1st Battalion served in the Expedition to Hanover in 1805, and

at Copenhagen in 1807. It embarked for the Tagus, under command of General Sherbrooke, in January, 1809; and subsequently served at the passage of the Douro, the capture of Oporto, and the battles of Talavera and Barossa; also in the subsequent campaigns of 1810-14, including the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Burgos, and St. Sebastian, and the battles of Fuentes, d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Bidassoa, Nive, Nivelle, and the investment of Bayonne.

The flank companies of the 2nd Battalion were in the Walcheren Expedition, and some companies of the same battalion served under Graham at Cadiz, and at the battle of Barossa. These companies afterwards returned home. In 1813, six companies of the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Holland, and took part in the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. These companies remained in garrison in Belgium after the peace, being quartered at Brussels, and then at Ath. On the escape of Napoleon from Elba, they were reinforced from home by four more companies of the battalion, and represented the regiment at the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo. The 2nd Battalions of the Coldstreams and 3rd (now Scots) Guards, formed the Second Brigade of Guards, commanded by Sir John Byng. On the 18th June, the Second Brigade of Guards was posted on the ridge above Hougomont, on the right of Maitland's Guards; and to part of the Coldstream battalion fell the honour of defending the Chateau of Hougomont—the key of the British position—throughout that memorable day. The battalion took part in the occupation of Paris, remaining in France until the summer of 1816.

The 1st Battalion served in Portugal in 1827-8; the 2nd Battalion in Canada during the disturbances of 1838-42. Previously, by order of King William IV., the regiment had adopted the bearskin cap, before worn by the grenadier companies only. The bearskins of the Coldstreams are distinguished by a scarlet feather from those of the other regiments of Guards.

The 1st Battalion embarked for the East, with the Duke of Cambridge's division, in 1854, and represented the regiment at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, when it covered itself with glory.

The same battalion served in Egypt in 1882. Detachments of both battalions shared in the Nile campaign. The 2nd Battalion was in the Suakin Expedition of 1885. Of these later events in the regimental history, it is only necessary to say that the Coldstreams, in every instance, have worthily upheld their traditional character.

BATTALION "QUEEN'S" COLOURS.—The Queen's Colour, 1st Battalion—a crimson flag with the Star of the Order of the Garter in the centre. The Queen's Colour, 2nd Battalion—a crimson flag, with a star of eight points within the Garter in the centre, and the union in the dexter chief canton, as in the red ensign.

BATTALION "REGIMENTAL" COLOURS.—Each battalion has a Regimental Colour, consisting of the union, with one of the company badges above enumerated, chosen in regular rotation for each battalion, in the centre, and the crown over. As with other regiments, the battle honours granted to the regiment are inscribed on the battalion regimental colours only.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

REGIMENTAL BADGE.—None authorized, like the Grenade of the Grenadiers, but a Star is worn as a collar-badge and on certain of the regimental appointments.

COMPANY BADGES.—The following are the company badges of the regiment, first authorized by the Royal Warrant of 1751. 1st. A White Lion passant. 2nd. The Prince of Wales's Plume—a badge of the Black Prince. 3rd. A Spotted Panther. 4th. Two Crossed Swords. 5th. The George and Dragon—the badge of the Order of the Garter. 6th. A Red Rose within the Garter—a badge of Henry IV. 7th. A Centaur—a badge of King Stephen. 8th. Two Golden Sceptres crossed. 9th. The Golden Knot of the Collar of the Garter. 10th. An "escarbuncle"—a badge of Henry II., derived from the House of Anjou. 11th. A White Boar with golden bristles—a badge of Richard III. 12th. A Dun Cow—a badge of Henry VII., derived from his ancestor, Guy, Earl of Warwick. 13th. A Red and White Rose impaled with a Pomegranate, denoting the union of the Tudor Rose with the badge of Arragon—a badge of Queen Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. 14th. The White Horse of Hanover. 15th. The Electoral Bonnet of Hanover. 16th. The White Horse of Hanover.

THE SCOTS GUARDS.

(TWO BATTALIONS.)



DETTINGEN.
 LINCELLES. EGYPT, WITH THE SPHINX. TALAVERA.
 BAROSSA. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
 ALMA. INKERMANN. SEVASTOPOL.
 EGYPT, 1882. TEL-EL-KEBIR.
 SUAKIN, 1885.

Colonel.—Major-Gen. H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.,
 K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., &c.

THE origin of the Scots Guards is uncertain, there being no record as to where, or by whom, the first companies were raised, the regimental papers having been destroyed during the fire of 1841 in the Tower.

It has, however, been stated in a series of "Memoirs of Celebrated Regiments" as follows:—

"The Scots Guards were raised during the period before the Restoration. . . . After the Restoration, the regiment was sent to Scotland, and being placed on the Scottish establishment, at that time distinct from the English, remained in that country until 1686, when, by order of James II. it was brought to London, and after going through a course of training at Hounslow camp, where the regiments of Foot Guards were brigaded together for the first time, they returned the following year to Scotland. After this they again came to London, and occupied various stations in England."

According to the records of the corps, it was first raised in 1639, and was for a long period known as "*Scots Guards*," until placed on the English establishment in 1661, as the Third Guards, when commanded by George, Earl of Linlithgow.

But in the "Memoirs of his own Life and Times" (1682-1670), by Sir James Turner, who was himself an officer of the corps, the raising of five companies for "his Majesties guards of foot" is mentioned under the date August, 1662, the Earl of Linlithgow being appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. Later on he says: "About the month of August, 1666, his Majestie haveing open warre with three dangerous enemies—France, Denmark, and Holland—had, for the defence of his kingdome of Scotland, caused his regiment of foot guards be made up ten companies, each to consist of one hundreth men . . . over whom he appointed E. Linlithgow to be Colonell, myselfe to be Lientenant Colonell, and Colonell Urry to be Sergeant Major."¹

In 1689 one battalion embarked for the Netherlands, under the Earl (afterwards the celebrated Duke) of Marlborough, and was engaged in action the same year, and in the next, at the battle of Fleurus. In 1691, at the siege of Mons, the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was first granted to its captains by William III. The following two years the regiment took part in the battles of Steenkirk and Landen; and in 1694 was quartered at Bruges. It was next engaged, and highly distinguished, at the siege of Namur.

In 1696 one battalion returned to England to assist in repelling a threatened French invasion, but re-embarked for Flanders the following year, and formed part of the Army in Brabant.

After the peace of Ryswick both battalions returned to Scotland.

In 1709 a battalion embarked for Spain, and took part in the battles of Almanza and Saragosa, at which latter thirty of the enemy's standards were captured by the British.

In 1742 one battalion embarked at Woolwich for Flanders, and was engaged at Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Laffeldt during that campaign.

Detachments of the regiment served in America from 1778 to 1782.

In 1793 one battalion was at the battle of Lincelles; and in 1799 a battalion was quartered in Holland.

In 1800 one battalion was at Ferrol, Vigo, and Cadiz. The same year another battalion embarked at Cork for Egypt, and took part at the landing on the 8th March, 1801, and at the battle of Alexandria—returning to England at the close of the year.

In 1805 a battalion was quartered in Hanover; and in 1807 occupied Copenhagen.

¹ See Sir J. Turner's "Memoirs," 4to, Edin. 1829, pp. 135, 189.

In 1808 the 1st Battalion embarked for the Peninsula, and served there until July, 1814. In the meantime it had been present at the passage of the Douro, capture of Oporto, the battles of Talavera, Barossa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, battle of Salamanca, and capture of Madrid; at the battle of Vittoria, passage of the Bidassoa, attack on the heights of St. Jean de Luz, the battle of the Nive, passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne.

Meantime three companies of the 2nd Battalion, having embarked for Spain, took part in the battle of Barossa.

In 1813 six companies of the 2nd Battalion embarked for the Netherlands, and were at the blockade of Antwerp and storming of Bergen-op-Zoom.

The 1st and 2nd companies of the regiment, in battalion with a like number of the Coldstreams, fought throughout the American Campaigns, from 1776 to 1783. During the period of the French War the Scottish element was strongly represented in the regiment, particularly among the rank and file—as it remains to this day. The war services of the regiment since 1793 have much in common with those of the Coldstream Guards. Side by side the 1st Battalions of each fought at Lincelles and elsewhere in Flanders and Holland under the Duke of York, in the campaigns of 1793-5; in North Holland in 1799; in Egypt in 1801; they were together in Germany in 1805; at Copenhagen in 1807; and together made the Peninsula Campaigns under Wellington, from the passage of the Douro in 1809 to the investment of Bayonne in 1814. Companies of the 2nd Battalion served at Walcheren; with Graham at Cadiz and at Barossa; and at Bergen-op-Zoom in 1813. The 2nd Battalion took a distinguished part at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where it was in the second brigade of Guards, under Byng. It returned home from Paris in 1816, and was again in Portugal in 1826-8.

From his late Majesty King William IV. the regiment received the title of "Scots Fusilier Guards," whereupon it adopted the bearskin cap. In the Crimea, the 1st Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and at Sevastopol, and throughout the siege. The 2nd Battalion was sent to Canada in 1861, returning thence in 1864. In 1877 Her Majesty was graciously pleased to restore to the regiment its ancient title of "Scots Guards."

The 1st Battalion was one of the battalions of Guards brigaded under the present colonel of the regiment, H.R.H. the Duke of

Connaught, in Egypt, in 1882; both the battalions supplied details for the Camel Corps, and other duties, during the Nile Campaign, and the 2nd Battalion took part in the expedition to Suakin in 1885, and battles of Hasheen and Tamai.

The following is the list of the Colonels, as furnished by the regimental archives:—Archibald, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Argyle, 18 March, 1641; Archibald, Lord Lorn, afterwards ninth Earl of Argyle, 1650. *Interregnum*. George, Earl of Linlithgow, 1660; James Douglas, 1684; Charles Ramsey, 1691; William, Marquis of Lothian, 1709; John, Earl of Dunmore, 1713; John, Earl of Rothes, 1752; William, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., 1767; John, Earl of Loudoun, 1770; John, Duke of Argyll, 1782; William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., 1806; George, Duke of Gordon, 1834; George James, Earl of Ludlow, 1836; H.R.H. Prince Albert, 1842; H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., 1852; H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

BATTALION "QUEEN'S" COLOURS.—The Queen's Colour, 1st Battalion—a crimson flag bearing the royal arms of Scotland (without supporters or crest) and the motto "En! Ferus Hostis." The Queen's Colour, 2nd Battalion—a crimson flag, bearing the union badge, *i.e.*, a rose, thistle, and shamrock on the same stalk, with the motto, "Unita fortior."

BATTALION "REGIMENTAL" COLOURS.—Each battalion has a Regimental Colour, consisting of the union, with one of the company badges of the regiment, borne in rotation, in the centre, and the crown over. The regimental battle honours are inscribed on the battalion regimental colours.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*. *Vide* the Dress Regulations.

REGIMENTAL BADGE.—There is no special regimental badge, but the Scottish Thistle is worn as a collar-badge by the officers. With and without the motto, "Nemo me impune lacessit" and the crown, it is found on other parts of the regimental appointments. On the officers' sword-hilts and forage caps the Star of the Order of the Thistle is worn.

COMPANY BADGES.—The following are the company badges of the regiment:—1st. The Royal Crest of Scotland, with the motto "In Defence." 2nd. A Bombshell—"Terrore affero." 3rd. A Lion Rampant—"Intrepidus." 4th. The Badge and Motto of the Order of the Thistle. 5th. The Red Lion with collar and chain of gold—"Timere nescius." 6th. A Blue Griffin—"Belloque ferox." 7th. A Phoenix in flames—"Per funera vitam." 8th. A Thunderbolt—"Horror ubique." 9th. A Cannon firing—"Concussæ cadent urbes." 10th. A Salamander—"Pascua nota mea." A badge of Douglas. 11th. St. Andrew's Cross—"In hoc signo vinces." 12th. A Trophy—"Honores referro." A shield suspended to a tree. 13th. A Dog—"In funera fides." 14th. A Lion Rampant—like the badge of the 3rd Company. 15th. The badge of the Order of the Thistle.

MEMORANDUM.

The following extracts from the "Memoirs of Sir James Balfour, Lord Lyon King-of-Arms," etc., may prove interesting to the general reader:—

"A.D. 1650. Annales of Scot^d, vol. ii., p. 85.

"Lykwayes this same 22 of Julij at his Ma^{ties} Comm^d I ordered these following devices to be putt upone the Ensignes & Colors of His Ma^{ties} foote regiment of his Lyffe Guardes.

"For the Colonell. In the middle of a blew field his Maisties coate of arms, viz. Scot. Eng. Fran. & Ireland quartered without any croune over them in the middle of the enseigne; & one the other syde of them in grate gold letters these vordes 'Couenant, for Religione, King & Kingdomes.'

"L. Colonell. az. ane unicorne arg., the wther syde as of the first.

"Maior. az. in the mid. a Lyone rampant or, the wther syde as of the first.

"First Capitaine, 3 floure de lices in an az. field.

"Second „ or a lyone rampant geuilles in the middle of an azure enseigne.

"3^d Capitaine, az. 3 Lioncells gradient or.

"4 „ az. a harpe or, fringed arg.

"All the Ensignes must haue one the wther syde the vordes of the Acte of Parliant in grate gold letters 'Couenant for Religione King & Kingdomes' Archibald Lord Lorne eldest sone to the Marquesse of Argyle, Colonell," &c.

"March 11, 1811. In the name & on behalf of His Majesty George P.R.

"[Preamble.] Know that we having graciously been pleased to approve of the Paintings & Devices borne on the Colours of our three Regts of Foot G^{ds} are further pleased to direct & command that no alteration therein shall on any acct be permitted, but by Spec^d Com^d of us Our Heirs & Successors.

"S^d David Dundas."

"Oct. 1., '59. Her Majesty has been pleased . . . to direct that the Crimson colour shall continue to be carried as heretofore as the Queen's Colour & that the distinguishing company badges as

hitherto borne shall be retained & emblazoned in rotation in the centre of the Union or Regimental Colour, excepting only the reduction in size & the addⁿ of the proposed gold fringes. Her Majesty would wish no farther change to be made.

"Her Majesty would farther wish Col. Hamilton's Memorandum to be retained as an offi' record of the original 24 badges granted by Charles II. to the several companies of the Grenadier's Regt. to which should now be added a note of the other six badges lately added on the augmentation of that Regt. to 30 Companies.

"A similar record should also be kept of the badges borne by the Coldstream and Fusilier Regiments."

INFANTRY OF THE LINE.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

MEMORANDUM.

To obviate the necessity of repeated references, the following rules are extracted from "The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army :"—

STANDARDS OF REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.—These consist of the Queen's Colour and the regimental Colour, but *vice versa* in the Guards. Rifle Corps do not bear them.

The Colours of Infantry, are of silk, with a fringe, and crimson and gold cords and tassels, and the Royal Crest at the top of the staff. The Royal (Queen's), or First Colour, is the Union throughout. In the centre, the territorial designation on a crimson circle, with the Royal, or other title, within it, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The Regimental, or Second, Colour, is of the colour of the facings, except when the latter are "white," in which case, the field is to be white with the Red Cross of St. George on it, and with the territorial designation, and Royal, or other title displayed, as on the Royal, or Queen's Colour, within the Union wreath, and ensigned with the Imperial Crown, with the badges and mottoes distributed.

The 3rd and 4th Battalions carry the same colours, but without the war badges and devices.

The badge is on a red field in the centre. The territorial designation, if practicable, is on a circle within the Union wreath, and the Royal, or other title on an esrol below : the whole Imperially ensigned.

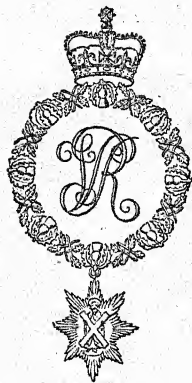
The Militia Battalions do not bear the battles or badges of the Line Battalion.

N.B.—FACINGS.—Under the Territorial system, Royal Regiments wear *blue* ; English regiments, *white* ; Scotch regiments, *yellow* ; and Irish, *green*.

THE ROYAL SCOTS (LOTHIAN REGIMENT).

(2 LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late "1st Foot The Royal Scots."
2nd Battalion, }



The Royal Cipher with the Collar
of the Order of the Thistle.



The Star of the Order of the
Thistle, as worn.

BLENHHEIM.	RAMILLIES.	LOUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET.	LOUISBURG.	
EGMONT-OP-ZEE.	THE SPHINX, WITH THE WORD EGYPT.	
ST. LUCIA.	CORUNNA.	BUSACO.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	ST. SEBASTIAN.
NIAGARA.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
MAHEIDPORE.	NAGPORE.	AYA.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
TAKU FORTS.	PEKIN.	

THIS famous old regiment claims precedence from 26th January, 1633, when certain Scottish corps, which had won renown under Gustavus Adolphus, in his memorable campaigns (1625-33), were united in the service of France, 1635 to 1678, with the exception of three years.¹ Their commander was Sir John Hepburn, and with them were ultimately incorporated the representatives of Scottish bands, which had been in the service of the kings of France from an early period. The year after the Restoration of King Charles II., the Regiment of Douglas, as it was then called, was brought over to England, and dates its seniority in the British service from that time (1661), but was afterwards sent back to France. In 1666 it

¹ Père Darnel's "Military History of France."

was in Ireland, and again returned to France, where it fought under Turenne. In 1678, being then commanded by George Douglas, Earl of Dumbarton, it came finally to England. It was first stationed in Ireland, whence four companies were despatched to Tangier, and saw much service against the Moors, from whom it captured a standard in 1680. It had previously fought at Maestricht.

The regiment is described, at this period, as consisting of twenty-one companies of one hundred men each, variously armed. They wore scarlet doublets, faced with white, pale grey breeches and hose, and plumed hats. Their grenadiers wore "loopéd clothes" and conical caps. Those of Dunbarton's Regiment were of white cloth, with a lion's face on the fronts. The title, "The Royal Regiment," was conferred on the corps, by Charles II. in 1684, when the facings, probably, were changed to blue. It captured the Duke of Monmouth's standard at Sedgemoor. The regiment declared for William of Orange, at the Revolution; and fought in the Campaigns in Flanders, and in the subsequent campaigns under Marlborough. At Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, at Malplaquet, and at all the principal battles, etc., including Walcourt, Steenkirk, Neer Landen, Namur Venloo, Schellenberg. It was also, meantime, engaged at Wynedale, Lisle, Ghent, Tournay, Douay, etc. Down to the peace of Utrecht, Orkney's Regiment, as it was called, bore a prominent part.¹ A short tour in the West Indies excepted, the regiment was in Ireland during the whole of the succeeding thirty years, from 1713 to 1742. The 1st Battalion joined the army in Flanders, just after the battle of Dettingen, and fought at Fontenoy. It was brought home in 1745, and was at Culloden. Both battalions served in the Campaigns in Flanders of 1747-8.

In the Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1751, it is directed that the "regimental" colours of the two battalions of the 1st Royal Regiment shall be of blue silk, with the union in the upper corner next the flagstaff. In the centre was to be the royal cipher on a crimson ground, within a green circle inscribed, *Nemo me impune lacessit*, with the crown over the circle. In each of the three unoccupied corners of the colour was to be a thistle. These thistles were at one time displayed erect with a crown over; and at another

¹ In a roll of recipients of the Queen's Bounty after the battle of Blenheim, the name of the regimental piper occurs with those of the commissioned officers in the roll of survivors of the 1st Battalion of "Orkney's, or the Scots Royal."

without the crowns, and with the heads pointing towards the centre of the colour. These badges were borne on the colours as early as 1747, and probably years before. They continued in use long after, as the present arrangement of the collar of the Order of the Thistle, with its alternate thistles and sprays of rue, in green and gold, with badge pendant, was introduced early in the present century. The warrant of 1751 also directed the regimental colour of the 2nd Battalion, to be distinguished by a golden ray of light proceeding from the corner of the Union canton, in the direction of the centre of the flag—which was retained until 1832. The grenadiers wore the royal cipher within the garter, and the white horse, on their cloth mitre-shaped caps. In 1768, they adopted fur caps.

Both battalions of the regiment were sent to America during the early part of the Seven Years' War. The regiment was at the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton; in the expedition against Ticonderoga; at the conquest of Canada, after the fall of Quebec; at the capture of Dominica, of Martinique, of Guadaloupe, and of the Havanna. Then came the peace of 1763, followed by periods of garrison service in Gibraltar and Minorca. During the American War of Independence, the regiment saw much hard service, including the defence of Brimstone Hill. At the outbreak of the French War, the 1st Battalion went to the West Indies, and bore a part in the harassing warfare in San Domingo. The 2nd Battalion, which had been doing garrison duty at Gibraltar, and in the West Indies, went to Toulon, and afterwards served at the reduction of Corsica; it held Elba when the French revolutionary armies were conquering Italy; it was in Portugal in 1797; with the Duke of York in Holland in 1799; with Abercromby in Egypt in 1801. On the renewal of the war, it went to the West Indies, and distinguished itself at the capture of the island of St. Lucia, 21st June, 1803. In 1806, on receipt of the intelligence of the mutiny in Madras, it was sent to Malacca, and thence to Madras. Meanwhile, the 1st Battalion, which had been home, returned to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Guiana in 1803, and Guadaloupe in 1810; and thence proceeding to Canada, served throughout the American Campaigns of 1812-14, its grenadier company being especially distinguished in the very severe fighting at Niagara. Two additional battalions—the 3rd and 4th—had been formed at Hamilton, in 1803, of which the 3rd Battalion was present in the Corunna retreat, and subsequently

served through the Peninsula Campaigns, under Wellington, from Busaco to Bayonne. It was by this battalion that the regiment was represented at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. With the 42nd and 92nd Highlanders, and 44th Regiment, it formed Sir Denis Pack's brigade of Picton's Division, and was especially noticed for its steadiness in square on the 18th June. The 4th Battalion was despatched in 1813 to Stralsund, at the siege of which place its predecessors had greatly distinguished themselves two hundred years before, as part of a force under General Gibbs, designed to co-operate with the Prince Royal of Sweden in Germany. The battalion remained in garrison in Pomerania for some time, and then joined Lord Lynedoch's force before Bergen-op-Zoom, by march route through the north of Germany, in the depth of the winter of 1813-14. The illustrious title of "Royal Scots," revived of late years by Her Majesty's gracious command, was bestowed on the regiment in 1812, when H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent was colonel, but was changed again, in 1821, to the previous title of "the Royal Regiment." At the peace, this battalion proceeded to America. The 3rd and 4th Battalions were both disbanded in England, after the peace. The 2nd Battalion—which had seen much service in various parts of Southern India, had been in Java after the capture of that island; had made the Mahratta Campaigns of 1816-18, including "Nagpore" and "Maheidpore;" and had fought in the first Burmese War—returned home in 1832, as also did the 1st Battalion, in 1836, after yet another tour of duty in the West Indies. The 2nd Battalion was actively employed in Canada during the disturbances of 1838-9. The 1st Battalion served in the Crimea, and fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and at the siege of Sevastopol, where it was eventually joined by the 2nd Battalion. The subsequent services of the regiment have been in the China War of 1860, including the attack on the Taku Forts, and the capture of Pekin; India, where the 1st Battalion served after leaving China until 1870, and the 2nd Battalion, from 1866, to 1880; Malta (1878), Barbados, and South Africa, where the 1st Battalion formed part of the expedition into Bechuanaland under Sir Charles Warren. The 1st Battalion is now in South Africa; the 2nd Battalion at home.

COLOURS.—*Vide* preliminary note, p. 134, and Queen's Regulations.

BATTALION "REGIMENTAL" COLOURS.—Each battalion has also a Regimental Colour, with a golden numeral denoting the battalion in the first corner, instead of the Union formerly "cantoned" there.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*. Buttons—Badge of the Order of the Thistle, with "The Royal Scots" on a scroll below. Tunic Collar—The Thistle. Helmet—Instead of ordinary Infantry pattern, the Star of the Order of the Thistle in gilt metal, with silver Thistle on green enamel centre within a Circle pierced with the motto of the Order. Below, on scroll, "The Lothian Regiment." Waist-plate—St. Andrew in silver, as in Order of the Thistle, on a granulated gilt ground within a circle inscribed "Royal Scots Regiment."

Forage Caps—Star of Order of the Thistle in silver, with gold and green centre. Lace—"Thistle." (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

BADGE.—The Royal Cipher within the Collar of St. Andrew, and the Crown over it. (N.B.—This does not appear on the present uniform, but, instead, the Star of St. Andrew with Thistle in the centre.)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Edinburgh Light Infantry M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The badge for the Forage Cap and Glengarry, is derived from the 3rd Battalion, Edinburgh Light Infantry Militia, as is also, on the helmet plate, the star of the "Most Ancient Order of the Thistle." The uniform collar badge is a new introduction.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1. Edinburgh. | 3. 2. Midlothian. | 5. 1. Haddington. |
| 2. Edinburgh. | 4. 1. Berwickshire. | 6. 1. Linlithgowshire. |
| 2. 1. Midlothian. | | |

Regimental District No. 1, Glencorse. Depot, Glencorse.

THE QUEEN'S (ROYAL WEST SURREY REGIMENT).

(2 LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } (late the 2nd Foot "Queen's Royals").
2nd Battalion }



The Paschal Lamb.

Pristine virtutis memor.

Vel exuviae triumphant.

	EGYPT, WITH THE SPHINX.	
VIMIERA.	CORUNNA.	SALAMANCA.
VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.
	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.
AFGHANISTAN.	GHUZNEE.	KHELAT.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.	TAKU FORTS.	PEKIN.

THE 2nd, or "Queen's," was raised in the autumn of 1661 by Henry, second Earl of Peterborough, whose commission as colonel, was dated the 30th September, 1661. It was known as the 1st Tangerines, being raised for service at Tangier, which, like Bombay, formed part of the dowry of Catherine of Braganza, the queen of Charles II. Many veterans of the Civil Wars, then idle, helped to fill its ranks; and the new corps is said to have been a thousand strong when it landed at Tangier, in January, 1662, several months before the arrival of Queen Catherine in England. The regiment was named "The Queen's," and the sea-green facings worn by it long after it became "Royal," as well as its peculiar badge, the "Paschal Lamb,"¹ are (but erroneously) supposed to have been derived from the House of Braganza. It has been somewhat vaguely suggested, that the emblem was adopted as appropriate to a regiment destined for service against the Infidels. In that hard-

¹ This rare *charge*, in English Heraldry, occurs in the arms of the Duchess of Kendal, so created by George I.

fighting garrison the regiment remained for twenty-two years, during which time part of it escorted its future colonel, Kirke, in his expedition into the interior of Morocco. Under his ruthless leadership "Kirke's Lambs" acquired an unenviable celebrity after their return home, in the days of Monmouth's insurrection, the notoriety of which has long since been redeemed by great exploits in all quarters of the globe. Under Kirke the regiment served at Derry, at the battle of the Boyne, at Aughrim, and elsewhere in the Irish war; it was also with King William in Flanders, and fought at Neer Landen, Namur, etc. It was in the Cadiz Expedition of 1702, and was among the reinforcements sent to Marlborough in the Low Countries the year after. There the "Queen Dowager's Regiment," as it was then called, greatly distinguished itself at Tongres, near Liège. Marlborough was at the time laying siege to Bonn, and this portion of the forces, under the Dutch general D'Auverquerque, was distributed in quarters, when a vigorous attack was made by the French, under Villars and Bouffleurs. The desperate resistance offered by Portmore's Regiment (the Queen Dowager's) and Elst's (afterwards disbanded) at Tongres, for the space of twenty-eight hours, although in the end they were compelled to surrender, enabled D'Auverquerque to concentrate his troops in such force under the guns of Maestricht, that the French declined to fight. After the fall of Huy, Marlborough kept the garrison of that fortress closely confined until the defenders of Tongres were unconditionally released. A writer on the subject says that although "Cannon asserts that the title 'Royal,' and likewise the first motto of the regiment, *Pristinæ virtutis memor* ('Mindful of the valour of bygone days') are commemorative of its behaviour at Tongres; it is just possible that some confusion may exist traditionally in regard of the latter point, and that the second and unexplained motto, *Vel exuvie triumphant*, may really commemorate the defence of Tongres—the former motto alluding to the services of the regiment in Spain, as it appears to do in the case of the only other regiment entitled to bear it—the present 8th Royal Irish Hussars. For the 'Queen Dowager's' was one of four 'old regiments' specially selected by Marlborough to go as a reinforcement to Portugal, and under Galway and Lord Peterborough (the famous son of its first colonel), it saw some hard service in the Spanish Campaigns down to the lost battle of Almanza, in the spring of the year 1707." The regiment next served in the disastrous attempt on Quebec, made by General Hill

and Sir Hovenden Walker, in 1711, when several thousand seamen and soldiers were lost in fruitless efforts to ascend the St. Lawrence. The regiment returned home immediately afterwards, and during a long period, had no active employment.

The regiment in the reign of George I. was styled the "Princess of Wales's Royal," and in the next reign became the "Queen's Royals." It was stationed at Gibraltar from 1730 to 1749. It was in Ireland from that time to 1768, and so remained inactive during the Seven Years' War. During this latter period, the practice of carrying a third colour, which the "Queen's" was the last regiment to retain, was ordered to be discontinued. "In the reign of William III. company colours were suppressed. Three colours were then allowed, corresponding with the prevailing regimental formation, in a centre and two wings, and having their counterpart in the standard and two guidons of a regiment of horse or dragoons of three squadrons. The three colours were afterwards reduced to two in the reign of George I., but the custom was continued in the 'Queen's' until 1752." The regiment was again at Gibraltar from 1768 to 1775, and on returning to England in the latter year remained at home throughout the American War of Independence, and was employed in quelling the Gordon riots. Some years later, it was again at Gibraltar, and for a time was commanded by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent. But with the outbreak of the French War commenced a career of active and distinguished service, which has since extended to all parts of the world. The regiment was embarked, as marines, on board the Channel Fleet under Earl Howe, and fought in the great battle of 1st June, 1794. The battalion companies were soon afterwards landed, formed into a so-called 2nd Battalion, and proceeded to the West Indies, where they fought at Martinique, Guadaloupe, and elsewhere. After serving in the Channel and North Sea as marines for a year longer, the flank companies were augmented by volunteers from the Militia, so as to form another battalion, and ordered to the West Indies with the armament under Sir Ralph Abercromby. They were shipwrecked in what is known as "Admiral Christian's hurricane," and never proceeded beyond Plymouth; but their additional companies reached their destination, and were incorporated with the 2nd Battalion, which, after much hard service, reduced in number to seventy men, returned home two years afterwards, and rejoining the flank companies, formed a single battalion once more.

The Queen's served in Holland, in 1799—the Helder, Bergen

and Egmont-op-Zee; at Isle Houat on the coast of Brittany, and at Ferrol and Cadiz in 1800; in Egypt in 1801, where the regiment not only was present in the fighting around Alexandria, but took part in the expedition against Rosetta, and witnessed the surrender of the French Army at Cairo. From Egypt it went to Gibraltar. Thence it returned home in 1806; but two companies on their way home from Gibraltar were captured by a French force, and were carried about for over three months, the intention being to take them to the Mauritius. Having run short of water, their vessel put into Table Bay, in the mistaken belief that the colony was still in the hands of the Dutch. The companies were landed, and remained at the Cape until after the return of the expedition to the River Plate, when they came home and rejoined head-quarters. The regiment formed part of the brigade under General Acland, which landed in Portugal in time to take part in the battle of Vimiera, and was afterwards in the retreat to, and battle of Corunna. A detachment left in Portugal served in a battalion of detachments at the battle of Talavera. The main body of the regiment, which had returned home from Corunna, served in the Walacheren Expedition; and, in 1811, again went to the Peninsula, and fought at Salamanca, at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, on the Nivelle and at Toulouse, being most of the time in the Sixth Division. It was in Ireland during the Waterloo Campaign.

After a tour of service in the West Indies, and a few years at home, the "Queen's" embarked for India, in 1827, and during a twenty years' absence there, served in the Afghan War of 1838-9 and 1842, including the capture of Ghuznee, Khelat and Cabul. Before returning home, it saw service in the South Mahratta country. It served at the Cape during the Kaffir War of 1851-2-3, and in the expedition across the Orange River, and was still on the Cape frontier in 1856-7. Thence it proceeded to the north of China, in 1860, and was present at the Taku Forts and the capture of Peking. A second battalion, added to the regiment in 1858, was for some years in the Ionian Islands, Nova Scotia, and Bermuda; and both battalions have since served in India, the 1st Battalion from 1866 to 1879, when it returned home, and the 2nd Battalion from 1877. The latter is now in Burmah.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*. Buttons—Within a circle inscribed "The Royal West Surrey Regiment," the Paschal Lamb. The Crown above and "The Queen's" on a scroll below. Tunic Collars—The

Paschal Lamb in frosted gilt metal. Helmet-plate—The Paschal Lamb in silver on a scarlet velvet ground, etc. Waistplate—The Paschal Lamb in silver on frosted gilt ground, with motto "Pristinae virtutis memor." Forage Caps—The Paschal Lamb in gold embroidery on a blue ground; the flag in silver with the cross in crimson. *Vide Dress Regulations.*

Some twenty years ago the "King's Crest" was amongst the regimental badges. The Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1751, directed that in the 2nd "Queen's," as in other regiments, should be worn:—"On the caps of the Grenadiers and Drummers the 'White Horse.'" This appears to have been changed to the "King's Crest" at a later period. When grenadier caps were abolished, and subsequently, when grenadier companies were suppressed, the direction was still retained in the Army Lists.

N.B.—The regimental lace, as in all English Territorial Regiments when not otherwise stated, hereafter, is gold, of the rose pattern.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Royal Surrey.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Paschal Lamb and the mottoes "Pristinae virtutis memor," and, "Vel exuviae triumphant," are derived from the 1st Line Battalion.

The Star, similar to that worn by the Coldstream Guards, was peculiar to the 2nd Royal Surrey Militia, on which it was conferred by H.R.H. the Duke of York, on the 23rd July, 1803, for being in a higher state of efficiency than the other regiments which he reviewed at Ashford, and is worn by the officers on their helmets, and by officers and men on their forage caps, and by the men on their collars. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st, Croydon.

3rd, Rotherhithe.

2nd, Reigate.

4th, Kennington Park.

Regimental District No. 2, Guildford. *Depôt*, Guildford.

THE BUFFS (EAST KENT REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } (late East Kent, the Buffs).
 2nd Battalion }



The Rose and Crown.



The Dragon.



The White Horse of Kent.

BLenheim.	RAMILLIES.	OUdenARDE.
MALPLAQUET.		DETtingEN.
DOURO.	TALAVERA.	ALBUHERA.
	PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.
NIVE.		PENINSULA.
PUNNIAR.	SEVASTOPOL.	TAKU FORTS.
	SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.	

In the year 1572, when the Dutch were in revolt against Spain, the London Guilds organized a body of 3,000 men, who, in accordance with the Queen's commands, were appointed and equipped as "men at arms;" and were duly instructed in military exercises by experienced officers. The Holland Regiment (as the surviving representative corps was called) returned to England, in May, 1665, and shortly afterwards took rank as the third regiment of the British line, in the place of the "Maritime" or "Lord Admiral's" regiment—the prototype of all subsequent marine corps—which was at that time disbanded. The Holland Regiment, or Buffs, was clothed in red, faced with salmon colour. Its standards were green, charged with the red cross of St. George *fimbriated* white. It is supposed to have been first placed on the colours about 1707, when the regiment was in Ghent. The rose and crown, as displayed by the regiment—a white rose in the centre of a red one, with the crown resting thereon—was the (Tudor) badge of Queen Elizabeth. To these

now is added the White Horse of Kent (with its motto, "Invicta"), popularly supposed to have been on the Standards of Hengist and Horsa, and which has been borne by the Militia of Kent from time immemorial. The regiment's "time-honoured privilege of marching through the liberties of the City of London, with drums beating and colours flying, without let or hindrance, is derived from the train bands of Elizabethan days."

Few regiments can show a more diversified record of service than the "Old Buffs" during the years which have elapsed since its return to its native land in 1665. Soon after its arrival, it was sent to Virginia, and served there some years. With King William, it served in the Campaigns in Flanders; and it is "on record that the burghers of Bruges, in 1696, voted 600 barrels of beer to the men of the regiment for their services in repairing the defences of that city." It was at Walcourt, in 1689; and at Neer Landen; it was in the Cadiz Expedition, and at the capture of the galleons in Vigo Bay, in 1702. It joined Marlborough's army with reinforcements the year after, and was with it on its march into Bavaria, and at the battles of Schellenberg and Blenheim. It distinguished itself at Ramillies, and at Oudenarde, Malplaquet, and in all the principal sieges, including Lisle and Tournay. It was in Scotland during the rising of 1715, and fought at the battle of Dunblane. Twelve years later it was one of the regiments under General Wade, which, after being reviewed by George II. on Salisbury Plain, marched to Scotland, and were employed for some years in the construction of those roads in the Highlands, with which Wade's name is identified. It went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen, and also at Fontenoy. It was at Falkirk and at Culloden, and in the Flanders Campaign of 1747-9, including the battle of Val.

A second battalion was added to the regiment at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War; and the two battalions served together in some of the descents on the French coast. The 2nd Battalion was then formed into a separate corps, as the 61st Foot (now 2nd Gloucester Regiment). The Buffs next served at the famous siege and capture of Belle Isle, on the coast of Brittany, in 1761; and in the campaign against the Spaniards, on the frontier of Portugal, in 1762. After the peace of 1763, it was stationed in Minorca. It went from Ireland to America in 1781, and served the campaign in Carolina. It was one of the regiments which, having escaped the York Town capitulation, were the last to remain in the

Class

south, leaving Charlestown Harbour in December, 1782, with a fleet of between 300 and 400 vessels, carrying 15,000 "Carolina loyalists and their slaves in quest of new homes." From that time it served in Jamaica, until 1790. While in America county titles had been conferred on all regiments of foot not "Royal," and the Buffs received their present title of "East Kent." The regiment served in the campaign in Flanders under the Duke of York in 1794, and was at Nimeguen, and in the retreat to Bremen, in 1795. It fought against the insurgents in Grenada and St. Lucia, and against the Caribs in St. Vincent in 1796. After serving several more years in the West Indies and on the Spanish main, it returned home, and was quartered in Kent during the invasion alarms of 1804. Another second battalion was added to the regiment at this time. It was raised in Middlesex and the Tower Hamlets, and was disbanded at Hythe, in 1816, having remained at home as a regimental depôt during the whole period of its existence. The regiment served with General Beresford, at the occupation of Madeira in 1807; it was in Portugal in 1808-9. Its grenadier company took part in the retreat to Corunna. The rest of the regiment, which had remained in Portugal, joined Sir A. Wellesley's army, and distinguished itself at the passage of the Douro. It fought at Talavera and at Albuhera; the Pyrenees, at Nivelle and Nive and in the south of France until the peace of 1814. It then proceeded from Bordeaux to America; and served at Plattsburg and on the frontier of Canada during the American War. Returning to Europe too late for Waterloo, it landed at Ostend in July, 1815, and following the British Army, took part in the occupation of Paris. It served in New South Wales from 1821 to 1823, and afterwards for about fifteen years in India, where it was greatly distinguished in the battle with Scindia's army at Punniar, the "twin" battle of Maharajpore, on 23rd December, 1843.

From Malta in 1854, the Buffs were sent to Greece as part of the British French forces ordered to occupy Athens. The regiment afterwards joined the army in the Crimea, and served before Sevastopol from the spring of 1855, to the end of the war. Immediately after the Mutiny, it arrived in India, and was stationed at Barrackpore, whence it was ordered to the north of China, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts. The first battalion again served in India from 1866 to 1879; is again stationed in India, having, meantime, been serving in the Straits Settlements. Another second battalion (the third), added to the regiment, in 1858, served several

years in the Ionian Islands, and the West Indies. It was in Zululand, during the Zulu War of 1879, and thence proceeded to China, where it served for several years. It subsequently went to Egypt, whence it returned in 1886, and is at present in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* the Queen's Regulations.

The Militia Battalions do not bear the regimental battle-honours on their colours and appointments, but are permitted to carry on their regimental colours—originally of Kentish grey—a scroll inscribed "Mediterranean," in commemoration of the service of the East Kent Militia on that station, during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM, BADGES, ETC.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*. Buttons—Surmounted by the Crown, the Dragon, and "the Buffs," within a circle inscribed "The East Kent Regiment." Below the Dragon, "Veteri frondescit honore." Tunic Collar—The White Horse of Kent in silver, with a gilt scroll inscribed "Invicta." Helmet-plate—The Dragon in silver on a black velvet ground. On the universal scroll "The East Kent Regiment." On the Waistplate—The Dragon, in silver or granulated gilt centre, with "The East Kent Regiment" on a circle around it. Forage Cap—The Dragon, in gold embroidery. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion East Kent M. 4th Battalion East Kent M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Dragon is derived from the 1st Line Battalion. It is popularly taken for the badge of London, of which city the Buffs was originally one of the trained bands.

The White Horse of Kent, with the motto "Invicta," is derived from the 3rd Battalion (East Kent Militia), in which regiment it has always been borne on the colours and appointments. The Rose and Crown is another badge of the Territorial R. An unsuccessful application was made for the White Horse, with the motto "Nec Aspera terrent," to be borne on the colours. The latter motto was on the buttons of the officers of the 3rd Battalion. The motto, "Veteri frondescit honore," is a recent introduction.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st, Canterbury. 2nd, Cranbrook.
Regimental District No. 3, Guildford. Depot, Guildford.

Class

THE KING'S OWN (ROYAL LANCASTER REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)



The Lion of England.



The Royal Cipher with the Garter.



The Rose and Crown.

CORUNNA.	BADAJOS.	SALAMANCA.
VITTORIA.	ST. SEBASTIAN.	NIVE.
PENINSULA.	BLADENSBURG.	WATERLOO.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
ABYSSINIA.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.	

THE "4th, King's Own," was raised by Charles Fitzcharles, Earl of Plymouth, chiefly in the West of England, under Royal authority dated 13th July, 1680. It was first called the 2nd Tangerines, and served at Tangiers until that garrison was abandoned, when it returned home. The regiment was next styled the "Duchess of York and Albany's," and then the "Queen's"—after the consort of James II. It wore yellow facings. After the battle of Sedgmoor the king and queen presented to the regiment a set of magnificent colours—one for each company—twelve in all. They were of rich yellow silk, charged with the cross of St. George "fimbriated" white, with the sun's rays in gold issuing from each re-entering angle of the cross, and the queen's cipher in the centre. According to Cannon a tradition long existed in the corps that the "Lion of England"—its present time-honoured badge—was conferred by William of Orange in consequence of the regiment having been the first to join his standard after the landing at Torbay. The regiment distinguished itself in the Irish and Flemish wars, and there can be little doubt that the badge was given by King William, probably, in recognition of the loyalty of the regiment to the popular cause. It fought at the Boyne, at Steenkirk, Landen, and Namur. "At the commencement of Queen Anne's reign, when a number of marine regiments were organized under the orders of Prince George

of Denmark, the regiment became a marine corps, under the title of the Queen's Marines, and adopted high leather caps covered with cloth of the colour of the facings, like those worn by grenadiers, in place of the regulation plumed hats." It was with Admiral Sir George Rooke at the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, and at the subsequent defence; and likewise in the great sea-fight off Malaga, fought on the same day as Marlborough's victory at Blenheim, at the siege and capture of Barcelona, and at the subsequent defence of that place, and elsewhere in Spain under Galway and Peterborough. After the disastrous battle at Almanza, in 1707, the regiment went to Minorca; returned home in 1709, and in 1715 ceased to be a marine corps. But before as well as after that date it saw much service, afloat as well as ashore, on the coasts of France, Sardinia, and Spain, in Nova Scotia, and in the fruitless attempt on Quebec in 1711, which cost so many lives. When doing duty at Windsor Castle in 1715, the regiment received from King George I. its present title of the "King's Own."

The regiment was with Lord Cobham at Vigo in 1718, and afterwards at Gibraltar. It joined the army in Flanders after Dettingen, and was in garrison at Ghent during the battle of Fontenoy. It went to Scotland with the Duke of Cumberland, and at Cul-loden bore the brunt of the onset of the clans. At this period, and long afterwards, the regiment was popularly known as "Barrell's," after its colonel, General Barrell, who had been adjutant of the 1st Guards at Blenheim, and who, the historian of that regiment says, according to a tradition of the brigade, "was a rough-mannered man, but a good officer, who first taught the Guards to work by the bugle or by the waving of a camp-colour." When the regiment was in Flanders, certain recruiting districts were assigned to particular regiments, and "Barrell's" was ordered to recruit in Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex.

At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War the "King's Own" was in Minorca, and was one of the regiments which defended that post against the Spaniards in 1757. After the surrender of the island it returned home, and raised a second battalion in the West of England, which subsequently became the 62nd Foot, and is now the 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment. The "King's Own" afterwards went to the West Indies, and served at the capture of Dominica, of Martinique, of Guadaloupe, and at the conquest of the Havannah. It was in Boston at the commencement of the dispute between the American colonies and the mother country, and fought at Bunker's Hill,

and in all the principal actions, including Lexington, Brooklyn, and Germantown. In 1778 it was among the troops sent from New York to the West Indies, and was engaged at the capture of St. Lucia. In 1780 it returned home. Being a "royal" regiment, no county title was assigned it when these titles were adopted in 1782.

From 1787 to 1793 the regiment was in Canada and Newfoundland. After its return home it was augmented by volunteers from the Militia to three battalions; but two of these were disbanded at the peace of Amiens. It served in 1799 at Egmont-op-Zee, and Alkmaer. When Napoleon's army lay at Boulogne in 1804, the "King's Own" was at Shorncliffe under Sir John Moore, and there raised another second battalion. The first battalion of the regiment was in the Hanover Expedition of 1805, at Copenhagen in 1807, in Sweden with Sir John Moore in 1808, whence it proceeded to Portugal, and took part in the retreat to and battle of Corunna. Both battalions were in the Walcheren Expedition, and afterwards proceeded to the Peninsula, the first joining Lord Wellington's army, while the second went to Gibraltar, and was for some time on the opposite coast at Ceuta. Afterwards it served at the siege of Cadiz, and thence proceeded to join the first battalion with Lord Wellington. The second battalion subsequently transferred its effectives to the first battalion, and went home. It was not employed abroad again, and was disbanded after the peace of 1815. The first battalion remained in the Peninsula, and was engaged at Burgos, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, the Nive, and the Bidassoa. From France it was sent to America, and fought at Bladensburg, and at the capture of Washington, and lost very heavily at the attack on New Orleans. Returning to Portsmouth in May, 1815, it was reinforced from the second battalion, so as to enable it to join the Army in Belgium, and again suffered most severely at Waterloo. The battalion was with the Army of Occupation in France from 1815 to 1818; in the West Indies from 1819 to 1826; in Portugal in 1827-8; in New South Wales from 1831 to 1837; and in Madras from 1837 to 1844, etc.

The "King's Own" (then a single battalion regiment) accompanied the Army to the Crimea in 1854, and fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol. Subsequently it went to Ceylon, whence it was transferred to Bombay, and saw some field service there towards the close of the Sepoy Mutiny. The battalion took part in the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868; and returned home from India soon after. It went out again to Gibraltar in 1874,

and, after serving there and in the West Indies up to 1881, returned home, and is now in Ireland. A second battalion—the fourth the regiment has raised—was formed in 1858. It served some time in the Mediterranean and West Indies. It was engaged in the Zulu War of 1879, and is now in Beloochistan.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

The Militia Battalions do not display the regimental battle-honours, but bear a scroll inscribed "Mediterranean," in commemoration of the service of the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia on that station during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet* ; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Lion of England with the Crown above and the Lancaster Rose below, and King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment on a circle around. On the Tunic Collar—The Lion of England in silver. On the Helmet-plate—The Lion of England in silver on a scarlet velvet ground, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Lion of England in silver, and the Rose of Lancaster in red and gold enamel, on a frosted, or granulated, gold centre within a circle inscribed like that on the buttons. On the Forage Cap—The Lion of England above the Lancaster Rose. (*Vide* Dress Regulations).

The Rose of Lancaster—the ancient badge of the Militia of the County Palatine—has only been worn by the line battalions since the 4th King's Own has been assigned to the county, under the territorial system.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Royal Lancashire Mil.

4th Royal Lancashire Mil.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—"The Royal Cipher within the Garter." "The Lion of England" is derived from the 1st Line Battalion. The Lancashire (red) Rose, from the 1st Royal Lancashire Militia. There is no authority for the latter badge, but it has been borne since 1804. A Red Rose is placed on the Waist-belt plate, below the Lion.

The 4th King's Own was permitted to resume the title of "King's Own" Royal Regiment, October 5th, 1865.

On the 22nd March, 1804, the 1st Royal Lancashire Regiment of Militia, by General Order, was granted the badge of the Harp and Crown for volunteering its services for Ireland, in 1797.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Ulverston.

Regimental District No. 4, Lancaster. *Dépôt*, Lancaster.



THE NORTHUMBERLAND FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

St. George and the
Dragon.

The King's Crest.



The Rose and Crown.

Motto.—"Quo fata vocant."

WILHELMSTAHL.	ROLEIA.
VIMIERA.	CORUNNA.
CIUDAD RODRIGO.	BUSACO.
SALAMANCA.	BADAJOS.
ORTHEZ.	VITTORIA.
TOULOUSE.	NIVELLE.
LUCKNOW.	PENINSULA.
	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

IN 1674, the Dutch Government obtained permission to take into its pay certain British auxiliaries. These Holland regiments, as they were called—and which are not to be confounded with the earlier corps, of which the Buffs are the surviving representatives—were, eventually, six in number, and included a regiment of Irish foot, raised by Daniel O'Brien, Viscount Clare. A year later, this regiment was given to Sir John Fenwick, and became an English corps—the present Northumberland Fusiliers. It is supposed that the St. George and Dragon badge of the regiment was adopted at this period; but there appears to be no record of the origin of the badge, or of the remarkable custom, which has long prevailed in the regiment, of wearing roses in the caps on St. George's Day.

Experienced soldiers, trained in the wars of the ten preceding years, the six Holland regiments were summoned to England by James II. at the time of Monmouth's rebellion, but, after a few weeks, went back to Holland. They returned to England with William of Orange, and two of them—afterwards the 5th and 6th Foot—have ever since formed part of the English Army.

Monk's regiment, as the 5th was at first called, went to Ireland with King William, and fought at the Boyne, and at the sieges of Athlone and Limerick. It was in the campaign in Flanders, 1692-1697, where it fought at Namur. In 1707 the regiment went to Lisbon, and served in Spain under Galway and Peterborough down to 1713, when it went to Gibraltar, and remained there fourteen years, during which it took part in the defence of that fortress against a Spanish army under the Count de Las Torres in 1727-8. After this it returned and served at home, chiefly in Ireland, where it raised a second battalion in 1745.

The Royal Warrant of 1751 directed that the regiment should bear on its colours the St. George and Dragon, "the ancient badge of the regiment," an expression which probably covers the motto "*Quo fata trahunt*," of which no mention is made. The rose, slipped, under the crown, was also directed to be borne in the unoccupied corners of the second colour. In memoirs of Major John Bernardi, who was an officer in the regiment at its formation, published in 1729, the motto appears as "*Quo fata trahunt*," but perhaps erroneously, as there is nothing to show that the regiment used it. The regiment served on the French coast in 1758, and afterwards went to Germany, fought at Corbach, Warbourg, Denkern, and won great distinction at Wilhelmstahl, 24th June, 1762. Being at the head of the centre column, under the personal command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, it took a French standard, and twice its own number prisoners. The soldiers were then permitted to change their three-cornered hats for the French grenadiers' caps; and for many years afterwards the 5th wore the grenadier head-dress, although it was not made a fusilier corps until seventy years later. In the ranks of the "Fifth" that day was Phoebe Hassell, the famous female soldier, afterwards pensioned by George IV., and to whose memory there is a stone in the churchyard at Hove, near Brighton.

When the regiment was at home after the Seven Years' War, the unique regimental Order of Merit for non-commissioned officers and men, which yet survives, was founded by its colonel, Studholme Hodgson—afterwards a field-marshal and colonel of the "King's Own." It consists of three classes, for seven, fourteen, and twenty-one years' uninterrupted good conduct, each distinguished by a medal worn with a green ribbon on the left breast. At one time the recipients of the highest class had the word "merit" embroidered in letters of gold, on a green ground, on the left breast of the coat. In 1774

the regiment went to America, and the year after suffered at the severely contested battle of Bunker's Hill. It fought at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, Lexington, Brunx, and other early engagements during the War; and, in 1778, was among the troops sent from New York to the West Indies, where it greatly distinguished itself at La Vigie, when the Comte de Grasse attempted to relieve the island of St. Lucia, on which occasion the soldiers are said to have taken the white plumes from the caps of their opponents, the French grenadiers. A plume of the same description has since been worn by the regiment in commemoration of the day. The regiment returned home in 1780, and when county titles came into use two years later, was ordered to be styled the 5th (Northumberland) Regiment of Foot, in accordance with the wish of its colonel, Earl Percy, afterwards second Duke of Northumberland.

From 1787 to 1797 the regiment was in Canada; and after its return home raised a second battalion, which was disbanded at the peace of Amiens. Both battalions fought under the Duke of York in Holland in 1799, and were afterwards stationed at Gibraltar. On the renewal of hostilities in 1803 another second battalion was raised in Sussex. The first battalion was in Hanover in 1805, and at Buenos Ayres in 1807; at Roleia and Vimiera in 1808; at Corunna and in the Walcheren Expedition in 1809—in which year a detachment which had remained in Portugal was present at Talavera. The second battalion then went to the Peninsula, and fought at Busaco, in the operations on the Coa, and at the second siege of Badajos. It formed part of a small force which beat off an overwhelming body of the enemy on the heights of El Bodon, on 25th September, 1811, during the investment of Ciudad Rodrigo, a performance which Lord Wellington notified to the Army as “a memorable example of what can be done by steadiness, discipline, and confidence.” The battalion fought at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, and at that of Badajos, where the gallant Colonel Ridge fell. The first battalion having joined from England, both were present at the battle of Salamanca, after which the second went home, and the first continued to serve in Picton's Division until the end of the war. From France it went to Canada, and served at Niagara during the American War, afterwards returning to Europe. It landed at Ostend too late for Waterloo, but served with the Army of Occupation in France until 1818, during which period the second battalion was disbanded. The regiment was in the

West Indies from 1819 to 1826, and at Gibraltar and in the Mediterranean from 1832 to 1842. In 1828 a white feather was ordered to be worn by all infantry regiments of the Line, except fusiliers and light infantry, and the 5th (not yet Fusiliers) were allowed to replace the tall white feather by which the regiment had long been distinguished by a red and white one, which, after sundry changes of pattern and size, survives in the red and white hackle, by which the Northumberland Fusiliers is now distinguished from all other fusilier corps. In 1832 a "bright green"—the same as that of the 39th Foot—was approved for the regimental facings. The fading of the sealed pattern "green" in the course of a few years is said to have originated the peculiar *feuille morte* hue of the facings worn thirty years ago and until the introduction of the territorial system, when all English infantry regiments not "royal" were ordered to adopt white facings. "In earlier 'Army Lists,' " says a writer on the subject, "the facings of the regiment are described as 'gosling green' and 'full green;' but from a portrait of Colonel Ridge by Hoppner, it would seem that during the Peninsula War the shade worn was the emerald green of the regimental medal ribbon. While the regiment was at Gibraltar a fire in barracks destroyed a much-prized relic—a third colour, of green silk, with the number and badge thereon, which for many years had been borne at the head of the regiment with the drums, and which was supposed to be connected with the battle of Wilhelmstahl. An application to be allowed to replace this third colour could not be acceded to, but His Majesty King William IV. was pleased to command that the regiment should be made Fusiliers, and be thenceforward known as the 5th (Northumberland Fusiliers) Regiment of Foot."

From 1846 to 1857 the regiment—at one time augmented by a reserve battalion afterwards amalgamated with the first—served in Mauritius. In 1857 proceeding to China, its destination was altered to Calcutta in consequence of the Sepoy Mutiny. It arrived at Cawnpore early in September, 1857, and under Havelock fought its way to the Lucknow Residency, which was entered on 25th September, and took part in the defence until the arrival of the relieving army under Sir Colin Campbell on 18th November, 1857. When Sir Colin withdrew to Cawnpore, it was left with Outram in the Alumbagh, and served in the defence of that post and the siege operations against Lucknow until the fall of the city in March, 1858. Afterwards it made the campaign in Oude, and returned home in 1860.

A second battalion, raised in 1858, served in Mauritius and the

Cape from that time to 1867. The first battalion went to India again in 1866. It served with the Peshawur Field Force in Northern Afghanistan in 1878-9; with Brigadier-General Gib's force at Lundi Khotal; and in the operations on the Khyber line in 1880. It returned home from Afghanistan in the latter year, and is now in England. The second battalion went to India in 1880, and is now stationed there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

The Militia Battalions do not display the regimental battle-honours.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—St. George and the Dragon, within a garter inscribed with the regimental motto. Tunic Collar—A Grenade in gold embroidery, with St. George and the Dragon in silver on the ball. Racoon-skin Fusilier Cap—A Grenade in gilt metal, having on the ball St. George and the Dragon in silver, within a garter inscribed with the regimental motto. Waist plate—St. George and the Dragon in silver on a gilt centre, the regimental motto on a scroll above the figure, and "Northumberland Fusiliers" on the circle around. Forage Cap—A Grenade in gold, with St. George and the Dragon in silver, on the ball. (*Vide* Dress Regulations.)

When the regiment was made Fusiliers, His Majesty King William IV. was pleased to direct that his cipher, "W.R. IV.," should be worn on the front of the fur caps, and the St. George and the Dragon at the back.

The Northumberland Fusiliers is the only Fusilier corps authorized to wear a feather. A red and white hackle feather is worn on the left side of the fur cap.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Northumberland Mil.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—All the badges of this Territorial Regiment are derived from the 1st Line Battalion.

On the formation of Territorial regiments, the 3rd Battalion lost the badge of a Castle, with the motto, "*Libertas et navalesolum*" believed (by Earl Percy, its Colonel,) to have been in use upwards of a century.

The Line Battalion was permitted (June 17, 1829), to wear a red and white plume, red uppermost, in commemoration of distinguished services, and (March 31, 1831), to resume the motto "*Quo fata vocant*," in addition to its old badge of St. George and the Dragon. It was equipped as Fusiliers, and styled 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, May 2nd, 1836. On the 27th March, 1868, it was permitted to retain the King's Crest instead of the Imperial Crown, and the former, together with the red and white rose, on its Colours.

It is a curious fact, that it has never been clearly ascertained how the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers obtained the badge of St. George and the

Dragon with the motto, "Quo fata vocant." The Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1751 (?), and 19th December, 1768, while they recognize and confirm the badge, are silent as regards the motto.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, Alnwick. 2nd Battalion, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
3rd Battalion, Newcastle.

Regimental District No. 5, Newcastle. Depôt, Newcastle.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)



The Bear and Ragged Staff.



The Antelope.



The Rose and Crown.

ROLEIA.	VIMIERA.	CORUNNA.
NIVELLE.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIAGARA.	ORTHEZ.	PENINSULA.
	SOUTH AFRICA, 1847-8.	
	SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.	

THE "Royal Warwickshire" (Guise's Regiment of Foot), like the corps preceding it, is one of the regiments formed in Holland, which returned to England with William of Orange in 1688. It had been raised for the Dutch service some fifteen years before, its first colonel having been Sir Walter Vane, a veteran cavalier, who had served in King Charles I.'s army in the Civil War, and was afterwards lieutenant-colonel of the Buffs. His commission as colonel was dated 13th December, 1673. Like the other English regiments in Dutch pay, Vane's regiment was dressed in red. The facings were orange yellow, and continued to be worn down to 1832. The "Emblem of England"—the rose, slipped and leafed, in contradistinction to the purely heraldic Rose, which is without

stem or leaves, and the crown over—was probably the distinguishing badge of the six "Holland" regiments of 1673-4. So far as can be discovered, it has always been borne by the two surviving corps—now the Northumberland Fusiliers and the Royal Warwickshire.

In Holland the regiment saw much service during the wars against Louis XIV.; and after its return to England with William of Orange it fought at the Boyne, and again in Flanders at Steenkirk and Namur. At the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, when war was declared against France and Spain, and a large augmentation of the land and sea forces became necessary—the latter to include six regiments of "sea-service foot" and six regiments of "marines,"—the present Royal Warwickshire, then Colonel Columbine's, was ordered to be equipped as one of the former. There is nothing to show that the "sea-service" regiments were, as regards their duties, distinct from the ship's complements of marines. Unlike the marine, the sea-service corps appear to have soon reverted to the condition of ordinary foot. As a sea-service regiment Columbine's served in the Cadiz Expedition, in 1702, and was present at the capture of the galleons in Vigo Bay. Afterwards it was employed in Newfoundland and in the West Indies. In 1705 it went to Spain, and was one of the regiments cut up at Almanza in 1707. Having been re-formed, it again took the field, and was much distinguished at the battle of Saragossa, 20th August, 1710. Colonel Harrison, who then commanded the regiment, was sent home with the despatches, and with thirty standards taken that day, to lay before the Queen. Cannon admits that there is no record to account for the origin of the Antelope; and it is quite impossible to say when the antelope—an ancient royal badge, and in Henry VI.'s reign one of the supporters of the royal arms—was assigned to the regiment, as a distinguishing badge. Others argue that it was the device on a flag captured at Saragossa in 1710. The regiment continued to serve in Spain until Stanhope's surrender at Brihuega, in Castile, in December, 1710.

After many years of garrison service, the regiment went to the Spanish Main with Wentworth and Ogle, in 1740; and thence to Cuba. It was in Scotland in 1745; in Gibraltar during the Seven Years' War; and in the West Indies, fighting against the insurgent Caribs of St. Vincent, in 1772. It proceeded to New York in 1777; but being much below its complement of men it was sent home, and was not employed abroad again until the

American War. Whilst at home, it received the title of the "1st Warwickshire," and was directed to "cultivate a recruiting connection" with that county.

It went to Nova Scotia in 1786; and in 1794 it was at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe. It was actively employed in Ireland in 1796-8; and was stationed in Canada from 1799 to 1806. On the renewal of the war in 1803, it was directed to form a second battalion from the "army of reserve," the county of Lancaster being the district assigned to it for the purpose. This battalion, which never served abroad, was disbanded after the peace. The first battalion embarked with a force under Sir Brent Spencer, which, after cruising off Barbary, Cadiz, and the Tagus, joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's troops in time to share in the actions of Roleia and Vimiera. It was with Moore in the retreat to Corunna, and afterwards at Walcheren. Rejoining the Peninsular Army in November, 1812, the battalion fought at Vittoria, at Maya, in the Pyrenees—where, also, in the combat at Echalar, 2nd August, 1813, its attack on the enemy's position was described by Lord Wellington as "the most gallant and the finest thing he had ever witnessed"—in the battles on the Nivelle, at Orthez, and the capture of Bordeaux. From Bordeaux it went to America, and was actively employed on the frontier, where it especially distinguished itself in the action at Niagara. Returning to Europe, it landed at Ostend too late for the battle of Waterloo, but followed the track of the allied army to Paris, and continued in France during the three years' occupation. In 1821, the regiment—a single battalion corps again—was ordered to St. Helena, whither two companies actually proceeded, but the news of the death of the Emperor Napoleon changed its destination to the Cape, where it was employed on the Kaffir frontier until 1827, and then proceeded to India, where it served till 1842. During this time the regiment, —which was made "royal" in 1832—saw some service on the frontiers of Scinde and Beloochistan. It was also employed in the occupation and defence of Aden against the Arabs in 1840-1; and a sergeant and twenty men of the regiment formed the escort to Sir Cornwallis Harris's mission to Shoa, in the highlands of Abyssinia.

A second or "reserve" battalion, formed in Ireland after the regiment returned from Aden, was sent, by way of Hudson's Bay, to the Red River during the dispute with America respecting the Oregon territory in 1846, to defend the British settlements in what

was then known as Rupert's Land, in the event of hostilities. It subsequently joined the first battalion at the Cape, whither the latter had proceeded, and served in the Kaffir war of 1846-7. Both battalions were amalgamated at the Cape, and served in the Kaffir War of 1851-2-3, where the grenadier company was distinguished by its gallant defence of Fort Cox, and in the expedition across the Orange river. The regiment was still on the Kaffir frontier during the disturbances of 1856-7. It was sent on to India during the Mutiny, and served the campaign in Oude in 1858, including the operations in the Jugdespore jungle. Towards the end of 1860 a portion of the regiment served with the force under Colonel Gawler, which was sent against the Rajah of Sikkim, and penetrated to the mountains of Thibet. A second battalion, raised in 1858, served in the Ionian Islands; in Jamaica during the insurrection of 1865; and in Trinidad, etc. The first battalion, after six years at home, returned to India in 1867, and served in the Hazara Expedition of 1868, and in the operations against the Mountain tribes on the Punjab frontier. It returned home from Aden in 1880, and is now in Ireland. The second battalion went to India in 1878, and is now stationed there.¹

¹ From Cannon's detailed account of the Carthagera Expedition in the above "Record," we are certainly led to believe that the 6th Regiment took part in that disastrous enterprise. Such was not the case—for this regiment—then known as "Guise's Geese"—did not leave the British Isles *until six months after the attack on Carthagera had taken place*, although their colonel, John Guise, then serving as a brigadier-general, had a command in the expedition, having left England with the troops sent out in October, 1740. The following dates and memoranda, extracted from the "Evening Post"—a London daily paper of that time—supply the information lacking in Cannon's history:—

"August 6, 1741. Brigadier-General Guise's and Colonel Blakeney's Regiments are ordered forthwith to West Indies to reinforce Brigadier-General Wentworth." Three weeks later:—"We hear from Glasgow that Guise's Regiment of Foot is marched for Greenock in order to be embarked on board the transports for Jamaica; that the officers and soldiers were all well and in high spirits, and that of the whole Regiment not 4 private men had deserted." The same paper informs us that Blakeney's and Guise's Regiments sailed from Cork, October 24, 1741, for the West Indies. This latter date also disproves Cannon's statement that "the 6th, after being stationed some time in Cuba, were conveyed to Jamaica in November, 1741." [B.A.]

If anything further were wanted to prove that the 6th did not take part in the Carthagera Expedition, it is to be found in the will of my ancestor Captain James Dalton of this regiment. This document, of which I have a

COLOURS.—The Militia Battalions do not display the regimental battle-honours.

The ancient badge of the Warwickshire Militia, the Bear chained to the ragged staff, has only been worn by the Line battalions since the adoption of the territorial system.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—The Antelope, within a circle inscribed Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and the crown over. On the Tunic Collars—The Bear and Ragged Staff in silver. Helmet-plates—The Antelope in silver, with gold collar and chain, on a black velvet ground, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. Waistplate—The Antelope in silver, with gold collar and chain, on a frosted gilt centre, and the regimental title on the circle around. On the Forage Cap—The Antelope in silver, on a blue enamel centre surrounded by the Garter in gilt metal, the whole enclosed within a wreath of laurel in gold embroidery and the crown over. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion 1st Warwick Militia, 4th Battalion 2nd Warwick Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—In a warrant by King George II., July 1, 1751, the Antelope is referred to as "being the ancient badge of the regiment." By this is meant the *White* Antelope, "dually gorged and chained *or*"—the badge of King Henry VI.

The "Bear and Ragged Staff"—the feudal badge of the House of Warwick, and historically that of the celebrated Richard Neville—"the king maker"—is derived from the 1st Warwick Militia, with the addition of a *Chain*, which is not found in the feudal cognizance.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion Birmingham, 2nd Battalion Coventry.
Regimental District No. 6, Warwick. *Depôt*, Warwick.

certified copy from Somerset House, begins:—"Know all men by these presents I Captain James Dalton of the Honble. Brigadier Guise's Regiment of Foot." It is dated:—"Inverness, N.B., August the thirteenth, 1741," and the testator settles a small sum on his wife "to be paid monthly to her by Robert Mitchener, Esq., paymaster to the said Brigadier Guise's Regiment, out of my substance during all the days of my lifetime."

Cannon does not exaggerate the fearful mortality among the British troops in Jamaica in 1741-2, as the following extracts fully bear out his remarks:—"Gentleman's Magazine" for 1742—"Died in the West Indies from March 8 to May 18, Guise's Regiment, Captains Hunt, Bell, and Dalton, and 8 lieutenants." "Evening Post," April 13, 1743—"Yesterday, Brigadier. General Blakeney's Regiment of Marines, which consist only of 18 men out of 800, who either died, or were killed, in the West Indies, landed from Jamaica."

THE ROYAL FUSILIERS (CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)



The (White) Rose within
the Garter.



The White Horse.

TALAVERA.	MARTINIQUE.	ALBUHERA.
BADAJOS.	SALAMANCA.	
VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.	ORTHEZ.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
KANDAHAR, 1880.	AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	

On augmentation of the army in 1685, James II. resolved that the first infantry corps raised should be an ordnance regiment for protection of cannon. At this period the regiments were composed of musketeers, pikemen, and gunners, but in the ordnance regiment every man was to carry a long musket called a fusil, with a sword and bayonet—from which peculiarity the regiment obtained the designation of Fusiliers, to which the King added the title of Royal.

Infantry regiments had originally a colour to each company, which was called an ensign, and was borne by the junior subaltern.

But the Fusiliers had no company colours, and hence no *ensigns*. The two first companies were originally independent companies in the Tower of London; the other ten companies were raised in

London and the vicinity by Lord Dartmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Tollemache, afterwards of 20th Foot Guards, Richard Fowler, Major Beckman, Henry Cornwall, Sir John Morgan, John Boyce, Thomas Whalley, Charles Fitzwilliam, and Henry Vaughan, and the company of miners by Captain James Adams Tulmark, who was made lieut.-colonel, and Robert St. Clair, who had commanded one of the old independent companies, major.

At the camp of Hounslow the artillery was in charge of the Fusiliers; when the camp broke up they returned with the guns to the Tower of London.

This regiment was serving as marines on board the fleet at the Nore, of which its colonel, Lord Dartmouth, was in command, when the Prince of Orange landed at Torbay; but it was put on shore soon after, and sent to Flanders with the Royal Scots and other corps. Afterwards it was at the Boyne, and at the sieges of Cork and Kinsale; and then went back to the Low Countries and fought at Walcourt and Steenkirk under King William; suffered severely at the battle of Landen; and was greatly distinguished at the siege of Namur. At the peace of Ryswick the regiment returned home, and was stationed in the Channel Islands, whence, in 1700, it detached three companies to New York. It was in the Cadiz Expedition of 1702, and after again serving on board the fleet as marines under Admiral Leake, joined the army in Spain, and took part in the capture and subsequent defence of Barcelona, and distinguished itself at the gallant but unsuccessful defence of Lerida in 1707. In 1709 the regiment was in garrison at Tarragona, after which it appears to have gone to Minorca for several years.

In June, 1718, Admiral Sir George Byng embarked three regiments of foot for Minorca, where he landed them, and relieved four other regiments, with which he sailed for Sicily, to co-operate with the Imperialist forces against the Spaniards. One of the regiments thus embarked was the Royal Fusiliers. The Admiral's despatches show that they served as marines in the battle with the Spanish fleet off Messina, and were afterwards employed on the Sicilian coast. The Royal Fusiliers returned home in May, 1719. From 1732 to 1749 the regiment appears to have been at Gibraltar. The uniform of the privates in 1742 was red, faced with dark blue, and laced with white and red striped lace.¹ Tall blue mitre-shaped

¹ A curious volume of these *lace* patterns may be seen at the Royal United Service Institution.

caps were worn with the rose and garter and Horse of Hanover in front, the latter badge not being at that time worn by other fusilier corps. These badges were recognized by the Royal Warrant of 1751. The regiment was serving as marines on board the fleet under the unfortunate Admiral Byng. It was in Gibraltar during the whole of the Seven Years' War.

In 1773 the Royal Fusiliers landed at Quebec, and were speedily sent on to Montreal and the frontier. The corps saw much service on the Lakes during the early years of the American War, and a company—"mostly recruits from Norfolk"—took part in the defence of Quebec. The regiment was then transferred to New York, and went through all the later campaigns under Clinton and Cornwallis down to the end of the war. From 1790 to 1793 the Royal Fusiliers were stationed at Gibraltar and Quebec, Prince Edward, afterwards Duke of Kent, being the lieutenant-colonel commanding; after which the regiment was in Nova Scotia, where for a short time it was formed in two battalions, which were afterwards again united in one. From 1800 to 1806 it was distributed by wings between Bermuda and the Bahamas. During this time the Peninsular second battalion was raised from the Army of Reserve in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The first battalion having returned home in 1806 was employed in the expedition against Copenhagen in the following year, after which it was sent to Halifax, Nova Scotia. The second battalion formed part of the reinforcements sent to Portugal in the spring of 1809, where it joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's army, and fought at Talavera and at Busaco. When in position in the lines of Torres Vedras it was joined by the first battalion. This battalion had borne a very distinguished part at the capture of the island of Martinique in 1809, and had afterwards been sent back to Halifax, whence it was despatched to Lisbon. The two battalions formed part of the Fusilier brigade in the memorable charge on the heights of Albuhera. The second battalion was sent home; but the reduction to a single battalion corps proved unnecessary. The first battalion remained with Wellington's army, and bore its share in the victories of Salamanca and Vittoria. It entered France, and fought in the various actions in the Pyrenees, at Orthez, Toulouse, on the Bidassoa, and at the investment of Bordeaux. Thence it went to America, and suffered very severely in the unsuccessful attempt on New Orleans.

Returning home at the conclusion of hostilities in America, it was ordered to Belgium, where the first portion of the regiment

landed at Ostend on the very afternoon of the battle of Waterloo. The corps was with the Army of Occupation in France until 1818, during which period the second battalion was disbanded at Dover.¹ The regiment afterwards served in the Mediterranean, at Gibraltar, in the West Indies and North America. In 1854 the Royal Fusiliers formed part of the army assembled at Scutari. With the Light Division it proceeded to the Crimea, and fought with distinction at the Alma and at Inkerman, and at the repulse of the Russian sortie from Sevastopol on 26th October, 1854. Soon after its return home the battalion was sent to India, but its services during the Mutiny were confined to Scinde. With the Eusoofzye Field Force it took part in the fighting on the north-western frontier in 1863, and returned home in 1870. A second battalion, raised in 1858, served some time at Gibraltar and in Canada, whence it returned home in 1867. In 1875 it proceeded to India, and took part in the operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80, and in the defence of Kandahar, and also in the battle of Kandahar. Afterwards the first battalion went to Gibraltar, and is now serving in Egypt. The second is in India.

COLOURS.—The Militia battalions do not bear the regimental battle honours; but the present 3rd Battalion Royal Fusiliers (late Royal Westminster Militia) has the word "Mediterranean" inscribed on its regimental colours in commemoration of its service there during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white. Blue*

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—The Rose within the Garter, with the crown over on the Garter. On the Tunic Collars—A Grenade on gold embroidery, with the Rose in silver on the ball. Raccoon-skin Fusilier Caps—A Grenade in gilt metal with the Rose and Garter on the ball, the Garter surmounted by a crown and below the White Horse. Waistplate—The Rose in silver on dead gold, with the crown over, and the regi-

¹ While on duty at Windsor a superb piece of plate for officers' mess table was directed to be presented, inscribed :—

"The Gracious Gift of King William the Fourth,"
"July, 1836."

"His Majy remembers with satisfaction that he became a member of the Mess of the Royal Fusiliers at Plymouth in the year 1786, & he has directed his son Colonel Lord Fred FitzClarence, who had the adv. of com^{ms} the regt some y^{rs} to present this plate as a mark of His M. appn of his high sense of the gallant & adm^ble service & of the exemplary discipline & gentlemanly conduct which have uniformly distinguished the R^l Fus^{ls}."

mental tittle on the circle round. Forage Cap—A Grenade in gold embroidery, with the Rose and Garter *recessed* on the ball, and a crown above in front of the flame. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Royal Westminster Militia.

4th Battalion Royal London Militia.

5th Battalion Royal South Middlesex Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Territorial designation of this regiment is derived from the Royal London Militia.

The rose within the Garter and the White Horse, with the motto, is derived from the 1st Line Battalion. The Imperial Crown worked into the flame of the Grenade has been in use over thirty years. It is as represented.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, London. 2nd Battalion, Westminster.

Regimental District, No. 7, Hounslow. Depôt, Hounslow.

THE KING'S (LIVERPOOL REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

The King's Cipher
and Crown.The White Horse
within the Garter.

The Sphinx.

"Nec aspera terrent."

BLLENHEIM.	RAMILLIES.	OUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET.		DETTINGEN.
EGYPT, WITH THE SPHINX.		MARTINIQUE.
NIAGARA.	DELHI.	LUCKNOW.
PEIWAR KOTAL.		AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

THE 8th "King's" originated in the time of Monmouth's rebellion, when it was raised by Charles, Lord Ferrars of Chartley, under authority dated 19th June, 1685. It consisted of ten companies, composed, according to the system of the day, partly of musketeers and partly of pikemen, some of whom were raised in Hertfordshire and Middlesex, and the rest in Derbyshire and places adjacent, the rendezvous being at Derby. A company of grenadiers was subsequently added. It was styled the Princess Anne of Denmark's regiment. Fitzjames, Duke of Berwick, natural son of James II., became colonel of the regiment in November, 1686, and the resistance of certain of the officers to his unconstitutional measures led to the episode of the trial of the six "Portsmouth captains." The "Princess Anne's" fought under King William at the battle of the Boyne, and throughout the Irish campaign down to the fall of Limerick. It was in Flanders in 1696-7. When the Princess

Anne came to the throne the regiment became known as the "Queen's"—a title it shared for some years with the present King's Own.

The regiment went to Holland in 1701. Its grenadiers were much distinguished at the siege of Liege in 1702, and the regiment itself bore a prominent part in all the great battles and sieges of the next ten years, at Venloo, at Blenheim, at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, at Malplaquet, at the sieges of Lisle, Tournay, Douay, etc. It was engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1715, and suffered heavily at the battle of Dunblane. Whilst stationed at Glasgow, after the rebellion, the regiment received its present title of "The King's" from King George I., when the facings were changed from yellow to blue, and the Horse of Hanover within the Garter was directed to be borne as the regimental badge. The White Horse *courant* on a field *gules*, is the armorial bearing of Westphalia. After the accession of the House of Brunswick to the British throne it was introduced in the standards and colours of many regiments of horse and foot in the English army; but "The King's" seems to have been popularly known at the time, *par excellence*, as the "Hanoverian White Horse Regiment." The motto, "Nec aspera terrent," was not placed on the colours until 1846.

After many years of home service, "The King's" went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It was among the picked regiments hurried home on the news of the Pretender's landing, and was present at Falkirk and Culloden, after which it went back to Flanders, and served at the battle of Val and in other engagements down to the peace, when it proceeded to Gibraltar, and there remained until 1751. At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, the regiment raised a second battalion, which became the 63rd Foot. "The King's" served in the expedition to the Isle of Aix in 1757, and afterwards proceeded to Germany, where it fought at Corbach, Warbourg, Wilhelmstahl, Zierenburg, Campen, Kirch-denken, Grafenstein, and in other engagements. It went to Canada in 1768, and saw much hard service on the Lakes during the early years of the American War. The regiment remained in Canada until 1785.

At the commencement of the French Revolutionary War the flank companies of the King's took part in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe; the rest of the regiment served under the Duke of York in Flanders and in the winter retreat to Bremen. Some companies of the regiment were next employed in the West Indies at

St. Lucia and in Grenada. In 1798 the regiment was in Guernsey ; in 1799 in Minorca ; in 1800 at Cadiz and Malta, in 1801 ; in Egypt, where it was with the force that advanced to Ghizeh and Cairo, afterwards returning to take part in the siege of Alexandria. From Egypt it went to Gibraltar, and thence returned home in 1802. On the renewal of the war the regiment raised a second battalion from the army of reserve in the West Riding of Yorkshire and the adjacent parts of Lancashire. The first battalion went to Hanover in 1805 ; to Copenhagen in 1807 ; to Nova Scotia in 1808 ; to the West Indies in 1809, where it took part in the capture of Martinique ; afterwards it returned to North America, and was present in nearly all the engagements on the Canadian frontier during the American War of 1812-14. The second battalion served at Walcheren in 1809 ; it went out to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in 1810. During the winter of 1813-14 six companies of this battalion performed a memorable march, in snow shoes, through the backwoods, from New Brunswick to Quebec. They afterwards took part in the expedition to Plattsburg. Both battalions were brought home after the peace, when the second battalion was disbanded.

The regiment served in the Ionian Islands from 1819 to 1825 ; in Nova Scotia from 1830 to 1833 ; in Jamaica from 1833 to 1839 ; and then again in Nova Scotia until 1841. In August, 1846, it embarked for its first tour of service in India, and passed some years in Scinde. It was afterwards transferred from the Bombay Presidency to Bengal, and at the time of the outbreak of the Sepoy Mutiny had not long removed from Agra to Jallundur in the Punjab. Three days after the first outbreak at Meerut, a detachment of the regiment performed an important service in securing the fort and magazines of Phillour. On 14th June, 1857, the regiment received orders to march from Jallundur to Delhi, and during the three succeeding months bore an active part in the siege. When the city fell, "The King's" formed part of a flying column under Brigadier Greathed sent to reopen communications with Agra and Cawnpore. At Bolundshuhur and Alighur, Greathed attacked and dispersed large bodies of rebels ; and at Agra on 10th October, 1857, after a forced march of forty-four miles, he signally repulsed an unexpected attack on his camp by 7,000 mutinous sepoys, five hundred of the mutineers being slain, and all their guns captured. The regiment was also with Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow, in the actions at Cawnpore 2nd and 6th December, 1857, and in the operations in Oude in 1858-9. The battalion returned home from

India in 1860. A second battalion, raised at Buttevant in 1858, served at Gibraltar and Malta from 1859 to 1868. The first battalion, which went out to Malta in 1866, served there until 1868, and then went again to India. After a tour of service at Aden, it came home in 1879. The second battalion, which came home from Malta in 1868, went out to India in 1877. In 1878 it joined General Roberts's force, and was present at the storming and capture of the Peiwar Kotal. It was employed with the Kurum Valley Force during the operations in Afghanistan in 1878-80, and afterwards with the Expeditionary Force under General Prenderghast in Burmah. The first Battalion is now in Ireland: the second in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

N.B.—In all Territorial Regiments, where the "King's Cipher" or "Queen's Cipher" is one of the ancient badges, the "Royal" Cipher is now borne—a simple V.R. interlaced, not doubled, as in that borne on the State Standard and Queen's Colours of the Grenadier Guards, nor with the supplementary I. (Imperatrix) as in the Indian Army—with the crown over.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—Button—The White Horse, with a scroll bearing the regimental motto over it, the whole within a circle inscribed "Liverpool Regiment," enclosed within a wreath of laurel, the crown above and a small scroll inscribed "King's" below the circle. Tunic Collars—The Lancaster Rose. (See Royal Lancaster Regiment.) The Lancaster Rose worn by the King's is distinguished from that of the other Lancashire regiments by having a very small detached gilt scroll, inscribed "King's" below it. Helmet-plate—The White Horse in silver on a crimson velvet ground forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. On the velvet, immediately above the horse, is a small gilt scroll inscribed "Nec aspera terrent." Waistplate—The White Horse in silver on a frosted gilt centre, with "Nec aspera terrent" over, and the regimental titles on the circle around. Forage Cap—The White Horse and Garter. The Horse in silver on a crimson velvet ground, with "King's" below it on detached gilt scroll; the Garter gilt, with the letters pierced to show in blue velvet on the gilt.

N.B.—The use of old English lettering is peculiar to the badges of this regiment. The King's is the only regiment not specifically entitled "Royal," in which scarlet bands are worn to the round forage caps.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia.

4th Battalion, 2nd Royal Lancashire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The White Horse within the Garter, and "Nec aspera terrent," are derived

from the 1st Line Battalion. These, and the title "King's," said to have been in use over a century.

The Lion for a collar badge, conceded on the formation of the Territorial Regiment.

The Rose within a wreath worn on the Glengarries of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Militia Battalions.

N.B.—The 2nd (Line) Battalion was formed of men raised in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and placed on the Establishment December 25th, 1804.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, Lancashire. 4th Battalion, 15th Lancashire.
2nd Battalion, 13th Lancashire. 5th Battalion, 18th Lancashire.
3rd Battalion, 13th Lancashire. 6th Battalion, 1st Isle of Man.
Regimental District No. 8, Warrington. Depôt, Warrington.

THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)



The Figure of Britannia.

ROLEIA.	VIMIERA.	CORUNNA.
BUSACO.		SALAMANCA.
VITTORIA.	ST. SEBASTIAN.	NIVE.
	PENINSULA.	
CABOOL, 1842.	MOODKEE.	FEROZESHAH.
	SOBRAON.	
KABUL, 1879.	AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	

The 1st Battalion Norfolk Regiment dates its origin from the 19th June, 1685, when it was raised in Gloucestershire, by Captain Henry Cornwall, of the Blues. The regiment embarked at Liverpool for Ireland in April, 1689, and served at the siege of Londonderry. In the following year it fought under King William III. at the passage of the Boyne and elsewhere during the Irish war, and

remained in Ireland during the period of the Campaigns in Flanders. The regiment was among the troops sent from Ireland to Holland in 1701, and served at the sieges of Kaiserswerth, Venloo, Liege, Huy, etc. It was one of four "old regiments" selected by Marlborough to proceed to Portugal in 1704, and fought at Valencia d'Alcantara, Albuquerque, Almanara, Badajos, Vellina, Almanza, etc. It returned home from Tarragona in 1708. The origin of the regimental badge is unknown. It occurred in the reign of Queen Anne, and the figure of Britannia was at one time (as *Minerva Victrix*) more appropriately represented holding a spear.

A second battalion was raised in the counties of Dorset and Warwick, and placed on the establishment December 25, 1804. It was afterwards reduced.

The regiment served in Minorca and at Gibraltar from 1718 to 1746, when it returned to Ireland. In the Irish "Army Lists" of this period it is shown as wearing *orange* facings. In a printed "Army List" of 1740, the regiment is given precedence before the "King's." In 1761 the regiment took part in the famous siege and capture of Belle Isle, on the coast of Brittany, and the year after it took part in the conquest of the Havannah, after which it went to Florida, and in 1769 returned to England. At the outbreak of the American War of Independence it embarked for Canada, saw service on the Lakes, and formed part of the army under General Burgoyne, which capitulated at Saratoga. In 1781 it returned home, and the year after was styled the 9th or East Norfolk Regiment of Foot. It has always been *sans peur et sans reproche*.

In 1788 the regiment embarked for the West Indies, where it was stationed until 1796, and was actively employed at Tobago in 1793, at the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1794, and in the suppression of the revolt in Grenada in 1795. In 1799 the 9th was formed into *three* battalions, the two first of which served under the Duke of York in North Holland. The regiment was afterwards assembled at Norwich and served in the Ferrol Expedition and off Cadiz in 1800. It was then sent to Lisbon, and, after a brief stay, returned to England, when the second and third battalions were disbanded. On the renewal of the war another second battalion was raised from the Army of Reserve in Dorsetshire. The first battalion embarked with the expedition for Hanover in 1805; but some of the companies were wrecked on the French coast and made prisoners. This battalion went to Portugal in 1808, and distinguished itself at Roleia. The second battalion

also arrived in Portugal and was present at Vimiera. The *first* took part in the retreat to, and Battle of Corunna, subsequently returning home, and serving in the Walcheren Expedition. The second battalion remained in Portugal, and again took the field under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and served at the passage of the Douro, after which it went to Gibraltar, whence it proceeded to Cadiz. After taking part in the battle of Barossa, serving at Tarifa, and at the defence of Tarragona, and garrisoning Minorca, it returned to Gibraltar, and thence to England in 1813. The first battalion proceeded to the Peninsula, and fought with distinction at Busaco, at Fuentes d'Onor, at Badajos, at the siege of Burgos, at Salamanca and Vittoria, at the siege of St. Sebastian—where its stormers were led by Lieutenant Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde—in the combats on the Bidassoa—where, on 7th October, 1813, it particularly distinguished itself at the storming of the Croix de Bouquets—at the battles on the Nive and Nivelle, and at the investment of Bayonne. From the south of France the first battalion proceeded to Canada, where it remained until June, 1815, when it returned home and was sent to Ghent, landing there 17th August, 1815, and following in the route of the British army to Paris. The battalion served with the Army of Occupation in France until 1818. The second battalion was meanwhile disbanded at Chatham on the 24th December, 1815.

The 9th served in the West Indies from 1819 to 1826, and in Mauritius from 1832 to 1835. It formed part of the reinforcements sent into Afghanistan in 1842, under General Pollock, where it was engaged in various affairs in the Khyber Pass and Tezeen Valley, and took part in the occupation of Cabul and the capture of the fortress of Istalif. The regiment returned to Cabul 7th October, and arrived at Ferozepore 18th December, 1842. Three years later it was frequently engaged in the first Sikh War, and shared the glories of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. After twelve years in India the regiment embarked for home at Calcutta in March, 1847. The 9th was in Malta at the outbreak of the Russian War, and in November, 1854, proceeded to the Crimea, and took part in the operations against Sevastopol from that time to the end of the siege. It afterwards proceeded to Canada, whence it returned home in November, 1857. A new second battalion, raised at Yarmouth in 1858, embarked for China soon afterwards, and served in China and Japan until 1867. The first battalion went out to the Cape in 1863, and served there and in Natal until 1870.

It embarked for Gibraltar in 1855, and is now in England. The second battalion proceeded to India in 1874. It was engaged in the Jowaki Expedition of 1877-8, and in the Afghan Campaigns of 1879-80, including the advance on Cabul in December, 1879. It is still in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Figure of Britannia, within a circle inscribed "Norfolk Regiment." On the Tunic Collar—The Figure of Britannia in gilt metal. On the Helmet-plates—The Figure of Britannia in silver on a black velvet ground, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Figure of Britannia, with the Castle of Norwich under, in silver on frosted gilt. The regimental title on the circle round. On the Forage Cap—The Figure of Britannia in gold embroidery, the shield worked in coloured silks.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Norfolk Mil. 4th Battalion, 2nd Norfolk Mil.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, late 9th Foot. The 2nd Battalion was raised in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and placed on the Establishment December 25th, 1804. It was afterwards reduced, and again restored.

The Castle of Norwich from the Militia Battalion, and was represented on the colours presented to the 4th Battalion in 1854.

"The Figure of Britannia is altered from the form of the badge formerly worn, inasmuch as the spear is superseded and the globe [?] is omitted—thus assimilating it to the figure on the present bronze coinage." Britannia (*Minerva Victrix*) however, would be more correctly represented with a spear. The former shield may have been substituted for the "Aegis." But, although the above quotation is official, the "sealed pattern" retains the *spear*.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, Norfolk. 2nd Battalion, Great Yarmouth.

3rd Battalion, East Denham. 4th Battalion, Norwich.

Regimental District No. 9, Yarmouth. Depot, Yarmouth.

N.B. A stand of Colours now in the R. M. Coll. Chapel, Sandhurst, on examination, shows three remnants of Colours of different dates (before and after the Union) attached to the poles. These colours were borne by the regiment in the battles of the Peninsular War, and prove that the figure of Britannia was *then* represented holding a spear in one hand, and in *the other* a branch of laurel (or olive?)

The earliest example of this figure is on a coin of Hadrian (A.D. 117-138), and it is similar to others on the coins of Charles II. and William and Mary. They all show the *spear*, the *trident*, as on the Colours presented in 1844, having probably been substituted in the reign of George I. It is certain that the *spear* only was represented, from 1792 to 1844. The *trident* is now borne along with the branch, and the figure faces the heraldic *dexter*.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)



The Sphinx.

BLENHEIM.	RAMILLIES.	UDENARDE.	MALPLAQUET.
	EGYPT, WITH THE SPHINX.		
PENINSULA.	SOBRAON.		PUNJAUB.
MOOLTAN.	GOOJERAT.		LUCKNOW.

AFTER the Restoration, when Charles II. had disbanded the army of the Commonwealth, a small military force was embodied under the title of "Guards and Garrisons." One of the Independent companies incorporated for garrison duty was commanded by John, Earl of Bath.¹ It was stationed in the fortress of Plymouth, of which that Earl was Governor, and it was the nucleus of the future 10th Foot.

In June, 1685, James II. issued commissions for raising eleven companies of foot. These were united to the Plymouth Independent Garrison Company, and constituted a regiment, of which the Earl of Bath was appointed (20th June) the colonel. This was the only infantry regiment then clothed in *blue*, lined *red*, with red waistcoats, breeches and stockings. After the Revolution of 1688 red uniforms were adopted.

The regiment served in Flanders under King William, and distinguished itself at the battle of Steenkirk. It went to Holland again with Marlborough in 1701, and served throughout the subsequent campaigns from first to last. At Schelhenberg, Blenheim, Neer Hesperen, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Tournay, Malplaquet—at all the battles and sieges from the fall of Kaiserswerth in 1702, to the capture of Quesnoy in 1712—no regiment was more continuously under fire. When most of the regiments came home after the peace of Utrecht it was one of the few left behind, and did duty at Ghent and Neuport until late in 1715. The regiment was employed

¹ Tremen's "Regiments of the British Army."

under General Wade in making roads in the Scottish Highlands in 1727-8; it did duty at Gibraltar from 1730 to 1749. The Royal Warrant of 1751 gives the uniform as red, with bright yellow facings. The regiment was at home during the Seven Years' War.

It went to America in 1767, and was in Boston at the first outbreak. It witnessed the first affairs at Concord and Lexington, and fought at Bunker's Hill, and at Long Island, White Plains, Brandywine, Germantown, and other engagements during the campaigns of 1776-8, and in all the minor operations in New York, &c., down to the end of the war, when it returned home. It went to Jamaica in 1786, where it remained until 1795, when it came home. The same year it re-embarked for the West Indies, but was wrecked in the Channel and afterwards relanded. Some detachments, however, appear to have got out to the West Indies, where they were employed against the insurgents in Grenada until 1798, when they returned home, and the regiment proceeded to the Cape and Madras. In the year following it was transferred to Bengal, and in 1801 formed part of the Indian contingent despatched to Egypt under the command of Sir David Baird. Landing at Kosseir, on the Red Sea, the regiment marched across the desert to Kennah, losing itself upon one occasion on the way; descended the Nile from Kennah to Ghizeh and Cairo, whence, after a brief sojourn, it proceeded, with the rest of Baird's troops, to Alexandria, arriving there after the surrender of the city. When the rest of the British and Indian troops were withdrawn, the Tenth remained behind, and was still in camp near Alexandria in March, 1803, when the appearance of the plague compelled its removal to Malta, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar. At this period a second battalion—believed to be the first formed in the regiment—was raised from the army of reserve in Essex. The first battalion went from Gibraltar to Sicily in 1807, and took part in the expedition to the Bay of Naples and Ionian Isles in 1809. The second battalion was at Walcheren, and afterwards went to Gibraltar and to Sicily. The first battalion served in Sicily and on the east coast of Spain until the end of the war. "Whilst in Sicily in 1813, the second battalion took part in an exploit performed by the late Admiral Sir Charles, then Captain Napier, commanding H.M.S. 'Thames.' Having embarked the 2-10th, Napier, with his own frigate and a smaller one in company, sailed from Palermo for the island of Ponza, one of the few remaining outposts of Murat's kingdom, and taking advantage of a favourable wind entered the harbour under a very

heavy fire, landed the troops and captured the island without the loss of a man." The regiment was represented in the Peninsula in 1812-14. The first battalion of the regiment was with Lord William Bentinck in Naples in 1815, after the downfall of Murat; and both battalions were subsequently amalgamated in one at Malta, and continued to serve in the Greek Islands and in Malta until 1821. The regiment was with the Army of Occupation in Portugal in 1827-8, and afterwards again in the Mediterranean from 1828 to 1837. The 10th went to India in 1842, and fought in the first Sikh War, where it was present at the battle of Sobraon and the occupation of Lahore. It served throughout the second Sikh War, including the whole of the operations against Mooltan, and the battle of Goojerat. In the suppression of the Mutiny it bore a prominent part. It was at Dinapore, and it did much hard work with the Jounpore Field Forces and elsewhere. It took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, in the relief of Azimghur, and in the subsequent operations in Oude, etc., in 1858-9. The battalion returned home in July, 1859. The present second battalion, which had been meanwhile raised at home, embarked for the Cape in 1860, and after serving there some years proceeded to Madras. It returned home from Rangoon in 1873. The first battalion also went to the Cape in 1864, and afterwards to Japan. After some years in Japan and China it proceeded to Singapore, and was engaged in the operations in the Malay Peninsula in 1874, and in the Perak War of 1875-6. It returned home from Singapore in 1877, and is now in Ireland. The second battalion embarked for Malta in 1878, afterwards serving with the Expeditionary Force in Burmah; and is now in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

The Militia Battalions do not bear any of the regimental battle-honours.¹

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—The Sphinx *over* the word "Egypt." Around, a circle, bearing the regimental title; the circle enclosed within a laurel wreath and surmounted by a crown. Tunic Collars—The Sphinx *over* "Egypt," on a bright blue velvet ground forming the centre of a gilt eight-pointed star, with the regimental title on the circle. Helmet-plates—The Sphinx *over* "Egypt," on black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. Waistplates—The Sphinx *over* "Egypt" in silver on dead gold, with the regimental title on the circle.

¹ To avoid repetition, this may at once be stated as the rule in all cases.

Forage Caps—The Sphinx over "Egypt" on a bright blue velvet raised ground forming the centre of a silver eight-pointed star, the circle of which is gilt and bears the regimental title. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal North Lincoln Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal North Lincoln Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Sphinx, with the word "Egypt," is derived from the 10th Foot, and was granted for the Campaign under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. The laurel wreath was worn on the buttons of officers of the late 10th Foot. There is no authority for the "Star," which originated with the Militia.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Lincoln.

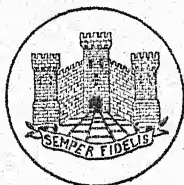
2nd Battalion, 2nd Lincoln.

Regimental District No. 10, Lincoln. *Depôt*, Lincoln.

THE DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 11th Foot.
2nd Battalion. }



The Castle of Exeter.

"Semper fidelis."

DETTINGEN.

SALAMANCA.

PYRENEES.

NIVELLE.

NIVE.

ORTHEZ.

TOULOUSE.

PENINSULA.

AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.

The Devonshire Regiment was formed at Bristol by Henry, Duke of Beaufort, whose commission as colonel bore date 20th June, 1685. The uniform was red, faced with "tawney."

It was with King William in the Irish wars, and fought at the Boyne, and the sieges of Athlone and Limerick. It served in Flanders, and fought at the battle of Steenkirk. It was with

Marlborough at the sieges of Huy and Limberg; after which it went to Portugal, and was made prisoners at Portalegre. Having been exchanged, it was employed in some naval operations on the coast of France, and then again went to Spain, where it was cut to pieces at the battle of Almanza. Re-formed, it went out to Holland, and joined Marlborough's army a few days after the battle of Malplaquet. It served at the siege of Mons, at the forcing of the enemy's lines at Pont à Vendin, at the sieges of Douai, Bethune, Aire, and St. Venant. Next, it was in the disastrous attempt upon Quebec in 1711, when so many lives were lost in the abortive effort to ascend the St. Lawrence; after which the regiment formed part of the force sent to hold Dunkirk as security for the execution of the treaty of Utrecht. In 1715 it was employed in the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland, and suffered very heavily at the battle of Dunblane. A quarter of a century later (1742) the regiment went to Flanders. It was at Dettingen and Fontenoy. It retook Carlisle from the rebels in 1745, afterwards joining the Duke of Cumberland's army in the Highlands; after which it returned to Flanders, and fought at Roucoux and elsewhere in the succeeding campaign. At the commencement of the Seven Years' War the 11th raised a second battalion, which was soon after given black facings, and formed into a separate corps, as the 64th Foot, and is now the 1st South Staffordshire. The regiment served under Lord Granby in Germany in the campaigns of 1760-3, including Corbach, Warbourg, Campen, and Wilhelmstahl; and was afterwards twelve years in Minorca. It was in Ireland shortly afterwards, during which period it received its county title of the "North Devon" Regiment. It went to Gibraltar at the termination of the celebrated siege, and remained there until 1793. One or more companies of the regiment embarked in the Channel Fleet under Lord Howe, and served as marines in the great battle of 1st June, 1794. The rest of the regiment had previously gone to the Mediterranean with Lord Hood, and fought at the siege of Toulon and the capture of Corsica. The regiment then appears to have served for some years in the Mediterranean, and a detachment, serving as marines, was present in the great naval battle off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; but by 1798 the greater part of the regiment had returned home. It was employed in the expedition to Ostend in that year, when the greater part were taken prisoners. Having been exchanged, the regiment went to the West Indies, and served there and in Guiana, and on the Spanish Main,

until 1806, when it was sent home to recruit. A second battalion was raised about the same time in Dublin.

The first battalion was with General Beresford at the capture of Madeira in 1807, and remained in garrison there three years. The second battalion served in the Walcheren Expedition; it was quartered in London during the "Burdett" riots; and was afterwards stationed for some years at Gibraltar, and in the Spanish settlements on the Barbary coast. While there its light company took part in the brilliant defence of Tarifa. The first battalion went from Madeira to Lisbon in 1810, and served the campaigns of 1811-12 with the Fourth Division. It was at the battle of Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812, when, so heavy were the losses of the battalion, and during the retreat from Burgos, that it was found necessary to reduce it to four companies, which, with a like number of the 61st Foot, formed a provisional battalion attached to the Sixth Division, with which they were present in the pursuit of the French after the battle of Vittoria, and in various actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle, at Orthez, and at Toulouse. These companies went from Toulouse to Gibraltar in 1814, and there, in 1816, the remains of the two battalions were formed into one. The regiment was in Portugal in 1827-8, after which it went to the Ionian Islands. During this period the arrival from Brecon on 31st October, 1831, at a few hours' notice, of the regimental four-company dépôt, put an end to the riots which had been raging unchecked in Bristol, and saved the city. From the Ionian Islands the service companies went to Gibraltar, and thence to Canada, where they were stationed during the disturbances of 1838-9. They were in the backwoods of the Madawaska territory during the arrangement of the boundary question with the United States. In 1845 the regiment went out to Australia, and served in New South Wales, Norfolk Island and Tasmania during an eventless period of thirteen years. A second battalion, raised 1858, served at the Cape and in British Kaffraria, at Hong-Kong, and again at the Cape from 1860 to 1870. The first battalion went to India in 1864, and served in the Bengal Presidency until 1877. It is now in Ireland. The second battalion proceeded to Bombay in 1877. It served in the operations in Southern Afghanistan in 1879-80, and then under General Phayre and at Candahar in the winter of 1880. It is now in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—Button—Upon an eight-pointed Star the Castle of Exeter, within a circle inscribed with the regimental title and surmounted by a crown. Tunic Collar—Upon a silver eight-pointed star, the Castle of Exeter on a ground of bright blue velvet, within a gilt circle inscribed with the regimental title and the crown over. Helmet-plate—The Castle of Exeter in silver on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. Waistplate—The Castle of Exeter and Motto on frosted gilt, within a circle inscribed with the regimental title. Forage Caps—Upon a silver eight-pointed star, the Castle of Exeter and motto in silver on a ground of bright blue velvet, the velvet surrounded by a circle pierced so as to show the regimental title in blue velvet on the gilt, and with a gilt crown, the cap thereof in crimson velvet, above the circle. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Devon Militia. 4th Battalion, 1st Devon Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, late 11th Foot, was unbadged.

The Star, with the Crown on the Garter, has always been worn on the buttons of the officers, and by authority confirmed in 1878.

The Castle of Exeter with the motto "Semper fidelis" is derived from the 4th Battalion (late Devon Militia), in which corps it was worn on the collars and Glengarries of the men. It was borne also on the Colours since 1758.

There is also a "rose" badge accorded on re-organization.

The 3rd Battalion, on re-organization, lost the badge of a Lion rampant, granted in 1860.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Exeter.

3rd Battalion, 3rd Exeter.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Plymouth.

4th Battalion, 4th Barnstaple.

5th Battalion, 5th Newton Abbot.

Regimental District No. 11, Exeter. *Depôt*, Exeter.

THE SUFFOLK REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, }
 2nd Battalion. } late 12th Foot.

**The Castle and Key.***"Montis insignia Calpe."*

DETTINGEN.

MINDEN.

GIBRALTAR (WITH THE BADGE AND MOTTO.)

SERINGAPATAM.

INDIA.

NEW ZEALAND.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.

AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

THE 12th was raised in 1661 from an independent company, commanded by the Duke of Norfolk, which then garrisoned Windsor Castle. Part of this company was afterwards employed in Virginia. At the time of the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, other companies, raised at Yarmouth, Lynn, and elsewhere, were added, and thus was formed, in 1685, under command of the Earl of Lichfield, a regiment of foot, which is now the Suffolk Regiment. The original uniform was scarlet, with white facings.

The regiment fought under King William at the battle of the Boyne, and Aughrim in the Irish war; it was employed on the coast of France in 1692, and was afterwards in Flanders. It was one of the regiments surrounded and taken prisoners at Dixmude, when William was laying siege to Namur. The whole of the officers of that garrison were subsequently arraigned before a general court-martial, and General Ellenberg, a Dutchman, who commanded at Dixmude, was ordered to be beheaded; but the colonel and officers of the regiment, who had in vain protested against the surrender, were honourably acquitted. The regiment continued to serve in Flanders until the peace of Ryswick, in 1697. At the commencement of Queen Anne's reign it went to the West

Indies, and served in the unsuccessful attempt on Guadaloupe. After some years on that station, most of the men were drafted to the 22nd Foot, in Jamaica, and the regiment came home to recruit. It was employed under Sir George Byng on the French coast in 1708, and in the operations near Ostend under General Erle during Marlborough's later campaigns, after which it was several years in Minorca. It appears to have been one of the regiments which, on relief at Minorca, in 1719, were embarked as marines in Sir George Byng's fleet, and was present at the defeat of the Spanish fleet off Messina. The regiment was employed in Scotland, in the disarming of certain Highland clans, and in making roads under General Wade in 1727-8; and some years later was again serving on board the fleet as marines. It went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen, and at Fontenoy its loss exceeded that of any other regiment on the field. It joined the Duke of Cumberland's army after Culloden, and was one of the six regiments subsequently encamped at Inverness, and employed in making roads, and in the execution of a military survey of Scotland. After this the regiment was again for some years in Minorca. It served in Germany throughout the Seven Years' Wars, and was one of the six regiments of British infantry at the memorable battle of Minden, on 1st August, 1759. A second battalion raised at this time was soon after formed into a separate corps, with white facings, and numbered the 65th Foot.

In 1769 the regiment went to Gibraltar, and from 1778 to 1783 was engaged in the defence of that stronghold during the last and most famous of the many sieges it has sustained. Its services there are commemorated in the present regimental badge, the Castle and Key, emblematic of the old Castle of Tarik, with its sculptured Key, and the legend "*Montis insignia Calpe*" (Gibraltar) —insignia granted, as some suppose, to the place, by Henry IV. of Castile, in 1462, after its capture from the Moorish king of Grenada.

While the defence of Gibraltar was in progress, the regiment received its county title of the "*East Suffolk*." It was the senior amongst the regiments which had defended Gibraltar, and after its return home it was quartered some length of time at Windsor, and whilst there was employed in the measurement of the "*base-line*" on Hounslow Heath.

Shortly before the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, the 12th was once more serving in the Channel fleet as marines. Its flank companies went to the West Indies, and fought

at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794. The rest of the regiment was in Flanders, under the Duke of York, and suffered severely during the winter retreat to Bremen. After its return it was employed in co-operating with the French Loyalists on the coast of France; and in 1796 went to the Cape, and thence to India. It served with great distinction at the storming and capture of Seringapatam in 1799, where it was the leading regiment of General Baird's column. Two companies embarked as marines, saw service off Java, Sumatra and Mauritius (Isle of France) in 1800-2. The regiment was actively employed during the next few years in Wynaad; in the Carnatic against the Polygars; in Cochin and Travancore—services commemorated by the word "India" on the colours. "Its grenadiers and rifle company—for, like some other King's regiments then in India and elsewhere, the 12th at that time had its light company dressed in dark green, and armed with rifles—were present at the capture of Isle Rodriguez and Bourbon (Réunion); and the regiment took part in the capture of Mauritius, and was quartered there, and in Bourbon, from 1810 to 1818. During this period its rifle company had gone on special service to Bengal; and a second battalion, which the regiment had formed from the Irish militia in 1813, went to Ostend after the Waterloo campaign, and took part in the occupation of Paris. This battalion was disbanded at Athlone in 1818."

The regiment was stationed at Gibraltar from 1825 to 1834; and in Mauritius from 1837 to 1843-50. A "reserve" battalion was added to the regiment in 1842, and afterwards went out to Mauritius. It remained in Mauritius when the first battalion went home in 1848; and in 1851 was sent to the Cape, where it served through the Kaffir War of 1851-2-3. A detachment of a captain, a sergeant, and fourteen men of the battalion were on board the ill-fated "Birkenhead" troopship when she went down on the 25th February, 1852. This battalion—which eventually was formed into the present second battalion—continued to serve on the Kaffir frontier until after the troubles of 1857. The first battalion was sent out to New South Wales in 1854, when the gold fields attracted the adventurous. It served in the Australian colonies for many years, taking part in the New Zealand wars from 1860 to 1866. The battalion went to India in 1876, and represented the regiment in Afghanistan during the campaigns of 1878-80, where it had much hard service. The second battalion, in 1878, returned home after a tour of ten years' service in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—Button—The Castle and Key, within a laurel wreath with the crown over. Above the Castle, and within the wreath, a scroll inscribed "Gibraltar;" below the Castle, and also within the wreath, two scrolls, the upper inscribed "Montis insignia Calpe," the lower "Suffolk Regiment." Tunic Collar—The Castle and Key in gold embroidery. Helmet-plate—The Castle and Key, with scrolls above and below, inscribed respectively "Gibraltar" and "Montis insignia Calpe," all in silver on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. Waist-plate—The Castle and Key, with "Gibraltar" above and the motto below, all in silver on frosted gilt. On the circle round the title of the regiment. Forage Cap—The Castle and Key, within a laurel wreath in gold embroidery. Above the Castle a crown in gold; below the Castle a scroll of blue velvet inscribed "Gibraltar."

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, West Suffolk Militia. 4th Battalion, Cambridge Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—"Gibraltar," with the Castle and Key and motto, "Montis insignia Calpe," was granted to the 12th Foot (1st Battalion) for its participation in the memorable defence of that stronghold (Gebel-el-Tarik—the rock of Tarik the Moor—Calpe was its classical name. Over the gateway of the old Moorish Castle a key was sculptured.)

The laurel wreath was worn on the buttons of the officers, it is believed, in commemoration of the 12th having fought at Minden.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Suffolk.

2nd Battalion, 6th Suffolk.

3rd Battalion, 1st Cambridgeshire.

4th Battalion, 2nd Cambridgeshire.

Regimental District No. 12, Bury St. Edmunds. Depot, Bury St. Edmunds.

¹ Sir A. G. Elliott—Lord Heathfield, who defended the rock so heroically, had an A.D.C., Major Edgar, who married a daughter of the fourth Lord Reay, and had an eventful life. *Vide* "An Account of the Surname Edgar." Hotten, London.

THE PRINCE ALBERT'S (SOMERSETSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion }
2nd Battalion } (late 13th Light Infantry).



Mural Crown.



Sphinx.

DETTINGEN.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

MARTINIQUE.

AVA.

AFGHANISTAN.

GHUZNEE.

JELLALABAD.

CABOOL, 1842.

SEVASTOPOL.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-9.

PRINCE ALBERT'S Light Infantry, the 13th Foot, dates from the year 1685. It was raised by the Earl of Huntingdon in the southern counties of England; and was soon actively employed in Scotland under General Hugh Mackay, against the Highland clans marshalled under Graham of Claverhouse, when at the Pass of Killiecrankie, the gallant conduct of "Hasting's" (afterwards 13th Foot) was conspicuous. The uniform of the regiment at this period consisted of long-skirted red coats, lined and turned back with yellow, yellow breeches, grey stockings, and broad-brimmed hats tied up with yellow ribbons. The tall caps of the grenadiers were of yellow cloth, and the officers and pikemen of each company wore white sashes. From Scotland the regiment went to Ireland, and fought at the battle of the Boyne. It was afterwards at the sieges of Cork and Kinsale, and was subsequently employed on the French coast and in Flanders down to the peace of Ryswick. In 1701 the regiment was one of those sent to Holland under Marlborough. It served at the siege of Kaiserswerth; at Lord Cutt's gallant capture of Venloo; at

the sieges of Buremonde, Huy, and Limberg. Then it went to Portugal, and, together with two battalions of the Guards and the present Royal Sussex Regiment, formed the "succours" sent from Lisbon to Gibraltar, which had not long before been captured by Admiral Rooke, and was beleaguered by a powerful Spanish Army. At the conclusion of this, the first of the sieges the fortress has endured since it came into British possession, the regiment proceeded with the Prince of Hesse-Darmstadt to Barcelona; took part in the siege and capture of that city, and was afterwards employed at Tortosa and St. Matheo. In 1706, the English commander, Lord Peterborough, formed 27 officers and 660 men of the regiment into a separate corps of dragoons, and sent the rest home to recruit. The former fought with distinction in the ensuing campaign, and suffered severely at Almanza in the following year. They existed as a separate dragoon corps until the peace of 1713, when they were disbanded. Meanwhile the regiment itself had been recruited in England, and, in 1708, again went out to the Peninsula, and was actively employed there until 1710, when it was sent to Gibraltar, where it remained many years. It was engaged in the defence of that fortress against the Spaniards in 1727—the second of the three British defences—and returned home in the following year, after twenty years' absence. In 1742 the regiment went to Flanders, fought at Dettingen, and distinguished itself at Fontenoy. It was sent home in 1745, and was engaged at Culloden, after which it went back to Flanders, and was present at Roucoux, at Val, and in other actions. The practice of the officers and sergeants of the regiment tying their sashes on the right side instead of the left, which is said to have long been peculiar to the corps, and which was confirmed, as regards the sergeants' sashes, by an order dated Horse Guards, 3rd April, 1865, is traditionally alleged to commemorate the services of the regiment at Culloden.

The 13th was at Gibraltar during the period of the Seven Years' War, and in 1769 went to Minorca. It returned home in 1776, and was stationed for a short time at Wells, at which period its connection with Somersetshire appears to have commenced. From 1780 to 1782 it was in the West Indies, and when county titles were assigned to Line regiments in the latter year, the 13th received the appellation of the "1st Somersetshire." The regiment was in Jamaica in 1791; it saw service in San Domingo in 1793-5, and on its return home was again in Somerset. It was employed in Ireland in 1798; at Ferrol in 1800; and with Abercromby in Egypt in 1801. During

the latter operations it was present at Mandora and the various actions before Alexandria, and at the siege of that city. It left Egypt for Malta in March, 1802, and was afterwards stationed at Gibraltar until November, 1805. It subsequently went to Bermuda and the West Indies, where it was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and Guadaloupe in 1810. In 1813 it proceeded from Martinique to Quebec, and was at Plattsburg and on the Canadian frontier during the American War of 1813-15. The regiment, which had remained a single battalion corps throughout the war, returned home in 1815.

In 1823, the 13th, which had just been made a light infantry corps, proceeded to India, and served at the capture of Ava during the Burmese War of 1825-7. Twelve years later it formed part of the Bengal column of Lord Keane's army, and took a prominent part at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, and in the subsequent operations in Afghanistan, up to November, 1840, when it went into cantonments at Cabul. In October, 1841, a party of the Afghans having taken possession of the Khoord Cabul, Sir Robert Sale, then senior lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, with the 13th and some other troops, was sent from Cabul against them. These troops, under their veteran chief, occupied the ruined fortress of Jellalabad, and held it, with great gallantry and resolution, against an overpowering force of the enemy for five months (during which the defences were seriously damaged by earthquakes, from 12th November, 1841, to 7th April, 1842), when the utter defeat of Akbar Khan's army by the garrison, put an end to the siege. For its "illustrious" services in defending Jellalabad, the regiment, in accordance with Her Majesty's gracious commands, received its present badge of the "mural crown," with the accompanying legend, and likewise the title of "The Prince Albert's Light Infantry." The facings were changed at the same time from bright yellow to Royal blue. The regiment remained at Jellalabad for a time, and in September, 1842, joined General Pollock's army, and took part in the re-occupation of Cabul, whence it returned to India at the end of the same year. The regiment came home in 1845. It went to Gibraltar once more in 1851, and there remained until 29th June, 1855, when it landed in the Crimea, and was attached to the Fourth Division. It was in reserve at the battle of the Tchernaya, and also with the First Division on the occasion of the last assault on the Redan. On the evacuation of the Crimea the battalion returned to Gibraltar, and thence proceeded to the Cape, where it landed in September,

1856, and was stationed on the Eastern frontier during the disturbances of 1856-7. On the receipt of intelligence of the Mutiny the battalion was ordered to India. Leaving behind it two companies, which joined the regiment a few months later, the battalion embarked at a few hours' notice, on 22nd August, 1857. The headquarters, which arrived at Calcutta on 3rd October, performed distinguished service with a field-force, commanded by Lord Mark Kerr, which relieved Azimghur, and the battalion subsequently saw some service in the Jugdespore jungle, and in the Trans Gogra districts in 1858-9. It returned home in 1864. The battalion embarked for Gibraltar in June, 1857, and, after serving there, and at Malta for some years, proceeded to the Cape, and saw considerable service there, particularly in the Sekukuni War in the Transvaal, and in Zululand in 1878-9. A second battalion—the first the regiment ever had—was formed at Winchester in 1858. It served at the Cape and in Mauritius from 1859 to 1867. It went to Malta in 1877, and thence, some years later, to India, and subsequently with the Expeditionary Force to Burmah. The 1st Battalion is now in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Bugle with Strings within a circle inscribed "The Prince Albert's," surmounted by a Mural Crown, and the whole enclosed within a laurel wreath. On the Tunic Collar—a Bugle surmounted by a Mural Crown, with "Jellalabad" on a scroll over, the whole in gold and silver embroidery, on a patch of *green* cloth. On the Helmet-plate—A Bugle with Strings, and a Mural Crown over, surmounted by a scroll inscribed "Jellalabad." The Sphinx *over* Egypt between the strings of the bugle. All in silver on a ground of black velvet forming the centre of the ordinary regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Bugle, Sphinx, and Mural Crown, as on helmet-plate, all in silver on frosted gilt. On the circle of the waistplate, "Prince Albert's," and in the lower bend of the circle two transverse twigs of laurel. On the Forage Cap—A Bugle with Strings in gold and silver embroidery, with the Cypher of the late Prince Consort between the strings, and the Mural Crown in silver, superscribed "Jellalabad" on a gilt scroll. The whole on a ground of green cloth. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

N.B.—This is one of the seven English territorial regiments, in which the gold lace now worn—of the English rose pattern—is distinguished by a *black stripe* introduced at top and bottom—a peculiarity which has occasioned many conjectures.

The Militia Battalions do not display any of the regimental honours or badges other than the Bugle and Strings.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Somerset M. 4th Battalion, 2nd Somerset M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry had the Sphinx with "Egypt" over it for its services in the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and the Mural Crown superscribed "Jellalabad," for its heroic defence of the latter stronghold.

The laurel wreath on the buttons is derived from the 13th Light Infantry, as is also the Mural Crown, and the Sphinx on other appointments.

The Bugle is common to all Light Infantry corps, of which the 13th was constituted one, November 16, 1822. It was subsequently, 20th August, 1842, granted by the Queen the title of Prince Albert's Regiment of Light Infantry, on which occasion its facings were changed from yellow to blue. It was also permitted (February 24, 1859), as when in India, to wear the Mural Crown superscribed "Jellalabad," on the shako-plate and forage cap.

On re-organization the 3rd Battalion lost the Crest of Monmouth—a Dragon on a Cap of Maintenance—within a garter surmounted by a crown, and also the motto "Defendimur."

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Bath. 2nd Battalion, Taunton.
Regimental District, No. 13, Taunton. Depot, Taunton.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S OWN (WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion }
2nd Battalion } (late 14th Foot).



The Prince of Wales's
Plume.



The White Horse.
"Nec aspera terrent."



The Royal Tiger.

TOURNAY.
WATERLOO.
NEW ZEALAND.

CORUNNA.
BHURTPORE.

JAVA.
INDIA.
AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.

THIS regiment was formed at Canterbury, in the year 1685, by Sir Edward Hales, of Woodcot, from companies raised there, at Sittingbourne, Rochester, and elsewhere in the county Kent. The regiment was employed on the Borders in 1689-90, and was afterwards with King William in Flanders, where it was distinguished at the battle of Landen, and even more prominently at the siege of Namur. It was then known as Colonel Titecomb's, and its uniform appears to have been red faced with yellow. It was in Ireland throughout the period of Queen Anne's wars, although it sent several drafts to the army in Portugal. It was engaged in the suppression of the rebellion in Scotland in 1715; fought at Dunblane, and was employed in the Highlands in 1719. In 1727 it proceeded to Gibraltar; served at the defence of that fortress against the Spaniards in that year, and was quartered there for fifteen years afterwards. It was one of the regiments in 1730-1 embarked on board Sir Charles Wager's squadron for service on the coast of Italy. The regiment joined the Army in Flanders with reinforcements immediately after the battle of Fontenoy, but was recalled on account of the rising in Scotland, and fought at Falkirk and Culloden. It was one of the regiments afterwards en-

camped at Inverness, and employed in surveying and road-making in the Highlands. The regiment was at this period at Gibraltar, under the unfortunate General Braddock's command. After its return, in 1759, the 14th was some years at home, during which time it was quartered at Windsor. A Royal Warrant of 1765 directs that buff breeches and belts are to be worn by the regiment, and that the grenadiers are to wear tall caps of black bear-skin with scarlet cloth fronts, having thereon the White Horse of Hanover and motto in white metal, and the number of the regiment at the back of the cap.

In 1766 the 14th went to America and served there until 1771, when it was removed to the West Indies. At the outbreak of the American War it was in Virginia, and came home from New York in 1778. The regiment was acting as marines on board the Channel Fleet under Admiral Darby, when reinforcements were thrown into Gibraltar during the siege in 1780; and in 1782 it went out to the West Indies, and was on board transports in the harbour of St. Lucia at the time of Admiral Rodney's defeat of the Comte de Grasse. The regiment served in Jamaica down to 1791, during which period it received its first county title of the "Bedfordshire." The 14th was one of the first regiments sent to Flanders after the outbreak of the French War, and distinguished itself on many occasions there—notably at Famars on 23rd May, 1793, when reforming and advancing after a check—it drove all before it; and at Tournay, on 23rd May, 1794, when the French attacked the allies in overwhelming force, but without success. It was also at Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and Guildermalsen. After its return from Bremen, the 14th was employed in the attempt on Quiberon; after which it served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in the West Indies, at St. Lucia, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and elsewhere; returning home in 1803 from Jamaica.

A second battalion was raised on the renewal of the war, and then a third. The county title was also changed in 1809 from the "Bedfordshire" to the "Buckinghamshire." The first battalion was in the Expedition to Hanover of 1805. It proceeded to India in 1807, and was soon after sent against the Danish settlement of Tranquebar. The second battalion fought at Corunna, and afterwards in the Walcheren Expedition. It went next to Gibraltar, when two companies were detached to aid in the defence of Tarifa. Subsequently it was employed at Malta, in Sicily, and at the capture of Genoa. The first battalion was at the capture of Mauritius (Isle of France) in

1810; detachments served at the capture of Bantam; and the battalion took part in the conquest of Java in 1811, and was stationed in that island for some time after. Under Gillespie, it stormed Djoojocarta, the stronghold of the Sultan of Mataram in the interior of Java, on 20th June, 1812. In 1813 it was employed against the piratical State of Sambas, on the west coast of Borneo; and was afterwards on the Bengal frontier during the war in Nepaul. The third battalion served in Sicily and Genoa under Lord William Bentinck, and at the peace was ordered from Genoa to North America, but was countermanded and sent home for disbandment. Three days before the date fixed for the latter event, the battalion was ordered to join the Duke of Wellington's army in Belgium, where it suffered heavy loss on the field of Waterloo, and subsequently took part in the storming of Cambray and the occupation of Paris. The battalion was disbanded in 1816. The second battalion formed part of the force sent from Genoa to hold Marseilles during the Waterloo campaign; after which it was in Malta and the Ionian Islands, and was disbanded at Chichester in 1817. The first battalion was at the capture of the fortress of Hat-trass in 1817; it was at Cawnpore, and furnished detachments for field service on various occasions during the operations against the Pindarees in 1817-18; and was at the storming and capture of Bhurt-pore in 1825. It returned home in 1831. Its services in India are commemorated by the badge of the "Royal Tiger."

As a single battalion, like many other Line regiments after the peace, the 14th served in the West Indies from 1836 to 1841, and in Canada and Nova Scotia from 1841 to 1848. It proceeded to Malta in April, 1854; and in January, 1855, joined the Army in the Crimea, and served throughout the siege of Sevastopol from that date, including the assault on the Redan of 18th June, 1855. After the evacuation of the Crimea the battalion was stationed in the Ionian Islands. A second battalion, raised in 1858, went out to New Zealand in 1859, and served in the Maori Wars of 1860-1 and 1863-6. It returned home from Australia in 1870. The first battalion went to Malta in 1867, and after serving there some years proceeded to India. After a tour of Indian service it returned home from Aden in 1879, and is now stationed in Ireland. The second battalion went to India in 1878. It served in Afghanistan during the campaigns of 1879-80, and is now in India.

Whilst the first battalion was still in India a War Office Order, dated 6th June, 1876, signified Her Majesty's gracious command

that the 14th (Buckinghamshire) Regiment should thereafter be known as the "14th (Prince of Wales's Own Buckinghamshire) Regiment of Foot, and should bear on its "second" or "regimental" colour, in addition to other authorised distinctions, the Prince of Wales's Plume. On the introduction of the territorial system, the county title was changed to "West Yorkshire," the depot being established at York.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

As regards the militia battalions of the regiment, the 3rd P. W. O. West Yorkshire bears on its regimental colour a scroll inscribed "Mediterranean," in commemoration of its having served on that station during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Buttons—The Royal tiger, *proper*, within a circle superscribed "India," and below, "Waterloo." Round the circle "The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire." On the Tunic Collar—The Prince of Wales's Plume in silver and gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—The White Horse and Motto in silver on a ground of black velvet forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waist-plate—The Royal Tiger in silver on frosted gilt and the territorial title on the circle. On the Forage Cap—The White Horse with the Prince of Wales's Plume over it in silver on a blue cloth ground, and below it, on a gold embroidered scroll, "West Yorkshire." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd West York M. 4th Battalion, 4th West York M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The White Horse with motto "Nec aspera terrent," and the Royal Tiger were derived from the 14th Foot, now 1st Battalion T. R. The former was granted October 16th, 1855.

The Prince of Wales's Plume was granted in consequence of the New Territorial designation (1876).

The Militia battalions made no application to retain their badges. N.B. The York Regiments of Militia were granted the White Rose, by G. O., 26th August, 1811.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

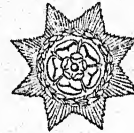
1. 1st W. R. Yorkshire.
2. 3rd W. R. Yorkshire.
3. 4th W. R. Yorkshire.

Regimental District, No. 14, York. *Depôt*, York.

THE EAST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } (late 15th Foot).
 2nd Battalion }

*The Rose.**(Here represented in the Regimental Star.)*

BLenheim.	RAMILLIES.	OUDENARDE.
	MALPLAQUET.	LOUISBURG.
QUEBEC.	MARTINIQUE.	GUADALOUPE.
	AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	

THE "East Yorkshire" was raised in the year 1685, by Sir William Clifton, third baronet, of Clifton, Notts. The regiment was employed against the Highland clans in the west of Scotland in 1689, was long quartered at Inverness, and remained in Scotland until 1693. Afterwards, it served in Flanders, 1694-97, including Namur, and after the peace of Ryswick went to Ireland. In 1701 the regiment went to Holland with Marlborough, and bore a distinguished part in all the succeeding campaigns. It was one of the five British regiments—with the 10th, 21st, 23rd, and 24th—which commenced the battle of Blenheim by an attack on the entrenched village of that name. It fought at Ramillies, at Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and bore an active part at the arduous siege of Tournay, and at the sieges of Mons, Lisle, Douay, and Bouchain. After the main body of the English troops had been withdrawn, it remained in garrison at Dunkirk and Neuport until 1715, when it proceeded to Scotland.

In 1740 the regiment was part of the expedition sent against the city of Carthage, and, after terrible losses there, was withdrawn to Jamaica, and afterwards served against Cuba. From thence it returned home in 1742. Its recruiting field at this

time was Hants, Wilts, and Dorsetshire—the East Riding of York being then the recruiting district of the 27th Foot. In 1745 the regiment was for a short time in Flanders, but was recalled on account of the rebellion in Scotland; and was stationed in the south of England, where a French descent was expected. Afterwards it served in the abortive expedition against Port L'Orient, where the steadiness of its grenadier company, under the Honourable James Murray—the future captor of Montreal and defender of Minorca—was conspicuous. At the commencement of the Seven Years' War, it was employed in the Rochefort expedition; and afterwards took part in the siege and capture of the famous French Transatlantic stronghold of Louisburg, Cape Breton. From Louisburg it accompanied to Quebec Wolfe, who specially commended the steadiness of the regiment in the affair at Sillery. It fought in the great battle on the Heights of Abraham, and after Wolfe's fall served at the defence of Quebec, and with the force sent against Montreal under General Murray, which completed the conquest of Canada. Next, it was at the capture of Martinique, and at the siege and conquest of the Havanna in 1762, and was quartered eleven months in Cuba, thence proceeding to New York, and afterwards back to Canada, where it served many years.

In 1776, the 15th, then at home, accompanied Lord Cornwallis to North Carolina, and served in the Campaign of 1776-8 (Brooklyn, Brandywine, and Germantown) under Howe and Clinton. In the latter year it went to the West Indies, and took part in the capture of St. Lucia. It was also engaged at the capture of St. Eustacia, and the gallant but unsuccessful defence of Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts. The regiment in 1782 was ordered to be styled the "York East Riding" Regiment—and came home that year, part of the corps embarking with the 85th on board the *Ville de Paris* and other French prizes taken by Admiral Rodney, which were lost with all hands in a great hurricane off the banks of Newfoundland.

At the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, the 15th again served for some years in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of Martinique and of Guadaloupe by Sir Charles Grey in 1794. After its return home a second battalion was raised from the militia, but it was disbanded at the peace of Amiens. In 1804 another second battalion was raised at Scarborough. The latter remained a home battalion throughout its service, and was disbanded in 1815.

The first battalion went out to Barbados in 1805. On 4th June it embarked as Marines on board the fleet under Nelson, then on his last cruise in quest of the French fleet under Villeneuve. Additional marines proving available, it was landed again before the fleet left the West Indies. The battalion served at the capture of Martinique in 1809, and of Guadeloupe in 1810. On the rumour of Napoleon's return from Elba, Guadeloupe, which had been restored to France, proclaimed the Emperor on the very day of the battle of Waterloo. A force was accordingly despatched against the island, of which the 15th formed part, and which, after some sharp fighting, once more recaptured it on 8th August, 1815. After Martinique was finally restored to the French, the regiment proceeded to Nova Scotia, and served there and in Bermuda until 1821, when it returned home.

In 1827 the 15th went to Canada, and served there until 1840, and during the political riots at Quebec and Montreal in 1832, and the insurrection in Lower Canada in 1837-8. It went to Ceylon in September, 1847, and was employed in suppressing an insurrection in the Kandyan provinces in 1847. It returned from Ceylon during the Russian War, and was despatched shortly afterwards to Gibraltar, whence it came home in 1857. In 1858 a second battalion was raised in Yorkshire, which went out to Malta in November, 1858, and served there and at Gibraltar until 1868. This battalion proceeded to Bengal in 1875. It served in Afghanistan during the campaign of 1879-80, and is now at Bombay. The first battalion was sent out to North America at the time of the "Trent" difficulty in 1861. It served there and in Bermuda until 1870, and embarked for Gibraltar, in 1885. It is at present stationed in the West Indies.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

The only Militia Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment yet formed (late East York Militia) displays the White Rose badge of the county, but not battle-honours.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The White Rose, in silver, within a laurel wreath upon an Eight-pointed Star. On the Tunic Collar—The White Rose, in silver, on a ground of black enamel, enclosed within a gilt laurel wreath, the whole forming the centre of a gilt Eight-pointed Star. On the Helmet-plate—The gilt Eight-pointed Star with the White Rose, as on the tunic collar. This star is placed on a ground of black enamel, forming the centre of a larger gilt star and wreath of the regulation helmet-plate pattern, with the title of the regiment on the scroll. On the Waistplate—The Rose and Star, as in

the centre of the helmet-plate, with the regimental title on the surrounding circle. On the Forage Cap—The Rose and Star in gilt metal. *Vide Dress Regulations.*

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, 3rd E. York Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Prior to re-organization the Line Battalion 15th Foot was unbadged. It then was granted the White Rose of York, which had been the badge of the 3rd Battalion East Yorkshire Militia, and was granted to it by G. O., 26th August, 1811.

The Eight-pointed Star, with laurel wreath, was worn on the buttons of the officers of the 15th Foot, and borne on the Colours. The men also had it on their forage caps.

The 2nd Battalion was raised in the East Riding, and placed on the establishment, December 25, 1884.

N.B.—This is one of the seven English territorial regiments in which the gold lace worn—which is of the English rose pattern—is distinguished by a *black stripe* introduced at the borders.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. Hull.

2. Beverley.

Regimental District, No. 15, Beverley. *Depôt*, Beverley.

THE BEDFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } (late 16th Foot).
2nd Battalion }



The Rose.

BLENHEIM.
OUDENARDE.

RAMILLIES.
MALPLAQUET.

THE Bedfordshire Regiment was raised in the last year of the reign of King James II., 1688, in the southern counties of England, the headquarters being fixed at Reading, under Colonel Archibald Douglas. This, and the present Leicestershire Regiment, are the only two remaining of twelve then raised. The uniform was scarlet, with white facings. Immediately after the arrival of the Prince of Orange, the regiment was sent over to Holland, where it served during the campaign of 1689, including Walcourt, under the Prince

of Waldeck. Subsequently it served in all the campaigns down to the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697—including the battles of Steenkirk and Landen, and the siege of Namur.¹

After a few years in Ireland, the regiment again went to Holland in 1701, and served throughout Marlborough's campaigns, including Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Lisle, Tournay, Malplaquet, and Bouchain. "At the famous siege of Lille—one of its sergeants, Littler, performed gallant service by swimming the river with a hatchet, single-handed, and in the face of the enemy, cutting the fastenings of a drawbridge;" and it was distinguished at most of the sieges of these campaigns. It remained in garrison at Dunkirk, after the war, down to 1714.

In 1740 the regiment was employed for a time as marines, and furnished a detachment to the Carthagena Expedition, which was present at the attack on that place, and in the subsequent descent on Cuba. The regiment was at home, and most of the time in Ireland, during the next twenty-five years. It went to Florida in 1767. It served at the unsuccessful defences of Baton Rouge in 1778, and Pensacola in 1781; and detachments were variously employed in Florida, Georgia, and South Carolina, until the southern states became free from English rule. "The regiment came home in 1782, in which year it received the county title of the 'Buckinghamshire,' exchanged, in 1809, with the 14th Foot, for that of 'Bedfordshire,' at the request of the colonel of the latter regiment." The 16th went to Nova Scotia in 1790, and to Jamaica the year after. It saw service in San Domingo in 1793-4, and was employed in the Maroon War in Jamaica in 1795. It came home in 1797, and was then sent to Scotland.

The regiment went to the West Indies in 1804, and was present at the capture of Surinam, where it was stationed, and also in Barbados for several years, during which it lost by death many officers and men. The survivors came home in detachments in 1810-11-12. Meanwhile the battalion had been reformed in England with volunteers from the Militia, and the newly raised portion—which was practically a 2nd battalion 16th—went to Ostend with the reinforcements after the battle of Waterloo, and was present at the occupation of Paris. It returned to England in 1816. The regiment went to Ceylon as a single battalion in 1820, and served in that island until 1828, whence it proceeded to Bengal.

¹ A MS. narrative of these campaigns, by Colonel James Stanley, who commanded the regiment, is preserved among the MS. at Knowsley.

and remained there until 1841. In 1846 it went to Gibraltar, and in 1847 to the Ionian Islands, and afterwards to Jamaica. It was in the West Indies and Canada during the period of the Russian War, and returned home from Canada in 1857. It was sent to Canada again at the time of the "Trent" affair in 1861, and served in North America and Bermuda until 1870, when it came home from Nova Scotia. It is now in Ireland. A second battalion, raised in 1858, went to North America soon after, and served there and in the West Indies until 1869, when it returned home from Barbados. It went to Madras in 1876, and is now stationed there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

The Militia Battalions of the regiment have a history of their own. The Bedfordshire Light Infantry Militia, now 3rd Bedfordshire Regiment, formerly bore on its colours the motto, "Pro Aris et Focis." A large proportion of the men of the late 3rd Battalion 14th Foot who fell at Waterloo were found to be wearing the appointments of the Bedfordshire and of the Berkshire Militia. (See Sir J. M. Burgoyne's History of the corps.)

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Hart crossing a Ford, within a circle inscribed "Bedfordshire," forming the centre of a Maltese Cross upon an Eight-pointed Star. On the Tunic Collar—A Hart crossing a Ford. The Hart in dead gold, the Water in silver. On a scroll beneath, "Bedfordshire." On the Helmet-plate—A Hart crossing a Ford, in silver, within a gilt circle, which forms the centre of a gilt Maltese Cross on a gilt Eight-pointed Star. The star rests on a raised ground of bright blue enamel, forming the centre of a larger gilt star and wreath of regulation helmet-plate pattern. On the Waistplates—A Hart crossing a Ford, on dead gold, surrounded by the Garter, with the motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." The Garter and Badge form the centre of a Maltese Cross resting on an Eight-pointed Star. On the surrounding circle, "Bedfordshire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—A Hart crossing a Ford, in silver, on a ground of bright blue enamel, surrounded by the Garter, with "Bedfordshire" on a silver scroll below. The Garter and Badge form the centre of a gilt Maltese Cross on a gilt Eight-pointed Star. This badge is now worn by *all* the battalions of the Bedfordshire Regiment, and had its origin in the device of the borough of Hertford—a White Hart, with a tall crucifix between its horns, standing in a Ford, or to the new arms which Queen Elizabeth conferred on the borough—a Hart *couchant* in a Ford. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Bedford M.

4th Battalion, Hertford M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Before reorganization the 16th Foot was unbadged. *The Grand Cross of the Bath*. Authority for this not traced, as the records of the 1st Battalion were lost in India *circa* 1838-40. But tradition says that it was worn by the 16th (1st Battalion), having been conferred at the period when

the corps was commanded by the Earl of Derby. The latter succeeded Colonel Hodges, who was killed at the battle of Steinkirk, and who had been in command since 1692. The Order of the Bath was "revised" in 1725, and it is supposed that the Earl received permission for the regiment to wear the badge about that time. It was worn on the officers' breastplates prior to 1855.

A Hart crossing a Ford.—The badge of the county of Hertford (from the Herts Militia).

The "bugle" worn by the 3rd Battalion, late Bedfordshire Light Infantry Militia, was discontinued on reorganization.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Hertfordshire.
 2. 2nd Hertfordshire.
 3. 1st Bedfordshire.
- Regimental District No 16, Bedford. Dépôt, Bedford.*

THE HART CROSSING A FORD.

THE DEVICE OF THE MILITIA OF HERTFORD.



THE LEICESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } late 17th Foot.
2nd Battalion }

HINDOSTAN.



The Royal Tiger.

LOUISBURG.

HINDOSTAN (WITH THE ROYAL TIGER).

AFFGHANISTAN.

GHUZNEE.

KHELAT.

SEVASTOPOL.

ALI MASJID.

AFFGHANISTAN, 1878-79.

THE Leicestershire Regiment was raised chiefly in London in 1688. The commission of its first colonel, Solomon Richards, bore date 27th September, 1688; and with the 16th it is now the only corps then

raised. Among the first duties performed by certain of its companies was mounting guard at Windsor Castle, immediately preceding the King's flight. It was at Greenwich when William of Orange landed at Torbay; and was one of the regiments sent to the relief of Derry, where, however, it never landed. Under King William it served in Flanders (1693-1697), and suffered heavy loss at the battle of Landen, and again at the siege of Namur. At that time its lieutenant-colonel was Holcroft "Blood," son of the notorious Colonel Blood, but a "brave and scientific officer, who commanded the British artillery at the battle of Blenheim. He greatly distinguished himself under Lord Cutts at the assault on Fort St. Michael, Venloo, and was afterwards colonel of the regiment, which was long known as Blood's."

The regiment went again to Flanders in 1701, and served with distinction in Marlborough's earlier campaigns, at Huy, Liège, Venloo, and elsewhere. It was one of the four regiments selected by Marlborough to go to Portugal, and saw much service in the Spanish campaigns, while at Almanza, in 1707, it was nearly annihilated. Recruited, it was employed in the defence of Catalonia under Count Staremberg. It 1710 it appears to have been in Scotland, and in 1713-14 in Ireland.

It was engaged in putting down the rebellion of 1715 in Scotland, and was stationed for some time at Perth; after which, for twenty-five years—from 1723 to 1748—it was in garrison in the island of Minorca. During this time it sent a detachment to aid in the defence of Gibraltar, when besieged by the Spaniards in 1727, which detachment afterwards returned to Minorca.

The regiment subsequently proceeded to Nova Scotia, and took part in the famous siege and capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1758. In the following year it was in the expedition which captured Crown Point. In the summer after the capture of Quebec by Wolfe, it was despatched to Montreal, whither the remainder of the French army had withdrawn. The 17th formed part of the second column, and was present at Montreal "when Lord Rollo, at the head of the British Grenadiers, received the submission of the gallant band of survivors of Montcalm's army, and the Dominion of Canada passed by right of conquest to Britain." With Lord Rollo the regiment was afterwards employed at the capture of Martinique, and subsequently at the capture of Havana. At the peace of 1763, Cuba was restored to Spain in exchange for Florida, and the 17th returned to North America and served there until 1766.

At the outbreak of the American War of Independence, the regiment proceeded from Ireland, and landed at Boston 1st January, 1776. It was actively engaged in all the campaigns of that fratricidal struggle, during which it had the mischance to be twice captured—once at Stoney Creek in 1779, and again with Lord Cornwallis at York Town in 1781—but on each occasion was speedily exchanged. After the last event it was in Virginia and at New York until the final withdrawal of the British troops in 1783, and was then stationed in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland down to 1788. Whilst in America the regiment received the county title of the "Leicestershire." It was in Ireland at the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War, and in 1796 was sent to St. Domingo, where it saw some hard service. Arriving at home on 1st January, 1799, it was hastily recruited by volunteers from the Militia, so as to form two strong battalions, which fought under the Duke of York in North Holland in the autumn of that year, and afterwards went to Minorca. At the peace of Amiens the regiment came home, and the second battalion was disbanded.

In 1804 the regiment, which continued a single battalion for over half a century, proceeded to India, and saw considerable service in various parts of that empire—in Bundelkund in 1807; on the Sutlej in 1808; on the Nepaul frontier in 1813-14; and in the operations for the relief of Nagpore in 1817. After twenty years' absence, the 17th returned to England in 1823; and in 1825 the badge of the Royal Tiger (within a laurel wreath), with the word "Hindustan" superscribed, was conferred upon it, "as a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the corps during its service in India from 1804 to 1823." The practice of the drummers wearing tiger-skin aprons on state occasions instead of the ordinary leather aprons, is understood to have been adopted at the same time.

In 1830, after a brief tour of home service, the 17th went out to New South Wales, and served there for six years, afterwards proceeding to Bombay. It was with the Bombay column of Sir John Keane's army at the storming and capture of Ghuznee in 1839, and in the subsequent operations in Afghanistan, and formed part of the force under Sir Thomas Wiltshire, which captured the fortress of Khelat. The regiment then went to Aden, and served there for two years, during which time it was "despatched into the interior of Arabia Felix, to attack a stronghold of Arab freebooters that had given much trouble to the garrison. After a sharp skirmish the

post was destroyed, and the 17th returned to Aden, marching forty miles in twenty-two hours." The regiment then returned to India, and was employed on field service in the South Mahratta country, and afterwards in Scinde. It came home in 1848. In 1854 the 17th proceeded to Gibraltar; and early in December the same year joined the army in the Crimea, and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, including the assaults on the Redan of 18th June, and 8th September, 1855. It was also present at the bombardment and capture of Kinbourn.

The battalion went to Canada after the peace, and served there until June, 1865. A second battalion, which had been added to the regiment in 1858, also went to North America, and there remained until 1868.

The first battalion proceeded to India in 1870. It served in the operations in Afghanistan in 1878-9, including the capture of Ali Masjid, and the two expeditions into the Hazara Valley. It returned home in 1882, and is now at home. The 2nd battalion went to India in 1876, and continues there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Royal Tiger within a Laurel Wreath. Between two scrolls inscribed "Hindustan" above, and "Leicestershire" below. On the Tunic Collar—The Royal Tiger, in silver, within a Laurel Wreath gilt. On the Helmet-plate—The Royal Tiger and scroll, in silver, on a ground of black velvet, in the centre of the regulation pattern gilt star and wreath. On the Waist-plate—The Royal Tiger, with "Hindustan" on a scroll above, and the Irish Harp below, all in silver on a gilt centre. "The Leicestershire Regiment" on the circle round. On the Forage Cap—The Royal Tiger, with the same scroll above, and the Irish Harp and scroll with the regimental title below, all in silver on a gilt-metal Eight-pointed Star. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion Leicestershire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Badge of the *Royal Tiger*, superscribed "*Hindustan*," was granted to the 17th Foot 25th May, 1825, and allowed to be worn on the officers' forage caps 18th October, 1866. It is supposed that this badge, superscribed "*Hindustan*," was granted as an honourable distinction for service during the Nepaulese War, 1814-16, when the 17th, on one occasion, captured from the enemy, in action, a standard bearing a tiger. According to the authority of the College of Arms the correct badge is a *green* tiger, regardant, with its tail over its back.

The *Irish Harp* was the badge of the Leicestershire Militia, and was awarded for its services in the rebellion of 1798.

This is one of the seven English territorial regiments in which the gold lace now worn—of the regulation English rose pattern—is distinguished by a *black stripe* introduced at the borders.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Leicester.

Regimental District No. 17, Leicester. *Depôt*, Leicester.



THE ROYAL IRISH REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } late 18th Foot Royal Irish.
2nd Battalion }



The Harp and Crown.



The Lion of Passau.
“*Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium.*”



The Sphinx.



The Dragon of China.

BLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE. MALPLAQUET.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

CHINA (WITH THE DRAGON OF CHINA). PEGU.

SEVASTOPOL. NEW ZEALAND.

AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.

EGYPT, 1882.

TEL-EL-KEBIR.

NILE, 1884-5.

THE ‘Royal Irish’ is the only now extant corps of nineteen raised in Ireland from independent companies of musketeers and pikemen, retained in pay for the purpose of garrisoning the country in the days

of the Commonwealth, and which were placed on the Irish Establishment by King Charles II. in 1684. It was then styled Colonel the Earl of Granard's Regiment of Foot. It was first brought on the English Establishment in 1689. The regiment fought for King William at the battle of the Boyne, at Aughrim, and throughout the Irish Campaign, down to the fall of Limerick. Next, it served afloat as marines; and then went, in 1693, to Flanders, "where its conspicuous valour at the assault on the Castle of Namur, on 20th August, 1695, won for it the admiration of the whole army." In recognition of its gallantry on this occasion, King William conferred upon it the "Lion of Nassau" badge, with its elucidatory legend. Its badges, including the Harp and Crown, were directed to be displayed, each on an azure field, on the colours, which then were white, with the red saltire of St. Patrick throughout. The regiment returned to Ireland two years later—1697—and, between Ostend and Cork, the vessel conveying it was chased, and but for the soldiers would have been taken by a piratical craft. The regiment went to the Low Countries again in 1701, and served with great distinction throughout Marlborough's Campaigns—at Venloo, Schellenburg, Blenheim, Neer Hesperen, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Malplaquet; at the sieges of Lisle, Tournay, Aire, Bouchain, &c. It remained in Germany until 1712, when it went home. From 1718 to 1742 it was stationed in Minorca, and during that time sent a detachment to aid in the defence of Gibraltar against the Spaniards in 1727.

The regiment went again to Flanders in 1745, but returned immediately on account of the rebellion in Scotland. "It marched into Edinburgh as the guns were firing to announce the victory at Culloden;" and for some years after that time was employed road-making in the Highlands.

By the Royal Warrant of 1751 were recognised the regimental badges already mentioned. "The 'regimental' colours were to be blue, with the Union in the upper corner next the staff, and the Lion of Nassau and motto in each of the others. The "Harp" was to be borne on a crimson centre, enclosed within a Union wreath of roses and thistles, and surmounted by the Crown." The regiment was most of the time in Ireland during the Seven Years' War. It went to America in 1767, and was at Boston, at the outbreak of the War of Independence. It was present at the battles of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, on Charlestown Heights, in 1775, but left Boston for Nova Scotia soon after, and returned home in July, 1776. During the rest of the war the

regiment was in England and the Channel Islands, and "rendered good service in suppressing a dangerous mutiny in a newly-formed corps in Guernsey in 1783." It went to Gibraltar with the reliefs sent thither at the conclusion of the famous siege, and was still there at the commencement of the French Revolutionary War. Its next services were much and varied. It was at the siege of Toulon in 1793, and at the reduction of Corsica in 1794. It was at Elba in 1796, when that island was held half by the English and half by a French force. It was employed in Tuscany in 1797, and in the same year a detachment served as marines in the great battle off Cape St. Vincent. Subsequently the regiment was at Gibraltar, at Minorca, in the demonstrations against Genoa and Cadiz, and ultimately joined the expeditionary force under Sir Ralph Abercromby, with which it proceeded to Egypt. It fought at Mandora and in the several actions before Alexandria, and accompanied the force that ascended the Nile and captured Cairo, returning thence in time to be present at the surrender of Alexandria. In October, 1801, the regiment moved from Alexandria to Malta, and returned to Ireland at the Peace of Amiens.

At the renewal of the war a second battalion was formed at Newry, out of the army of reserve in Ireland; and after a few years' home service, the two battalions proceeded to the West Indies. The first battalion was part of the reinforcements sent to Jamaica in 1805, when our West Indian possessions were more important than at present. It served in the expedition to San Domingo in 1809, afterwards returning to Jamaica. It came home in 1817, after the extraordinary loss by disease of 50 officers and 3,000 men belonging to the battalion during its twelve years' absence. The second battalion went to Curaçoa in 1807, and returned home a mere *cadre* in 1810. It was disbanded in 1814. The regiment served in Malta and the Ionian Islands from 1821 to 1832, and in 1837 proceeded to Ceylon, and afterwards to Madras. It bore a prominent part in the first Chinese War of 1840-42, its services during which are commemorated by the "Dragon" badge, which, with the Nassau Lion and the Sphinx, now symbolizes its battle honours on the colours. From China the regiment went to India, but was sent back to China, and took part in the operations on the Canton river in 1847, after which it went again to India. The battalion served through the Burmese War of 1851-2. Returning home at the advent of the Russian War, it took the field once more. Joining the army in the Crimea in December, 1854, it was pre-

sent during the siege of Sevastopol, including the attack on the Cemetery, on 18th June, 1855. It returned from the Crimea in July, and again served in India, from November, 1857, to July, 1866. A second battalion, formed in 1858, of volunteers from the Irish Militia, was sent to New Zealand in 1863, and served throughout the Maori Wars of 1863-66. It returned home from Australia in 1871, went to Malta in 1884, and thence to India in 1885, and is still there. The first battalion proceeded to Malta in 1872, and after a tour of service in that island went on to India. It was employed on the Khyber line during the Afghan Campaigns of 1879-80. It was also engaged in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, including the affairs at Kassassin and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. The services of the battalion in the boats on the Nile, and the admirable marching and fighting qualities displayed by it in the desert, during the memorable campaign of 1884-5, are well known. It returned home in 1885, and is now in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Harp within a circle, inscribed "Virtutis Namurcensis Præmium," enclosed within a Shamrock Wreath, and surmounted by a Crown. On the Tunic Collar—The Arms of Nassau and Motto, in silver. On the Helmet-plate—The Harp and Crown within a Shamrock Wreath, all in silver, on a scarlet ground, forming the centre of the regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Harp and Crown within a Shamrock Wreath, on a frosted gilt centre. On the circle, "Royal Irish Regiment." On the Forage Cap—The Harp and Crown in gold embroidery on a blue cloth *scarlet ground* ground. Gold Lace—Shamrock pattern. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Wexford Militia. 4th Battalion, North Tipperary Militia.
5th Battalion, Kilkenny Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The *Harp and Crown*, with Shamrock wreath, has been the badge of (18th) 1st Battalion since it was raised.

The *Sphinx*, for Egypt, was granted to the 1st Battalion to be borne on its colours, July 6, 1802. The *Dragon of China*, 12th January, 1842.

The Lion of Nassau, with the motto, was granted by King William III. to the same regiment for valour at the Siege of Namur.

* *Regimental District* No. 18, Clonmel. *Depôt*, Clonmel.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S OWN (YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion } late 19th Foot.
2nd Battalion }



The Rose.



The Princess of Wales's Cipher.

ALMA.

MALPLAQUET.
INKERMAN.

SEVASTAPOL.

THE Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment had its origin in certain companies of musketeers and pikemen raised in Devonshire in 1688, and incorporated as a regiment under command of Colonel Francis Luttrell, whose commission was dated 26th February, 1689. The first station of the new corps was Portsmouth, and its first services were, as marines, on board the Fleet. Next, it furnished large drafts to recruit other regiments in Ireland and the West Indies, after which it proceeded to Flanders in 1692, where it was present at the battle of Steinkirk. "At Landen, its colonel, the gallant Erle, hearing the day was going against us, left his sick bed, and was severely wounded at the head of his brigade, in which his own regiment fought gallantly." Later, it was in the covering army at the siege of Namur, and afterwards returned to Ireland. The regiment served in the Cadiz expedition, and at the capture of the Spanish treasure-ships at Vigo in 1702, after which it went to the West Indies, whence it returned, and remained at home until the spring of 1709, when, at any rate, a part of it joined Marlborough's army in time to share in the famous victory at Malplaquet (11th September, 1709), the name of which has recently

been inscribed upon the regimental colours. At the storming of Douay it suffered loss. It was also at Bouchain. It was prominently engaged, likewise, at Pont à Vendin, and in other actions in Marlborough's campaigns. After the peace of Utrecht the regiment was many years at home. About this time, from 1738 to 1748, it was commanded by Chas. Howard, second son of the third Earl of Carlisle, and one of George II.'s "captains." Having green facings, it became known as the "Green Howards," to distinguish it from the Buffs, which were then known as "Howard's," after their colonel, George Howard, who commanded that regiment for a long period. The regimental connection with Yorkshire probably commenced at this time, although the regiment did not receive its county title until 1782.

The regiment served with the army in Flanders from 1744 to 1748, and is said to have suffered at Fontenoy. It served through the later campaigns in Flanders, and fought at Roucoux and at Val. At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War it raised a second battalion, which was formed into the 66th Foot, and is now the 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment. The 19th, as the regiment now began to be called, took a prominent part in the famous siege and capture of Belle Isle, on the coast of Brittany, in 1761; and subsequently was stationed at Gibraltar, whence it returned home in 1771. It went out to Charlestown, Carolina, in 1781, and was present in the affairs at Monks Corney, the relief of Fort Ninety-Six, and the action at Eutaw Springs, and went through much harassing work up to the departure of the troops and "loyalists" in December, 1782, when it removed to Barbados, and ultimately to Jamaica, where it remained until 1791. At the outbreak of the French war the regiment formed part of the expedition which co-operated with the French Royalists at Quiberon, and afterwards landed at Ostend. It served the campaign of 1794 under the Duke of York, and shared in the disastrous winter retreat through Holland and Westphalia to Brunn. Its record also shows "Nieuport and Guildermalsen." In 1796 it went out to India, and soon after was sent to Ceylon. A detachment of five companies was sent to Madras in 1799, and took part in the capture of Seringapatam. These companies were intended to accompany Baird's expedition up the Red Sea to Egypt, but instead went back to Ceylon. The regiment was employed in Kandy at various times; the massacre of one of its detachments, in 1803, was of the most tragic character.

The regiment was employed for some time in the Travancore district,

and sent four companies to Isle Rodriguez, which took part in the capture of Mauritius (Isle of France) in 1810. It was also engaged in the Kandyan War of 1817-18-19, returning home in 1820, after twenty-three years' continuous service in Ceylon and the East Indies. It served in Demerara and the West Indies from 1826 to 1836, and in Malta, the Ionian Islands, the West Indies, and North America from 1840 to 1850. At the outbreak of the Russian War, the 19th went to the East with the Light Division, fought at the Alma and at Inkerman, and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, taking part in the attack on the Quarries, and the assault of the Redan, 8th September, 1855. It returned from the Crimea in July, 1856. The battalion went to India during the latter part of the Mutiny, and served there until 1872, during which time it was engaged in the Hazara Expedition and the operations against the mountain tribes in 1868. In 1877 the battalion went out to Bermuda, and served at Bermuda and in Nova Scotia until 1884. In July that year it embarked for Egypt, and was employed on the line of communications during the Nile Campaign of 1884-5, and in the subsequent operations on the Soudan frontier, including the action at Giniss. A second battalion, raised in 1858, went out to Rangoon in 1863, and served in Burmah, Madras, and Bengal until 1877. It is now in Ireland. The regiment, in 1875, received permission to be styled the "Princess of Wales's Own."

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Cipher and Coronet combined with the Danish Cross. On the Cross the date 1875. Below it a scroll inscribed "Princess of Wales's Own." On the Tunic Collar—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Cipher and Coronet, in gold embroidery, combined with a Cross, in silver. On the Helmet-plate—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Cipher and Coronet, in gilt metal, combined with a Cross, in silver with gilt date, all on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of a regulation-pattern gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Cipher and Coronet combined with the Danish Cross, on a frosted gilt ground. On the circle, "Yorkshire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—H.R.H. the Princess of Wales's Cipher and Coronet combined with Cross and Date as before. The Cipher, Coronet, and Date in gold embroidery; the Cross in silver embroidery edged with crimson; all on a ground of blue cloth.

The Militia Battalions of the regiment—late 5th West York Militia wore red, facings buff; and the North York Militia, at one time light infantry, wore red with black facings. They became afterwards militia rifles, and were equipped like the Rifle Brigade.

On the introduction of the territorial system the Yorkshire Regiment, pre-

viously badgeless, was granted the "Rose." The date on the Cross is that on which the 19th Foot received the title of the "Princess of Wales's Own." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 5th West York Militia. 4th Battalion, North York Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 19th Foot received the title of the Princess of Wales's Own, Oct. 11, 1875. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales selected the badge, with Her Royal Highness's Cipher, 1875. The Princess's Cipher, combined with the Danish Cross and H.R.H.'s Coronet. The 5th W. Yorkshire Militia used to wear as a badge the Rose of York.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. Richmond.
2. Scarborough.

Regimental District, No. 19, Richmond. *Depôt*, Richmond.

THE LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 20th Foot.
 2nd Battalion, }



The Sphinx.



The Rose.

DETTINGEN. MINDEN.
 EGMONT-OP-ZEE. EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX). MAIDA.
 VIMIERA. CORUNNA. VITTORIA.
 PYRENEES. ORTHEZ.
 TOULOUSE. PENINSULA.
 ALMA. INKERMAN. SEVASTOPOL.
 LUCKNOW.

THE 20th Regiment of Foot, now the Lancashire Fusiliers, originated thus:—After landing at Torbay, on 5th November, 1688, when William of Orange arrived at Exeter, he was met by a number of noblemen and gentlemen, to some of whom were granted commissions for raising regiments for his service, including Sir Robert Peyton, who raised a regiment of thirteen companies of musketeers and pikemen, whose uniform was red, with yellow facings. Peyton was succeeded by Gustavus Hamilton, afterwards Viscount Boyne, under whom the regiment fought at the Boyne, at the capture of Athlone, where Gustavus Hamilton and his grenadiers formed the "forlorn-hope," and on many other occasions during the Irish Civil war. The regiment remained in Ireland until the commencement of the war of the Spanish Succession, in 1702. It served in the Cadiz Expedition, and at the capture of the Spanish treasure-ships

in Vigo Bay, and then proceeded to the West Indies, where it remained until 1705. It was among the reinforcements sent to the Peninsula, after the defeat of Almanza, in 1707, and served in Spain down to the peace, when it went to Gibraltar, and was one of the regiments that defended that fortress against the Spaniards from December, 1727, to June, 1728,—the second of the three sieges since it became a British possession. It served under Lord Stair and the Duke of Cumberland in Flanders, and in Scotland. It fought at Dettingen, at Fontenoy, and afterwards at Culloden; subsequently serving in Flanders, under the Duke of Cumberland. The regiment remained at home for several years. Its Lieut.-Colonel was then Wolfe, the future hero.

A second battalion, raised at the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, became afterwards the 67th Foot, and is now the 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment. The 20th was in the expedition to the Isle of Aix in 1757, and afterwards went to Germany, where, in brigade with the 25th and 51st, under its colonel, Charles Kingsley, who had distinguished himself in Flanders, when an officer in the 3rd Guards, it won great renown on the memorable field of Minden. After heavy losses, Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, commanding the allied army, would have excused the regiment from further duty. But it declined repose, and a General Order, dated 4th August, 1759, records that "Kingsley's Regiment, at its own request, will resume its portion of duty in the line." It has been said that the regiment was posted near some gardens, from which the men took roses to adorn their hats during the battle; ever since, at any rate, the regimental custom of wearing "Minden Roses" in the caps, on the anniversary of that day, has been maintained.

The regiment served the campaigns in Germany, in 1760-63; and was at Gibraltar from 1763 to 1769. It was among the troops sent to the relief of Quebec, at the outbreak of the American War, and served in the operations under Burgoyne down to the surrender of Saratoga. After being "interned" in America some time, it came home in 1781, and in the following year received the county title of the "East Devon" Regiment. The regiment was in the West Indies at the outbreak of the French War, and was employed for a while in San Domingo, and afterwards, in the Maroon War, in Jamaica. On its return, in 1797, it proceeded to Exeter to recruit, and thence to Preston, where it raised two battalions of "limited service" men, from the extra battalions of the Lancashire

Militia. These two battalions served in Holland in 1799, at Quiberon in 1800; and afterwards volunteered (most of the soldiers had not engaged to go out of Europe) for service in Egypt, where they were present during the latter part of the siege of Alexandria, from June to September, 1801, after which they went to Malta, where the two battalions were reduced to one. The regiment served in Naples in 1805; in the descent on Calabria; and at the battle of Maida, in 1806; at Vimiera in 1808; in the retreat to and battle of Corunna, in 1809; and in the Walcheren Expedition. After a brief repose at home, it joined Wellington's army, on the frontier of Portugal, in October, 1812, and served with distinction throughout the subsequent campaigns, from Vittoria to Toulouse; but was in Ireland during the Waterloo Campaign.

During the last two years of the Emperor Napoleon's captivity, the battalion served in St. Helena. It furnished the guard at Longwood, on the night of his death, and it was by grenadiers of the regiment and of another, that his remains were borne to the grave. The regiment subsequently served sixteen years in the Bombay Presidency. As the senior line regiment in England at the time, the 20th was up marched to London for the coronation of Her present Majesty, and was on duty outside the Abbey during the ceremony. A few days afterwards, colours were presented to the regiment at the Tower by the Duke of Wellington. From 1842 to 1853 the regiment, including a reserve battalion, was stationed in Gibraltar, Bermuda, and North America. In 1854 it proceeded to the Crimea, where it landed as part of Sir George Cathcart's division, and fought at the Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September, 1855; and also at the bombardment and capture of Kinbourn. The regiment returned from the Crimea in 1856. In August, 1857, the 20th proceeded to Calcutta, and on arrival was at once sent up country, where it was present at the actions of Chanda, Umeerpore and Sultanpore, and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. It served also through the operations in Oude and the Trans-Gogra districts in 1858-9. The battalion returned home in 1867. It served in Bermuda, Nova Scotia, Malta, and Cyprus from 1873 to 1881. It is at present quartered in England. A second battalion, raised at Clonmel in 1858, went out to India in 1863, and served in China and in Japan during the occupation of the Treaty Ports. In Japan part of this battalion was trained and equipped as a demi-battery of field artillery. After serving subse-

quently in South Africa and Mauritius, the same battalion came home in 1872. It went out to Bombay in 1881, and is now stationed in that Presidency.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Sphinx and Laurel Wreath with Crown over. On the Tunic Collar—A Grenade, in gold embroidery. On the Raccoon-skin Fusilier Cap—A Grenade, in gilt metal, with the Sphinx and Laurel Wreath, in silver, on the ball. On the Waistplate—The Grenade, as on the fur cap, but smaller. The regimental title on the circle. On the Forage Cap—A Grenade, in gold embroidery, with the Sphinx and Laurel Wreath on the ball. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

[The regimental historian, Barlow, gives "Omnia Audax" as the regimental Motto. Its origin is unknown, and it appears to be unrecognized by the regulations.]

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, 7th Royal Lancashire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Sphinx, for Egypt, granted to the 20th Foot in 1802. The same corps has a claim to bear the Rose on its Colours. On reorganization as 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers it was granted the Laurel Wreath borne by regiments which formed Kingsley's brigade at the battle of Minden, instead of the Garter. The wreath previously worn on the officers' forage caps was authorized 18th August, 1874. A *grenade* was assigned to the corps on its becoming a Fusilier regiment.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Bury.
 2. 2nd Rochdale.
 3. 3rd Salford.
- Regimental District*, No. 20, Bury. *Depôt*, Bury.

THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers.
 2nd Battalion, }



St. Andrew.

*"Nemo me impune
 lacessit."*



The Royal Cypher ensigned
 with the Imperial Crown.



The Thistle.

Class

BLenheim.
 MALPLAQUET.
 ALMA.

RAMILLIES.
 DETTINGEN.
 INKERMAN.

ODDENARDE.
 BLADENSBURG.
 SEVASTOPOL.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.

THE Royal Scots Fusiliers—styled in 1678, from being armed with "fusils," the Earl of Mar's Fusiliers—was raised for the King's service in Scotland during the reign of Charles II. In the earliest list extant of the Scots establishment—that for 1678—it occurs as "The Foote Regiment commanded by ye Earle of Marre." It is also on record that in the year previous—1677—the Earl of Mar's

regiment was ordered to form "a Grenadier Company, to be instructed in all things belonging to the artillery, as gunnery, casting of hand-grenadoes and fyreworks." Excepting the grenadier company, no mention is made of any special regimental connection with the train of artillery, as in the case of the Royal Fusiliers. The regiment takes rank from the date it was brought upon the English establishment in 1689. During service with the Army in Flanders, in 1691, it appears as "O'Farrell's Fusiliers," being so named after Brigadier O'Farrell, its colonel. Its uniform was red, with facings of the same colour. The regiment fought gallantly in Flanders, under King William, on the famous fields of Steinkirk and Landen. Subsequently it won still greater renown at Schellenberg and Blenheim, Neer Hesperen, Ramillies, Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and at the great siege of Lisle, at Douay and Bouchain. In official documents of the year 1713, the regiment is described as the "Royal Regiment of North British Fusiliers," which designation appears to have superseded the previous one at the union with Scotland in 1707 of "Scots Fusiliers." The title "Royal" was conferred on the regiment in 1712. The regiment remained in Flanders until August, 1714, when it returned to Scotland, and was some time quartered at Ayr, during the precipitate rebellion of the Earl of Mar, son of the first colonel of the regiment. It was also employed under Wade in the Highlands in 1727. Under Sir Andrew Agnew it fought at Dettingen and at Fontenoy. It was in the first line at Culloden; after which it went back to Flanders, and was present at the battle of Val. From 1753 to 1760 the regiment was stationed at Gibraltar. The Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1751, issued during that period, and which was intended to secure uniformity in the marshalling of the standards and colours of the Army, gives the following directions for "The Twenty-first Regiment, or Royal North British Fusiliers":—"In the centre of the colours the Thistle within the circle of St. Andrew with the crown over; and in the three (unoccupied) corners of the second colour the King's cipher and crown. On the Grenadier caps the Thistle and Crown as on the colours, with the White Horse and the motto, 'Nec aspera terrent,' over it on the flap. On the drums and balls of arms the Thistle and Crown to be painted as on the colours." The regimental badge of the Thistle within the circle of the Order of St. Andrew (or the Thistle) dates from the union with Scotland. In 1742, the oldest representation of the uniform extant, shows the cloth fusilier cap decorated with a device of a rose and thistle growing from one

stalk, with the regimental title and the star of the Order of the Thistle above. In 1751 the cloth cap had the white horse and motto on the flap, and the thistle within the circle of St. Andrew above. When a grenade became the distinguishing badge of fusilier corps, that worn by the North British Fusiliers had the ball encircled, and inscribed, "*Nec aspera terrent*," with the horse placed between the finials of the legend, and the numeral "XXI." on the centre of the ball. Now, the regimental grenade badges are of two patterns—those on the fur caps have the royal arms on the ball; those on the other appointments a thistle. The figure of St. Andrew, recognized among the regimental badges, has never been displayed on the regimental colours.

The regiment served at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761. It was sent out to the relief of Quebec in 1776, and served under General Burgoyne down to the surrender at Saratoga. It went to Nova Scotia from home in 1789, and served there four years; and it had considerable fighting in the West Indies at the commencement of the French Revolutionary War, when it was present at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, and was specially eulogized by General Prescott, commanding, for its subsequent gallant defence of certain posts in the latter island. It returned home in 1795, and was stationed for some years in Scotland and Ireland. It was in Dublin during the insurrection of 1803.

The regiment in 1804 was augmented by a second battalion raised at Ayr, from men enrolled in the counties of Ayr and Renfrew. This battalion remained at home, serving as a *dépôt* to the other, until 1813.

The first battalion removed to England soon after, and was marched up to London from Lewes on the occasion of Nelson's funeral. It embarked for Sicily in 1806; was among the reinforcements sent to Alexandria after the reverses in Egypt in 1807; returned thence to Sicily; was in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, and capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida in 1809; was employed in the attack on Scylla Castle, and took a prominent part in the defence at Messina, when Murat's army attempted a landing there in 1810. Its grenadier company was employed on the coast of Spain in 1812, and in 1813 the battalion was at Pisa and Lucca, and at the capture of Genoa. From Genoa it went to America, and was engaged in the operations on the Chesapeake and elsewhere, including the battle of Bladensburg and the capture of Washington. Early in the following year it was engaged in the unsuccessful

attempt on New Orleans, and in the attack on Fort Bowyer, Mobile. It arrived in England in June, 1815, and in July was sent to Ostend with reinforcements for Wellington's army. It was present at the occupation of Paris, and remained in France until 1817, chiefly at Valenciennes.

Meantime the second battalion, after ten years' home service, had been sent to Holland with Sir Thomas Graham, and taken part in the affair of Bergen-op-Zoom, 10th January, 1814. It returned to Scotland from Ostend in the following September, and was disbanded at Stirling 13th January, 1816. The first battalion served in the West Indies and Demerara from 1819 to 1827. The valuable services rendered by it during an insurrection of the negroes in the Mahaica District of Demerara during that period, were recognized by the Court of Policy of the Colony by the vote of a sum of five hundred guineas for a silver centrepiece for the regimental mess, together with other sums for providing swords of honour for the commanding officer and adjutant. During the years 1832-3 the regiment proceeded by detachments in charge of convicts to the Australian colonies, and was stationed in Tasmania, with detachments at Perth, Swan River, in Western Australia, &c., until 1839, when it removed to India. Being at Kamptee, Madras, during the Sikh invasion of 1845, it was ordered to the North-West Provinces, and arrived at Agra on the 7th February, 1846, having marched the previous thirty-four days without the intermission of a halt; but it did not actually take the field, and in 1848 returned home.

In August, 1854, the Twenty-first embarked at Cork for the Black Sea. It landed in the Crimea with Sir George Cathcart's division, and fought at the Alma and at Inkerman, where it was much distinguished, and suffered heavy loss. It served throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the assault on the Redan of 18th June, 1855. At the second assault, on 8th September, 1855, it was in reserve. The regiment was also present at the bombardment and capture of Kinbourn. It returned to the Crimea in November, 1855, and in June, 1856, embarked at Balaklava for Malta, and served in that island, and subsequently in the West Indies and Demerara until 1864. The battalion proceeded to Bombay, *via* Suez, in February, 1869, and was stationed in Scinde and in Madras until 1875, when it was removed to Burmah (with a detachment in the Andaman Islands), and remained there until 1877, when it returned to Madras, and in 1881 to England, where it is at present stationed.

A second battalion, raised at Paisley in 1858, served at Madras, in Burmah, and the Andamans, and again at Madras, from 1863 to 1873. In 1879 the battalion embarked for South Africa. It arrived at Durban on the 31st March, and on 1st June entered Zululand. It was present at Ulundi, and, subsequently, in the Sekukuni War in the Transvaal, and did gallant service in the defence of Potchefstroom and Pretoria during the Boer War. It marched from Pretoria in October, 1881, embarked at Durban for Bombay in January, 1882, and on arrival was ordered to relieve the first battalion at Madras. The battalion was stationed in that presidency until the latter part of 1884, when it proceeded to Burmah. It has been employed in the recent military operations, and is at present serving in that country.

The regimental title was in 1877 changed from "Royal North British Fusiliers," to the earlier one of "Royal Scots Fusiliers."

COLOURS—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM *scarlet*, facings *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Thistle and Crown. On the Tunic Collar—A Grenade, in silver embroidery, with a Thistle in silver on the ball. On the Raccoon-skin Fusilier Cap—A Grenade in gilt with the Royal Arms on the ball. On the Waistplate—Special pattern: A rectangular plate of frosted gilt having thereon the figure of St. Andrew and Cross, within a wreath of Thistles, all in silver. A silver scroll below the figure inscribed "Royal Scots Fusiliers." On the Forage Cap—A Grenade, in gold embroidery, with a Thistle in silver on the ball. Gold Lace—Thistle pattern. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Scottish Borderers Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal Ayr and Wigton Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 3rd Battalion Scottish Borderers Militia wore St. Andrew's Cross on the Glengarry which has been introduced on the Waistplate of the Territorial Regiment.

The 4th Battalion Prince Regent's Ayr and Wigton Militia wore the Prince of Wales's plume on the Glengarry, but the latter has been abolished. The same corps also bore on its colours the Thistle and St. Andrew's Cross with motto on the shako plate and colours.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. 1st Roxburgh and Selkirk. | 3. 1st Ayrshire. |
| 2. 2nd Ayrshire. | 4. 1st Dumfriesshire. |
| | 5. Galloway. |

Regimental District, No. 21, Ayr. *Depôt*, Ayr.

THE CHESHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion	} late 22nd Foot.
2nd Battalion	



The Rose.

MEEANEE.

LOUISBURG.
HYDERABAD.

SCINDE.

THE Cheshire Regiment was raised by Henry, Duke of Norfolk¹—the same nobleman who had previously raised the present Suffolk Regiment—under an order dated 16th March, 1689. The new corps was quartered at Chester when first formed, and went to Ireland with Marshal Schomburg, where it fought at the battle of the Boyne. Aughrim, the sieges of Athlone and Limerick, &c. Late in the reign of William III. it went out to Jamaica, and there remained all through the wars of Anne's reign. It took part in the defence of Gibraltar in 1727; after which it was many years in the island of Minorca, where it was stationed during the period of the war in Flanders. In 1757 the 22nd went to America, and accompanied the expedition against Louisburg, Cape Breton. It was present at the capture of that famous stronghold in June, 1758, and went into garrison there. Next year, its grenadiers, with the grenadier companies of certain other regiments, were formed into a provisional battalion styled the "Grenadiers of Louisburg," and accompanied Wolfe in his bold enterprise against Quebec. It was in heading a charge of the 28th Regiment and the Louisburg Grenadiers that Wolfe received his second and mortal wound on the memorable 13th September, 1759. The grenadiers were in the subsequent defence of Quebec under Murray, and the remaining com-

¹ A badge of the house of Norfolk is an oak-leaf—hence, perhaps, the regiment's early adoption of it. The tradition of the corps is, however, different.

panies of the corps having arrived from Cape Breton on the re-opening of the navigation, the regiment took part in the expedition against Montreal and in the final conquest of Canada in 1760. Subsequently, in the West Indies, it served at the capture of Dominica, at the capture of Martinique, and at the siege and capture of the Havanna. When the Floridas were taken from Spain in exchange for Cuba, the 22nd went thither, and passed some years in that region. It went to America at the outbreak of the War of Independence, and fought at Bunker's Hill, at Brooklyn, and afterwards in the operations in Rhode Island and elsewhere; but during the greater part of the war it was in garrison in New York. When county titles were distributed in 1782, the 22nd was directed to be styled the "Cheshire" Regiment. A few years later, when the regiment was encamped near Windsor, a regimental Order of Merit was established on the principle of that still surviving in the Northumberland Fusiliers. The medals were suspended round the neck by a garter-blue ribbon. The first distribution took place in the presence of King George III., who was pleased to accept a first-class medal. The decoration was revived when Sir Hugh Gough assumed command of the regiment in 1819; but was again discontinued on the establishment of the Army Long Service and Good Conduct Medal by King William IV.

At the commencement of the war with France, the 22nd went out to the West Indies and served at the capture of Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1794, and afterwards in San Domingo, whence scarce a man returned. "In 1795, the regiment—in common with some others—was ordered to recruit its ranks to 1,000 rank-and-file with "poor boys," between the ages of twelve and sixteen, from the parish poor-houses. Chelmsford was the rendezvous assigned to the 22nd, and amongst the "parish boys" who there joined was John Shipp, an orphan from the village of Saxmundham, Suffolk, who *twice* won a commission from the ranks before he had attained the age of thirty years. These boys were enlisted for "long service," and "they made such excellent soldiers, that it appears strange that the experiment was never again repeated." After a tour of service in the Channel Islands, the regiment was sent to the Cape, where it participated in the Kaffir War of 1800. When the colony was restored to the Dutch at the Peace of Amiens, the regiment proceeded to India. The flank companies distinguished themselves at the capture of Fort Barabatta, in Cuttack, in 1804, and the regiment served the campaign of 1804-5 under Lord

Lake. It took part in the capture of Deig, and in the unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore on 9th January, 21st January, and 21st February, 1805 (when the "forlorn-hope" was led by Sergeant John Shipp, of the corps), and accompanied the pursuit of Holkar to the banks of the Sutlej, where peace was made. Afterwards, the regiment was engaged at the capture of Mauritius (Isle of France) in 1810, and was stationed in that island and at the Cape from that time until 1819, when it returned home. During its stay in Mauritius the regiment sent a detachment to occupy the French settlements in Madagascar, which, after being much reduced in numbers by sickness, was captured by the French, but afterwards retaken by an English cruiser. The flank companies were also sent on special service to Bengal; but were wrecked on the coast of Ceylon, and afterwards rejoined headquarters in Mauritius.

A second battalion was formed of volunteers from the Militia in 1814, but immediately disbanded in consequence of the peace. After its return home the regiment served some time in Ireland under the command of Sir Hugh, afterwards Lord Gough, who was transferred to it after the disbanding of the 2nd Battalion, 87th. Subsequently the 22nd went to Jamaica [in 1825] and served there eleven years, during which period (in 1831-2), the island was for some time under martial law.

The 22nd proceeded to India in 1841, and on arrival was stationed at Kurrachee. In 1843 it formed part of the force under Sir Charles Napier, which destroyed the stronghold of Emaum-ghur—an enterprise characterized by the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, as one of the most curious military feats "in the annals of war." The fortress, says the historian of that campaign, was situated in the heart of "a wild, singular country, where the sandhills stretched north and south for hundreds of miles in parallel ridges, rounded at top and most systematically plaited, like the ripples on the sea shore after a placid tide. Varying in their heights, their breadth, and slope, they presented one uniform surface, but while some were over a mile broad, others were ten miles across and so steep that the howitzers could only be dragged up by men. The sand was mingled with shells, and ran in great streams resembling numerous rivers, skirted on each side by parallel streaks of soil, which nourished jungle, yet thinly scattered. The tracks of the hyena and wild boar, and the footprints of small deer were sometimes seen at first, but they soon disappeared and the solitude of the waste was then unbroken. For eight days," continues the author

of the "Conquest of Scinde," "these intrepid soldiers traversed this gloomy region, living from hand to mouth, uncertain each morning if water would be found before evening, and oftentimes it was not found. They were not even sure of the right course; but with fiery valour and untiring strength continued their dreary dangerous way. The camels found very little food and got weak, but the stout infantry helped to drag the heavy howitzers up the sandy steep. On the eighth day of this work, the famous desert stronghold was reached, but Mohammed Khan, with a force six times as numerous as his assailants, had already fled, leaving huge stores of powder and grain behind. The fortress was destroyed by mining, and the troops returned to Sukkur." Then rapidly followed the brilliant defence of the Hyderabad Residency by 100 men of the Light Company, under Captain T. S. Conway, against 8,000 Beluchees; the glorious battle of Meeanee, 17th February, 1843, when, with 2,000 troops, Sir Charles Napier defeated 22,000 Scindians,—the 22nd, the only Queen's regiment present, leading the attack; and that of Hyderabad, 24th March following, when the forces, under Meer Shere Mohammed, were utterly routed, the day, to quote the words of Sir Charles Napier, being "decided by the troop of Bombay European Horse Artillery, and H.M. 22nd Regiment." The regiment was employed at the capture of various hill forts in the South Mahratta country in 1844, after which it passed some time in Scinde, and on the Peshawur frontier from 1851-5, a very disturbed period. It returned home in 1855.

In 1858, the regiment was augmented by a second battalion, which went abroad soon after and served in Mauritius until 1867, when it returned home. It went to India in 1873, and still remains there. The first battalion went abroad in 1860, and served in Malta and North America until 1869, when it returned home from New Brunswick. It was sent to Gibraltar in 1885, and early in 1886 went on to Egypt, where it now remains.

COLOURS—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Acorn and Oak leaves within a circle inscribed "Cheshire Regiment," forming the centre of an Eight-pointed Star. On the Tunic Collar—The Acorn and Oak leaves, the leaves and cup in dead-gilt, the acorn in burnished silver. On the Helmet-plate—The Prince of Wales's Plume in burnished silver, within a gilt circle, on a silver Eight-pointed Star. The Star is placed on a field of black velvet forming the centre of a larger gilt star and wreath of regulation helmet-plate pattern. On the Forage Cap—The Acorn and Oak leaves

in gilt on a ground of bright green enamel, within a gold circle inscribed with the regimental title, and forming the centre of a silver Eight-pointed Star. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Royal Cheshire Militia.

4th Battalion, 2nd Royal Cheshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—An Oak-leaf wreath and Brunswick star, have always been worn on the regimental buttons of the 1st Battalion (22nd Foot)—a privilege granted by King George II. after the battle of Dettingen. The records of the regiment were lost by the sinking of a boat on the Indus in 1845-6. On all important occasions, such as reviews and inspections, the corps has always worn, when obtainable, oak-leaves and acorns in their head-dress.

The Prince of Wales's plume worn on cap badge by the 1st Cheshire Militia, the Prince of Wales being also Earl of Chester.

The Cheshire Regiment was one of the previously badgeless English regiments to which the Rose was granted as a badge on the introduction of territorial titles.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Cheshire.

2. 2nd Cheshire.

3. 3rd Cheshire.

4. 4th Cheshire.

5. 5th Cheshire.

Regimental District, No. 22, Chester. Depôt, Chester.



The Acorn

(As worn on the Collar).

THE ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers).
 2nd Battalion, }



The Rising Sun.



Plume of the Prince of Wales.

"Ich Dien."

The Red Dragon.



The White Horse.



The Sphinx.

BLLENHEIM. RAMILLIES. OUDENARDE.
 MALPLAQUET. DETTINGEN. MINDEN.
 EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).
 CORUNNA. MARTINIQUE.
 ALBUHERA. BADAJOZ. SALAMANCA.
 VITTORIA. PYRENEES. NIVELLE. ORTHEZ.
 TOULOUSE. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
 ALMA. INKERMEN. SEVASTOPOL.
 LUCKNOW. ASHANTEE.

THE renowned Royal Welsh Fusiliers became a regiment in March, 1689, when thirteen companies of foot, raised in the Welsh marches in 1686, by Henry, fourth Lord Herbert, grandson of the famous Lord Herbert of Cherbury, were embodied at Ludlow. Under his

kinsman, Colonel Herbert, who fell at Aughrim, the regiment was distinguished at that battle as well as at the Boyne. Colonel Purcell, who succeeded him, led it gloriously through the campaign in Flanders, to the fall of Namur. The regiment also served with distinction through Marlborough's campaigns. At Liège, and the attack on the heights of Schellenberg, it lost more men than any other corps. It fought at Blenheim, Neer Hesperen, Ramillies, Wynendale, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. It took a prominent part at the famous siege of Lille, at the storming of Douay, and at Bouchain. Either in the trenches, or with the covering army, it was at nearly every other siege. On its return home [1714], the regiment was directed to be styled the "Prince of Wales's Own Royal Regiment of Welsh Fusiliers." In 1742, after a long tour of home service, the regiment went again to Flanders, and fought at Dettingen, and at Fontenoy. It was among the regiments brought back to England on the news of the Pretender's landing, but was retained on the south coast, and subsequently went to Rochfort, and afterwards back to Flanders, where it fought at the battle of Val and other engagements. Subsequently it was one of the four regiments which so stoutly, although unsuccessfully, defended Minorca against Marshal Richelieu; after which it returned home. A second battalion was raised at Leicester, which was soon afterwards formed into a separate corps, as the 68th Foot, the present 1st Durham Light Infantry.

The regiment took part in the descents on the French coast in 1758, after which it went to Germany, and was one of the famous regiments of British Infantry which immortalised themselves on the memorable field of Minden, 1st August, 1759. It served the subsequent campaigns of 1760-62, under the Marquis of Granby, and was at Warbourg and Camperdown. At the outbreak of the American War the regiment was at Boston. It fought at Lexington, and at Bunker's Hill suffered severely; and of three officers and seventy men who went into action with the Grenadier company, only five came out unhurt. For a short time the regiment served as marines on board Earl Howe's fleet; after which it re-landed, and served at the actions of Brooklyn, Brandywine, Freehold, Camden, and Guildford, under Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, down to the surrender at Yorktown, 19th October, 1781; and was everywhere distinguished "by its gallantry and heavy losses." After Cornwallis's surrender it was "interned" until the peace, when it returned, and remained in England eleven years. At the

outbreak of the French revolutionary war, the regiment was sent to San Domingo, and served at the siege of Port-au-Prince. Returning in a decimated state, it was recruited by drafts from the Militia, and served at Ostend in 1798; in North Holland in 1799 (including Helder, Crabbendam, Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, and Alkmaer); on board the Channel fleet in 1800; then afterwards at Ferrol and Cadiz; and went with Abercromby to Egypt, where it was one of the first corps to land. It served through the Egyptian campaign, and, in 1802, proceeded to Gibraltar, returning home at the Peace of Amiens. On the renewal of the war a second battalion was raised from men enrolled in Wales under the Defence Acts. The battalion, which was embodied at Chester, subsequently served in Spain under Sir John Moore, and was the last British regiment to embark after the battle of Corunna. It was also in the Walcheren Expedition, where it suffered heavily.

Meanwhile, the 1st Battalion served in Hanover in 1805; at Copenhagen in 1807; in Nova Scotia in 1808; and at the capture of the island of Martinique in 1809, where it was much distinguished. Having proceeded from the West Indies to Halifax, N.S., it proceeded thence to Portugal, and joined Wellesley's army in the lines of Torres Vedras in 1810. "The 1st Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers, with two battalions of the Royal Fusiliers, constituting the Fusilier Brigade, formed part of that 'astonishing infantry' which hurled the French masses down the hill at Albuera."

The Spaniards at Albuera hung back. The moment was extremely critical; but fortunately the torrents of rain which had hidden the advance of the French cavalry from the British, also prevented Soult from perceiving the desperate situation of the Spaniards and second division, and thus prevented him from sending forward his reserves. The struggle raged fiercely all over the plain; but help was coming in the shape of the fourth division under Major-General Cole, who led the Fusilier Brigade, consisting of the 7th and 23rd, in person up the heights. These, mounting the hill-side, drove back the lancers, and recovered five of the captured guns and one colour.

"Such a gallant line," says Napier, "issuing from the midst of smoke, and rapidly separating itself from the confusion and broken multitude, startled the heavy masses, which were increasing and pressing forward as to an assured victory; they wavered, hesitated, and then vomiting forth a storm of fire, hastily endeavoured to enlarge their front, while their fearful discharge of

grape, from all their artillery, whistled through the British ranks. Myers was killed; Cole, and the colonels, Ellis, Blakeney, and Hawkshawe fell wounded; and the Fusilier battalions, struck by the iron tempest, reeled and staggered like sinking ships. Suddenly and sternly recovering, they closed on their terrible enemies, and then was seen with what a strength and majesty the British soldier fights. In vain did Soult, by voice and gesture, animate his Frenchmen; in vain did the hardiest veterans, extricating themselves from the crowded columns, sacrifice their lives to gain time for the mass to open on such a fair field; in vain did the mass itself bear up, and, fiercely striving, fire indiscriminately on friends and foes, while the horsemen, hovering on the flanks, threatened to charge the advancing line. Nothing could stop that astonishing infantry. No sudden burst of undisciplined valour, no nervous enthusiasm weakened the stability of their order—their flashing eyes were bent on the dark columns in front; their measured tread shook the ground; their dreadful volleys swept away the head of every formation; their deafening shouts overpowered the discordant cries that broke from all parts of the tumultuous crowd, as foot by foot, and with a horrid carnage, it was driven by the incessant vigour of the attack to the farthest edge of the hill. In vain did the French reserves, joining with the struggling multitude, endeavour to sustain the fight; their efforts only increased the irremediable confusion; and the mighty mass giving way, like a loosened cliff, went headlong down the ascent. The rain flowed after in streams discoloured with blood, and fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on the fatal hill."

"In the same brigade it fought, and suffered heavily at the storming of Badajoz. It was at Salamanca, at Burgos, at Vittoria; it gave its quota of stormers for the assault of San Sebastian, and bore a share in the various actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle, at Orthez, and at Toulouse."

After its return from Walcheren, the second battalion never went abroad again, but remained at home as a *depôt* to the battalion in the Peninsula, which it appears to have kept well supplied with drafts. During this time the battalion was quartered at Carmarthen, or Haverfordwest. It was disbanded at Gosport in 1814.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, now a single battalion corps, was at Quatre Bras, and arrived on the field of Waterloo on the night before the battle. It was in *réserve* during the greater part of the

18th June, but was brought up into line towards the close of the day, and suffered some loss. It was afterwards engaged at the storming of Cambray, and the occupation of Paris. The battalion served with the Army of Occupation in France [1816-18], and in Portugal in 1827-8; after which it served nine years at Gibraltar, and eleven years in North America and the West Indies.

At the outbreak of the war with Russia, the Welsh Fusiliers were among the first troops despatched to the East. With their old comrades, the Royal Fusiliers, and the "Duke of Wellington's" (33rd), they formed Codrington's brigade of the Light Division, with which they served at Scutari and in Bulgaria, and proceeded to the Crimea. A company of the regiment commanded by the present General Sir D. Lysons, G.C.B., were the first British troops to set foot on Crimean soil and exchange shots with the Russians; and by a party of the regiment the first Russian gun was captured on the heights of the Alma.

"At the Alma, the Royal Welsh formed part of the light division under Sir George Brown, an old Peninsular veteran. The rugged nature of the ground over which they had to pass; the vineyards, and trees felled purposely by the enemy; together with a galling fire which was opened on them directly they came within range, rendered futile all attempts at preserving their proper formation. In spite of all this, however, the gallant Fusiliers pushed forward; leaping over the trees and wading through the vines, occasionally getting tripped up by their twisted stems, and coming down with a run. Still they pressed on, heedless alike of the obstacles in their way and of the grape and round shot which was beginning to inflict sad havoc on the thin red line, and only stopping in their advance to snatch bunches of the ripe grapes with which to quench their burning thirst. Reaching presently the river Alma, they forded it, and then the 23rd, together with their old comrades in battle, the 7th Fusiliers and the 33rd Regiment, dashed up the heights with such impetuosity, that they carried part of the second division with them. And now as they neared the great redoubt which defended this part of the position, great square masses of grey-coated Russian soldiery came moving down towards them, firing as they came; while from the smoke-hidden redoubt came discharged after discharge of grape shot; but, pouring their return fire into the squares, where it acted fearfully among such crowds, the brigade still pushed forward.

"But at length the determined fire from the long straggling line

of British soldiers began to tell with fearful effect on the closely-packed Russian infantry. With them, for every ball that hit an Englishman fifty missed; but it was different with our lads, who could not fail to let every bullet find a billet among the grey-coats, and slowly and stubbornly the dense squares commenced to fall back. Then, gun by gun, the cannon in the redoubt ceased to fire. Instead of their volleying was heard the rattling of chains and clanking of artillery wheels; and as the smoke gradually thinned and drifted upwards, it was seen that the embrasures were empty, while strong teams of horses were dragging away the guns. 'They are retiring! They are carrying off the guns!' burst from the lips of our men, when the truth became apparent. As the broken and panting soldiers moved towards the redoubt, a boyish form, bearing a flag, was seen to rush from the line and, outstripping the rest, make for the parapet of the earthwork. It was ensign Anstruther with the colours of the Royal Welsh. Gaining his goal, he planted the flagstaff in the sod, stood holding it for a moment as if to recover breath, then fell, shot dead.

"The total loss of the regiment at Alma was 8 officers and 43 non-commissioned officers and men killed; and 5 officers and 148 non-commissioned officers and men wounded."

The regiment was also distinguished at Inkerman. It served all through the long siege of Sebastopol, including the assaults of 18th June and 8th September, 1855. About twelve months after its return home it was ordered out to China; but intelligence of the outbreak of the mutiny (received in the Bay of Bengal), caused its destination to be changed to Calcutta. It accompanied Sir Colin Campbell to the relief of Lucknow, and with the remnant of the gallant 32nd covered the retreat from the Lucknow Residency to Cawnpore. It was in reserve at the battle of Cawnpore on 6th December, 1857, and afterwards took part in the siege and capture of Lucknow, and in the operations under Outram, on the further bank of the Goomtee. The regiment also served through the campaign in Oude, and the operations in the Trans-Gogra districts in 1858-9. It remained in India until 1869, when it returned home.

A second battalion, raised at Cardiff in 1858, subsequently served for ten years at Gibraltar, and in Canada. It also served in the Ashantee Expedition of 1873, and was present in the actions at Amoafu, Oordasu, and the capture of Coomassie. From the Gold Coast it went to Gibraltar. The battalion returned from Gibraltar in 1880, and is at present in Ireland.

The first battalion embarked for Bengal in 1880. It formed part of the Expeditionary Force under Sir Harry Prendergast in Burnah, and is now in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide Queen's Regulations.*

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Prince of Wales's Plume, with the regimental title round. On the Tunic Collar—A Grenade, in silver embroidery. On the Raccoon-skin Fusilier Cap—A Grenade in gilt with the Prince of Wales's Plume, in silver, on the ball. On the Waistplate—The Prince of Wales's Plume, in silver on frosted gilt, with the regimental title on the circle. On the Forage Cap—A Grenade, in gold embroidery, with the figure of the Red Dragon, in silver, on the ball.

In common with all other Welsh regiments, the Royal Welsh Fusiliers wear gold lace of the English Rose pattern.

Officers and sergeants of the regiment are distinguished by wearing "the flash"—a bow of broad black silk ribbon with long ends—affixed to the back of the tunic collar. No authentic explanation of the origin of this badge has appeared, and the official returns throw no light upon the subject. In an inspection report of 1786 it is noted that "the officers of this regiment wear the hair turned up behind." This method of having the hair fastened up with a bow or flash was then, or later, the "grenadier fashion" of wearing it. Probably, the flash was retained to commemorate some such distinctive method of dressing the hair in use in the regiment in the days of queues and hair powder.

Equally obscure is the origin of the regimental practice of having a goat, with shield and garlands on its horns, led at the head of the drums. Donkin, a military writer of the last century, mentions it as a regimental custom over a hundred years ago, and states that at Boston, before the American War, a poor drummer-boy who, Bacchus-like, was astride the goat—a practice thereafter discontinued—was flung upon the mess-table and killed by an undisciplined goat, when marching round the table with the drums at the ceremony of distributing the leeks on St. David's night.

The regiment observes the ancient Welsh custom of wearing a leek in the caps on St. David's Day—1st March. *Vide Dress Regulations, etc.*

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3d Battalion, Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal Carnarvon Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.—The Prince of Wales's Plume—"Ich dien"—The Rising Sun—The Red Dragon—The White Horse—"Nec aspera terrent." The Sphinx.

The Sphinx was granted for Egypt, July 6th, 1802.

The officers of the original corps (now the 1st Battalion) were allowed to wear the "flash" (black ribbon that used to tie the queue) appended to the back of the coat collar, 22nd Nov., 1834.

The 3rd Battalion (Royal Denbigh and Merioneth Militia) wore a Red Dragon on the Glengarry.

The 4th Battalion (Royal Carnarvon Militia) a bugle on collar and Glengarry, a silver grenade, as formerly worn by the 1st Battalion.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1. 1st Wrexham.

2. 2nd Rhyl.

Regimental District, No. 23, Wrexham. Depot, Wrexham.

THE SOUTH WALES BORDERERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 24th Foot.
2nd Battalion, }



The Sphinx.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.

TALAVERA.

FUENTES D'ONOR.

SALAMANCA.

VITTORIA.

PYRENEES.

NIVELLE.

ORTHEZ.

PENINSULA.

PUNJAUB.

CHILLIANWALLAH.

GOOJERAT.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-8-9.

THE South Wales Borderers was raised, 18th March, 1689, in Ireland by Sir Edward Dering. Dering's regiment was brought over to England immediately afterwards, and appears to have been at one time quartered at Wells in Somersetshire. Besides being stationed in various parts of England, it is said to have served in the Irish War under King William; at La Hogue and Brest in 1694; at the famous siege of Namur in 1695; and in Brabant in 1697. The regiment was among those sent from Ireland to Holland in 1701, and early in the year following, Marlborough was appointed to the colonelcy, which he held until transferred to the Guards. Throughout the subsequent campaigns it was successively styled "Brigadier Tatton's," afterwards "Colonel Gilbert Primrose's," and bore a prominent and distinguished part—at Schellenberg and

Blenheim, near Hesperen [at Ramillies, Oudenarde?], and Malplaquet, at the sieges of Menin and Lille, at the storming of Douay, and elsewhere. After its return from the Low Countries [1710], the regiment was some time in Ireland. It was employed in the Vigo Expedition of 1719, and, twenty-one years later, went to South America with Cathcart and Ogle. It was employed before Carthagena from April to August, 1741; and afterwards in Cuba, until November, by which time it had only 219 men serving out of 1,000 who had quitted England. From Cuba it was removed to Jamaica, and twelve months later returned home. It was in England in 1745; but subsequently relieved the 6th Foot in the Highlands, where it was employed for some years in road-making. In 1751 the regiment, now first styled 24th Foot, went to Minorca. At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War, the 24th, with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and two other corps, composed the little garrison that so gallantly, but unsuccessfully, defended Minorca, and for failing to relieve which the unfortunate Admiral Byng was shot. The garrison marched out with *more* than all the "honours of war," and were conveyed to Gibraltar, whence the 24th returned home, and was sent to Derby and Nottingham.

There, and at Manchester, the regiment raised a second battalion, which was soon afterwards formed into a separate corps as the 69th Foot, now the 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment. The two battalions served together in the attempt on St. Malo in 1758; after which the original battalion served the campaigns of 1760-2, in Germany, under the Marquis of Granby, and fought at Corbach, Warbourg, Kirch-Denkern, Wilhelmstahl, etc., and subsequently was stationed for some years at Gibraltar.

In 1776 the regiment was among the reinforcements sent to Canada, and served at Stillwater, and in the operations down to the surrender at Saratoga, after which it was "interned" in America until the peace. During this time [1782] it received the county title of the "2nd Warwickshire," and was directed to cultivate a recruiting connection with that part of the kingdom. After some years at home, the regiment proceeded to North America in 1789, and was stationed for many years in Nova Scotia and Canada. Part of the regiment, it has been said, was despatched from Halifax, N.S., during this period, to assist in quelling an insurrection of the blacks in Sierra Leone. The regiment returned from America in 1800; and, in July, 1801, joined the army in Egypt, with other reinforcements from home, and took part in the siege of Alexandria

until the capitulation, 2nd September, 1801—hence the badge of the "Sphinx." At the renewal of hostilities, after the Peace of Amiens, the 24th raised a second battalion of men enrolled in the Army of Reserve in Warwickshire, and other counties adjacent, which subsequently won the Peninsular battle honours.

The 1st Battalion was present at the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, and was stationed there for several years. In 1810 it embarked for Bengal in three East India ships, which fell in with a French naval squadron at the entrance to the Mozambique Channel, when a hard contest ensued, of which some account will be found in James' "Naval History." Eventually one of the Indiamen escaped, and reached the Hooghly; but the two others being so disabled as to be unmanageable, were compelled to strike, and the officers and men on board were taken prisoners to Mauritius. When that island was captured shortly afterwards, they were released, and sent to rejoin their battalion in Bengal, which saw much hard service on the Nepaul frontier in 1814-15. The 2nd battalion joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in Portugal in 1809, and fought at Talavera, at Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, at the siege of Burgos, etc. Its numbers were so much thinned during the Burgos retreat, that the four weak companies, which were all that remained of it, were formed into a provisional battalion with four companies, similarly circumstanced, as the 2nd Battalion 58th, and so fought throughout the remainder of the war, at Vittoria, St. Sebastian, in the various actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle, at Orthez, and Toulouse. After the peace the battalion was disbanded.

The remaining battalion continued to serve in Bengal for some years afterwards, and then returned home. Subsequently, it served many years in Canada, where it was stationed during the disorders of 1837-8. In 1846 it went to India, and in 1848-9 fought under Lord Gough in the second Sikh War, including the actions at Sadoolapore, 3rd December, 1848; at Chillianwalla, on 13th January, 1849, when the regiment had 13 officers and 227 men killed, and 10 officers and 300 men wounded; at Goojerat, 21st February, 1849.¹ It was also present at the Ramnuggur skirmish, and passage of the Chenāb.

In 1855-6 it was actively employed on the North-West Frontier, and during the Mutiny was stationed in the Punjab, where it suffered severely in the affair with the Jhelum mutineers. After the sup-

¹ See "Commentaries on the Punjaub Campaign, 1848-9," and "The Decisive Battles of India."

pression of the Mutiny the battalion returned home. In 1858 a second battalion was formed at Dover, which embarked for Mauritius as soon as it was efficient, and served in that island, in Burmah, the Andaman Islands, and in Madras, until 1873. In 1866 the 1st Battalion again embarked on foreign service, and was stationed for some years at Malta and Gibraltar, whence it proceeded to the Cape, and was employed in West Griqualand in 1875, and afterwards on the Eastern frontier, in the Galeka war of 1877-8.

The 2nd Battalion arrived in South Africa in 1879, and the two battalions served together in Natal and Zululand during the Zulu War of 1879, including the fatal surprise of Isandula, where the corps was nearly annihilated, and the heroic defence of Rorke's Drift. After the Zulu War the 1st Battalion returned home, and is now in Ireland. The 2nd Battalion proceeded from Natal to Gibraltar, and thence, after a brief sojourn, to Madras. It was then sent, with other reinforcements, from Madras to Burmah, where it remains.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Welsh Dragon and Laurel Wreath.

On the Tunic Collar—The Sphinx over "Egypt" in dead gilt metal.

On the Helmet-plate—The Welsh Dragon and Laurel Wreath, in silver, on black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation pattern gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Welsh Dragon and Laurel Wreath, in silver on frosted gilt. The regimental title on the circle. On the

Forage Cap—The Welsh Dragon in silver, within a gilt Laurel Wreath, all on a raised ground of black velvet with a gilt Crown over. Gold Lace—Rose pattern. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal South Wales Borderers Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal Montgomery Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Sphinx, granted to the 24th Foot, 6th July, 1802.

The 2nd Battalion Warwickshire Regiment was formed of men enlisted in Warwickshire and placed on the establishment 25th December, 1804, and ranked as the 24th Foot. The present regiment was presented with new colours 6th August, 1880, the old ones having been lost at Isandula. A silver wreath to be borne round the staff of the Queen's colour to commemorate the devotion of Lieutenants Melville and Coghill in their heroic effort to save that colour on the 22nd January, 1879. Also the noble defence (while commanded by Lieutenant Chard of the Royal Engineers) of Rorke's Drift, 15th December, 1880. This wreath was

introduced in consequence of her Majesty having been graciously pleased to decorate the Queen's colour of the regiment with a wreath. The badges on officers' forage caps were formerly of gold, but the corps has been permitted to wear the new badge—the Red Dragon—in silver, within a wreath of gold embroidery. The same badge plain, in silver, for the Glengarry.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Brecon. 2. 2nd Newport. 3. 3rd Pontypool. 4. 4th Pontypool.

Regimental District, No. 24, Brecon. Depot, Brecon.



**The Welsh Dragon and
Laurel Wreath.**

(As worn on Buttons.)

THE KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, } late 25th Foot, King's Own Borderers.
 2nd Battalion, }



The White Horse.



The Castle of Edinburgh.
"Nisi Dominus frustra."



The Royal Crest.
*"In veritatis religionis
 confido."*



The Sphinx.

MINDEN.

EGMONT-OP-ZEE.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

MARTINIQUE.

AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

THE "King's Own Borderers"—originally the "Edinburgh Regiment of Foot"—was raised in Edinburgh, to defend that city, by the Earl of Leven, and other Scottish noblemen and gentlemen, in 1689. Under a warrant from King William, and duly provided with arms and equipment, which they brought with them (from Holland), they completed the regiment to its establishment of eight hundred men in the space of *twenty-four*¹ hours, on 19th March, 1689-90. When Edinburgh Castle was surrendered by the Duke of Gordon, who held it for King James, the Edinburgh Regiment

¹ Within either "two" or "four" hours, according to tradition, seems incredible.

marched into garrison there. It afterwards fought at Killiecrankie, where Leven's and Hastings' (now the Somersetshire Light Infantry) were described by General Mackay as having "saved the honour of the Army." Upon its return to Edinburgh, the regiment "was granted the exclusive privilege of beating-up for recruits in the streets at any time, without asking the leave of the Lord Provost." In 1691, it joined the Army in Ireland, and served at the sieges of Athlone, Galway, and Limerick, after which it fought in Flanders. At Steinkirk, Leven's was one of the regiments cut off, and all but annihilated. It fought at Landen, and, before Namur, it lost heavily.¹ The peace of Ryswick sent the regiment back to Edinburgh, after which it reposed for thirteen years—and probably was most of the time in Scotland.

It served in Scotland during the rebellion of 1715, and fought at Sheriffmuir. It was in the Vigo Expedition of 1719; and was one of the regiments that defended Gibraltar against the Spaniards during the siege of 1727-8. Joining the Army in Flanders shortly after the battle of Dettingen, it fought at Fontenoy. During the rebellion of 1745 it was present at Culloden; and, returning to Flanders, distinguished itself at the battle of Val or Laffeldt, 2nd July, 1747, where it captured two French standards, which used to adorn Whitehall, but have long since disappeared.

During the earlier part of the Seven Years' War, the Twenty-Fifth, which had been road-making in the Scottish Highlands, served in various descents on the French coast, and subsequently went to Germany, where it shared the glories of the stubborn fight of Minden, and fought also at Warburg and Camperdown, and Fellinghausen and Wilhemsthal. From 1769 to 1775 it was stationed in the island of Minorca. In 1782, as again in 1881, under the Territorial system, a plan of associating Line regiments with particular localities, by giving them county titles, was carried into effect, and, in accordance with the request of the then Master-General of the Ordnance, the Twenty-Fifth was directed to be styled the "Sussex" Regiment. The Twenty-Fifth was at the time encamped in the neighbourhood of Goodwood, but the change being unpopular, was strongly opposed by Lord George Lennox, the colonel of the regiment, who—himself of Norman-Scotch

¹ It may not be out of place to note that two veterans of these campaigns, Captain Sterne, of Leven's, uncle of the author of "Tristram Shandy," and Corporal James Butler, of that officer's company, are known to have been the originals of "My Uncle Toby" and "Corporal Trim."

descent—would not allow the Scottish drum-beats and other national customs to be abolished. Immediately afterwards, the regiment embarked on board Earl Howe's fleet for the relief of Gibraltar, and after witnessing several partial naval encounters with the Spaniards, disembarked at Gibraltar on 11th October, 1782, and served through the remainder of the famous defence, which ended 5th February, 1783. The regiment did not receive the Gibraltar badge, which was conferred only on regiments that had served through the defence from its commencement in 1779. The regiment remained at Gibraltar until 1793, when it came home. At that time war had just been declared by France against Great Britain, and fleets, under Lords Hood and Howe, were preparing for sea, but being short of marines, the Twenty-Fifth and some other regiments were, in consequence, ordered to embark for that service. It thus happened that part of the regiment went to the Mediterranean with Lord Hood, and served at the siege of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica; while another part served under Lord Howe, and, as acting-marines of the "Marlborough" (Captain Hon. G. Berkeley), and "Gibraltar" (Captain T. Mackenzie) participated in the victory of the 1st June, 1794. Another detachment served on board the "St. George," bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Gell, for five years, during which it was employed at Genoa, Corsica, and Elba; fought in Hotham's action off Hyeres; captured a Spanish treasure-ship off the Azores, containing over a million sterling on board, and was highly commended by Lord St. Vincent for putting down a dangerous mutiny of the crew while in the Tagus. A detachment of the regiment left in England, meanwhile, had been raised to two battalions, which were sent to the West Indies, but were soon reduced to a single battalion. The regiment was actively employed in the island of Grenada, where the governor, "Major Home, who had been an officer in the Twenty-Fifth in Germany, was shot in cold blood in the presence of his wife and daughter, together with forty-seven other white inhabitants, by the brigand chief, Fédor." At this juncture the defence of Pilot Hill by a party of the Twenty-Fifth was said to have saved the island. In 1799 the regiment served in Holland, and distinguished itself at Egmont-op-Zee. It was among the regiments sent to Egypt in July, 1801, and served at the siege of Alexandria until its capitulation in September that year, after which it went to Gibraltar, and thence, in 1803, returned home.

Another second battalion was raised on the renewal of the war

with France. It was recruited from men enrolled under the Defence Acts in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland—the rendezvous being at Penrith. The battalion, during the greater part of its subsequent career, was stationed at Berwick-on-Tweed, with detachments at Holy Island, Haddington, and Dunbar. Lord George Lennox, who had been colonel for over forty-two years, died in 1805, and was succeeded by General Fitzroy, a courtier as well as a soldier. “The regiment appears to have attracted the special notice of King George III., who changed its title to that of the ‘King’s Own Borderers,’ and conferred on it the badge of the King’s Crest, with an accompanying motto, chosen by himself.” At the same time “royal” facings replaced the previous yellow, which had been worn since the formation of the regiment. In 1807 the first battalion was present at the occupation of Madeira, and subsequently went to the West Indies, where it fought at the reduction of Martinique in 1809. It was also engaged at the recapture of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in 1815. The second battalion served at Stralsund and Rostock in 1813, and in Holland in 1814-15, and was in garrison at Antwerp—an important post—during the Waterloo Campaign. It was disbanded on 24th February, 1816, at Cork.

The Borderers served at home, as a single battalion corps, from 1816 to 1826. From 1826 to 1834, the disturbed period of the abolition of slavery, they were in Demerara and Barbados. Their dépôt companies at home were quartered, generally, at Berwick-on-Tweed, and the privilege of beating up for recruits in the streets of Edinburgh, without obtaining leave of the Lord Provost, was revived and confirmed. The regiment again went abroad in 1838, and its subsequent movements have been remarkably varied. It was ordered to Canada, but sent to the Cape instead, where a detachment was employed in commencing the trigonometrical survey of that colony. In 1842, part of the regiment was sent round to Natal (to relieve a detachment of the Inniskillings, which had been sent thither overland), and was beleaguered by the Boers at the Congella, now called Durban. A party of the regiment was sent as guard in charge of convicts to New South Wales, and rejoined headquarters, which had meanwhile removed to Madras. In 1848, in expectation of a rupture with China, the Borderers, being then in the Presidency of Madras, two companies were sent to Hong Kong, and the rest to Singapore, where the movement was countermanded. Three companies were afterwards employed in suppressing disturbances in Ceylon. The regiment returned from Madras in 1856,

and, two years later, was sent to Gibraltar. From Gibraltar, in 1864, it went to Malta, and thence to Canada, where it was employed during the Fenian raid. It returned home from Canada in 1868. In December, 1859, a second battalion—the third since the formation of the regiment—was raised at Preston, in Lancashire, in the short period between 28th December, 1859, and 20th March, 1860. Three years later this battalion received its first colours at Edinburgh, the arms of which form a badge of the regiment. It proceeded to Ceylon shortly after, and served there, in India, and at Aden until 1876, when it came home. In 1875, the first battalion proceeded to India, and served in North Afghanistan during the operations of 1878-80, including the second expedition into the Hazar Valley. It is at present stationed in India. In 1885 the second battalion went to Gibraltar, but in consequence of the reduction of the British force in Egypt, it returned home again immediately, and is at present stationed in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Royal Crest, within the regimental title. On the Tunic Collar—The Castle of Edinburgh in silver embroidery, on a ground of gold embroidery. The battlements, &c., picked out with blue silk. On the Helmet-plate—The Castle of Edinburgh, in silver, on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of regulation-pattern gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Royal Crest in silver on frosted gilt. The regimental title on the circle. On the Forage Cap—In gilt metal a Thistle Wreath enclosing a circle pierced with the regimental title. Above the circle, a scroll, pierced with Motto, and surmounted by the Royal Crest. Below the circle, on the wreath, a scroll with Motto, in relief. On the circle a Cross of St. Andrew in burnished gilt metal, and on the centre of the cross the Castle of Edinburgh. Gold Lace—Thistle pattern. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MOTTOES.—“*Nisi Dominus frustra*,” the motto of the City of Edinburgh. “*In Veritate Religionis confido*.” A motto chosen by King George III., and conferred on the regiment when the title was changed in 1805.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, Scottish Borderers Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—In the “*Gazette*” of the 23rd March, 1832, appears the following:—“His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 25th Regiment of Foot, or King's Own Borderers, which on its formation in 1689 was called the Edinburgh Regiment, to bear on its colours and appointments the Arms of Edinburgh with the motto ‘*Nisi Dominus Frustra*.’—Also to retain the motto ‘*In Veritate Religionis confido*’ which was authorised by his late Majesty King George III. in reference to the badge and motto above specified.”

New chaco plate. The Castle, surmounted by a Crown and motto "Nisi Dominus frustra" within the Garter with "Honi soi, que mal y pense." The 25th Sussex by General Order May 7th, 1805, to be styled "the King's Own Borderers."

The Sphinx, over "Egypt" was granted 6th July, 1802.

A 2nd Battalion was raised in Cumberland in 1804.

(N.B.—No Volunteer Battalions.)

Regimental District, No. 25, Berwick-on-Tweed. *Depôt*, Berwick-on-Tweed.



Insignia as worn on the Forage Cap.

THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 26th Foot, Cameronians).

2nd Battalion (late 90th Light Infantry).



The Sphinx.



The Dragon.

BLENHEIM.

RAMILLIES.

OUDENARDE.

MALPLAQUET.

MANDORA.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

CORUNNA.

MARTINIQUE.

GUADALOUPE.

CHINA (WITH THE DRAGON).

SOUTH AFRICA, 1846.

SEVASTOPOL.

LUCKNOW.

ABYSSINIA.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-9.

BATTALION I.

(Late 26th Foot, Cameronians.)

THIS peculiar old corps, which now forms the first battalion of the Scottish Rifles, and has given its title to the territorial regiment, owes its designation to those sturdy fanatics, the persecuted Cameronians, who, during the religious controversies of the latter part of the seventeenth century, used to meet for prayer in the solitudes of South-Western Scotland, where their spirit of resistance to arbitrary power has won the admiration and compassion of later generations. A body of these sectarians were the self-appointed guards of the "Lords of Convention" during the Revolution of 1688 which was progressing in England. From the same source were enrolled in one day, the 19th April, 1689, by James, Earl of Angus, "acting under an order of the Scottish Parliament—twenty companies of sixty men each, which were known then and thereafter as the

Class

Cameronian Regiment of Foot." It is recorded that one of the conditions under which these men took service was that the regiment should have a chaplain of their own denomination, and that each company should be provided with an "elder," for purposes of spiritual discipline. The regiment was embodied at Douglas on the 12th May, 1689, and fought its first battle at Dunkeld, as a regiment of the Line.

In 1691, the Cameronians joined the army in Flanders, and fought bravely at Steinkirk and Landen; and its grenadiers were part of the storming party under Lord Cutts at Terra Nova during the famous siege of Namur. "After the Peace of Ryswick the House of Commons insisted that all the regiments raised subsequent to 1680 should be disbanded, and voted supplies for 10,000 men only. King William found himself, very unwillingly, compelled to acquiesce, and for a while certain regiments—amongst others, the Cameronians, then known as Brigadier Ferguson's—were taken into Dutch pay, but in 1700 it was again brought on the English Establishment." The regiment was with the troops in Holland just before King William's death, and served, with much distinction, through Marlborough's campaigns. A detachment was present at Schellenberg, and the regiment was in Row's brigade at Blenheim. It fought at Ramillies; at the sieges of Dendermond and Ath; at Wynendale, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet; at Douay, and at Pont à Vendin. In 1713, the regiment returned to Scotland, and then proceeded to Ireland. At this period the uniform was red, with facings of pale yellow, and heavy buff leather cross-belts. "Tartan trews take the place of breeches and spatterdashes; and instead of a three-cornered hat was worn a flat blue bonnet, with red and white (or yellow) chequered band, the bonnets of the grenadiers and pipers being distinguished by a single heron's feather in front." The regiment was actively employed in Lancashire and afterwards in Scotland during the rebellion of 1715-16. In 1726 it embarked with reinforcements for Gibraltar, and served at its defence against the Spaniards in 1726-7, after which it went to Minorca, and was there stationed until the year 1748. During the whole period of the Seven Years' War it was at home.

The regiment embarked for Canada in 1767, and at the outbreak of the American War of Independence was despatched from Montreal, where it had been some time stationed, to take part in the defence of Quebec, and after some service on the frontier, subsequently proceeding to New York, and serving under Clinton in

the fighting at Forts Montgomery and Clinton, and elsewhere until 1780, when it came home, and was sent "to Tamworth" to recruit. The title of "Cameronians," by which the regiment was originally known, had by this time become obsolete; but it appears to have received no county-title when those designations were allotted in 1782; and a few years later, on 16th February, 1786, a Horse Guards order revived the ancient designation. From 1787 to 1800 the regiment was stationed in Canada and Nova Scotia, and in May, 1801, embarked with reinforcements for Egypt, where it took part in the siege of Alexandria, and then returned home. In 1804, on the renewal of the war, a second battalion was raised in Scotland, which proceeded to Ireland, and was there stationed for several years. The first battalion embarked for Hanover in 1805, when part was lost on the Goodwin Sands, and more were wrecked and taken prisoners on the French coast. The same battalion embarked under Sir David Baird, with reinforcements for Sir John Moore's army in Spain in 1808, and was present in the retreat to and battle of Corunna. It served in the Walcheren Expedition, where it suffered very severely; and in 1811 it joined Lord Wellington's army on the Coa, and took part in the preparations for the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; but the sickly state of the battalion, caused it to be sent back to Lisbon, and thence to Gibraltar, where it remained in garrison until 1822. At the peace of 1814 the second battalion was meanwhile disbanded in Scotland.

In 1828 the 26th Cameronians proceeded to Madras, and served in that Presidency and Bengal until 1841, when the battalion embarked for China, and served with much distinction throughout the first Chinese War, as commemorated by the badge of the Chinese Dragon. It returned home in 1843. In 1851 the regiment proceeded to Gibraltar, and thence in 1853 to Canada, where, and in Bermuda, it was stationed from 1853 to 1859. After six years at home, the regiment embarked for Bombay. It formed part of the Expeditionary Force sent to Abyssinia in 1868, and guarded the base during the advance on Magdala; after which it returned to India, and was stationed there until 1876, when it returned home. In 1880 the battalion was sent to Malta, but was brought home again in 1881, and is at present stationed in Ireland.

BATTALION II.

(Late 90th Light Infantry.)

The 90th Perthshire Volunteers was raised in that county in 1794, and its first colonel was Sir Thomas Graham, then Mr. Graham, Laird of Balgowan, and afterwards illustrious at Barrossa, for which "inspired" victory he was raised to the peerage. In 1815 "Light Infantry" was added to the regimental title.

There had previously existed another "90th" (Irish Light Infantry), raised in 1759, which, after service at Havanna in 1762, was disbanded the following year, and a second raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The present 2nd battalion of the Scottish Rifles, as we have just shown, was the 3rd, numbered 90th.

Graham had served as a volunteer at the siege of Toulon, but finding a difficulty in obtaining rank and command, under the system then in force, he obtained permission to raise a regiment, although untrained as an officer, and executed his commission (dated 10th February, 1794) by the 13th May, 1795.

The new corps, which was composed of 95 Highlanders, 430 Lowlanders, 165 English, and 56 Irish, was ordered, at the instance of Lord Moira, to be equipped and trained as Light Infantry. Accordingly they received for uniform a red "wing jacket and waistcoat, faced with buff." The officers wore "tights and hessians," while the men appeared in grey trowsers. The headdress was a leather helmet of the form peculiar to dragoons of the period.

Some have claimed for this corps, as a relic of its connection with the gallant Graham, the *Mullet* (five-pointed star), asserted to be the "Crest" of that family; but, as a matter of fact, whereas the 90th never wore it until it became the 2nd battalion of the Scottish Rifles, it was distinctive of the old breast-plate of the Cameronians.

Soon after the 90th Perthshire Volunteers was formed it raised a second battalion, which merged into the Marines.

The original battalion served in the Quiberon expedition of 1795, and occupation of Isle Dieu, afterwards proceeding to Gibraltar.

It was at the capture of Minorca in 1798, and remained a short time in garrison there. The Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel, however, being absent elsewhere on duty, the command of the corps devolved on Major Kenneth Mackenzie. During this period it is said that

Sir John Moore took a special interest in observing the 90th at drill, and subsequently adopted its system, which was introduced at Shorncliffe, and prevailed throughout the Peninsular War.

Under Colonel Rowland Hill, afterwards Lord Hill, the regiment particularly distinguished itself in Egypt, during the advance from Aboukir to Alexandria, and at the tower of Mandora, where it appears to have manœuvred by the "bugle." It was in the actions before Alexandria, at Rosetta, and in the advance on Cairo.

For these services the "Sphinx" was emblazoned on all the corners of its royal and its regimental colours.

From Egypt the 90th proceeded to Malta, and then returned home; and, in 1804, being itself in Ireland, a second battalion was raised for it in Scotland, which remained at home during the entire period of its existence, until disbandment in 1817.

Meantime, in 1805, the first battalion proceeded to the West Indies, was quartered in Antigua, and took part in the capture of Martinique (1809), and of Guadaloupe (1810).

In 1814 it was removed to Canada, but returned the next year, and landing at Ostend in August, 1815, at once marched to Paris where it joined the Army of Occupation, and returned home in January, 1816.

The battalion was then in garrison at Malta and in the Ionian Isles from 1820 to 1830, when it returned home; and again, in 1835, embarked for foreign service in Ceylon, where it was stationed until 1846, having meantime been engaged in suppressing the Kaudyan insurrection.

On its way home (in divisions) certain companies which happened to touch at the Cape were landed (owing to the paucity of troops in that colony), and subsequently employed during the Kaffir war of 1846-47.

Three other companies (in the "Maria Somes") were driven by a hurricane on the coast of Mauritius, and, landing, staid some time at Port Louis. Again embarking—this time in H.M.S. "Thunderbolt"—the ship was wrecked off Cape Recife. The troops, however, were saved, and proceeded in another vessel to England.

On the outbreak of the Russian war, the 90th left for the East, and landed at Balaklava on the 5th December, 1854, and subsequently distinguished itself throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the attack on the quarries and the assault of the 8th September, 1855.

Early in 1857 the regiment embarked for China, but orders

reached it while passing through the Straits of Sunda to change its destination to Bengal. Accordingly it reached Berhampore, some distance up the Hoogly, on August 2nd, and, joining the force under Sir Colin Campbell, it took part in the relief of Lucknow. It was with Outram at the defence of the Alambagh, and at the subsequent capture of Lucknow, and operations in Oude.

After serving in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, the regiment returned home in 1869, and, after a short repose, in 1878 it proceeded to the Cape, and was employed on the Eastern frontier during that Kaffir war. It afterwards served with much distinction, under Sir Evelyn Wood,¹ in the Zulu war of 1879, and fought at Kambula and Ulundi, after which it embarked at Port Natal for India, where it is still serving.

For the many striking actions of *éclat* performed by officers and men of this gallant corps, the reader is referred to contemporaneous histories, and particularly to those of the regiment itself.

UNIFORM, *green*; facings, *dark green*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—No badge. On the Greateat Button—Within a Thistle Wreath a Bugle with Strings and the Crown over. On the Tunic Collar—No badge. On the Helmet-plate—Special pattern, see Fig. 1. On the Waistplate—Special pattern. On the Forage Cap—No badge.

Lace and Buttons—Black.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), being now a Rifle Corps, have no Colours. The Badges and Honours, formerly borne on the Colours and Appointments of the Line battalions, are displayed collectively on the Helmet-plate and Waistplate, of special patterns, now worn by both Line battalions of the regiment, in which has been introduced, with other devices, a so-called Imperial Crown, of the pattern worn for many years past by the Rifle Brigade instead of the ordinary four-hooped Crown worn by most infantry regiments. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

The Militia Battalions of the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), late 1st and 2nd Royal Lanark Militia, omit the Sphinx and Chinese Dragon badges and the battle-honours from their Helmet and Waistplates.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia.

4th Battalion, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 26th (Cameronians) as well as the 90th had the Sphinx over "Egypt" in 1802.

¹ *Vide* Captain A. M. Delavoye's "Records of the 90th Regiment," London, 1880.

The "*Mullet*" is taken from the arms of Douglas—the 26th having been raised from the Scottish Covenanters by (Douglas), Earl of Angus, its first Colonel, in 1689.

The Thistle—Badge of Scotland.

The Bugle was added in 1881, on the Territorial corps becoming "Rifles" but was borne by the 90th as a Light Infantry Corps since April 22nd, 1815.

The Sphinx is shown on the "Whistle" over Egypt.

The 26th was granted the Dragon and "China" in 1843.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1st Royal Lanarkshire. | 3. 3rd Royal Lanarkshire. |
| 2. 2nd Royal Lanarkshire. | 4. 4th Royal Lanarkshire. |
| 5. 7th Royal Lanarkshire. | |

Regimental District, No. 26, Hamilton. *Dépôt*, Hamilton.

7
137
Class

THE ROYAL INNISKILLING FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 27th (Inniskilling) Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 108th Foot.



The Sphinx.



The Castle of Inniskilling,
with St. George's Colours
flying.
"Inniskilling."



The White Horse
and Motto.

ST. LUCIA.	EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).	MAIDA.
BADAJOS.	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.	ORTHEZ.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	
WATERLOO.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1835.	
SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7.	CENTRAL INDIA.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 27th Foot.)

THIS distinguished regiment, so long known as the "27th Inniskillings"—now the first battalion of the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—dates its origin from 1689-1690, when three regiments of foot of the Inniskilling Forces, afterwards formed into one, were placed upon the regular establishment by King William III. The badge of the regiment—the Castle of Inniskilling, with St. George's banner, displayed on a field azure—commemorates the gallant defence of that place by Colonel Z. Tiffen's, as the regiment was then styled from its first Colonel Commandant. It fought gallantly throughout

King William's Irish campaign, from the passage of the Boyne, and at Aughrim, to the fall of Limerick; and appears to have acquired the designation "27th Inniskilling" in 1702. It served in Scotland during the rebellion of 1715-16, and, in common with other regiments there engaged, was granted the badge of the White Horse of Hanover and Motto on its colours and appointments. In 1739 the regiment went out to the West Indies, and was engaged at Carthage in 1741, from which service, and the climate, only nine men returned out of six hundred that embarked. In 1744 originally recruiting districts were assigned to the various corps at home; and Yorkshire was apportioned the recruiting ground of the "Inniskillings." The regiment is said to have served in Scotland during the rebellion, of 1745, to have fought at Culloden, and afterwards to have been employed in road-making in the Highlands.

In 1756 the 27th went out to America, and served in the operations at Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and afterwards in the expedition which completed the conquest of Canada. In 1761 it proceeded to Nova Scotia, and was in 1762 engaged at the capture of Martinique and Grenada, and at the siege and capture of the Havanna. From Cuba the regiment went to New York, and thence to Canada, where it served until 1767, when it returned home. At the outbreak of the American War of Independence the regiment again went to America, joined the forces under General Howe at Staten Island in July, 1776, and fought at Brooklyn, White Plains, and Germantown. In 1778 the corps formed part of the expedition despatched to the West Indies, which (1778) captured, and afterwards defended, St. Lucia. In July, 1779, it was ordered to the relief of Grenada, and is said to have been present at the naval action between the French and Admiral Byron off that island. The attempt to relieve Grenada having failed, the regiment returned to St. Lucia, and was employed subsequently at the capture of St. Eustatia. It returned in 1785 from the West Indies.

The "Inniskillings," in August, 1793, joined the Duke of York's force in Flanders, and was present at Nieuport; but when the camp at Menin was broken up, four regiments, of which the "Inniskillings" was one, were ordered home; and subsequently joined the force under Lord Moira, which was at first employed in the Channel in supporting the enterprises of the French emigrants, but afterwards, in June, 1794, landed at Ostend, and again joined the army under the Duke of York, with which they served in Holland, at Nimeguen, Guildermalsen, and in the winter retreat to Bremen.

In 1795 the regiment embarked for Quiberon but on ascertaining the disaster that had overtaken the French Royalists there, returned, and afterwards accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the West Indies. "The regiment greatly distinguished itself at the storming and capture of Morne Fortunée, the citadel of St. Lucia, on 24th May, 1796. In recognition of 'the steady and intrepid bearing of the officers and men of the regiment,' Sir Ralph Abercromby directed that the French garrison (2,000 strong), on marching out should lay down their arms to the 27th Regiment, and that the 'King's' colour of the regiment should be displayed on the flagstaff of the fort for the space of one hour before the hoisting of the Union Jack." The regiment was afterwards employed in Grenada, and returned home in 1797. In 1799 it served the campaign in North Holland under the Duke of York (Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, Alkmaer). In 1800 a second battalion (volunteers from the Irish Militia) was formed, and the two battalions served in the operations at Quiberon and Ferrol, and in the demonstration against Cadiz. The first battalion having been left at Malta, the second accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, and fought at the landing in Aboukir Bay, and in the battles before Alexandria. In May, 1801, the first battalion arrived from Malta, and the two battalions took part in the siege of Alexandria. In November, 1801, they returned to Malta, and the second battalion was disbanded in consequence of the peace of Amiens.

Another second battalion, however, was raised at Inniskilling on the renewal of the war, from men enrolled in the Army of Reserve in the counties of Fermanagh, Armagh, and Down; and in September, 1805, a third battalion, likewise recruited in Ireland, was embodied in Scotland. In 1805 the first battalion, which had remained in Malta since its return from Egypt, served in the expedition to Naples under Sir James Craig, and afterwards in Sicily. The second battalion went to Hanover with Lord Cathcart's army. In 1806 the first battalion served in the descent on Calabria, and at the battle of Maida, where it greatly distinguished itself. The second battalion likewise proceeded to Sicily; and the two battalions were employed in establishing order in Calabria. In 1807-8 the first battalion was in Sicily, and the second in Malta. In 1809 the first and second battalions served in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, after which they went to Sicily, and remained there until 1811. The third battalion embarked for the Tagus in July, 1808, and after serving in Portugal and at Cadiz, joined Wellington's army near

Badajos in October, 1809. This battalion remained with the army during all the succeeding campaigns down to the peace, distinguishing itself at Albuhera, Badajos, the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, at St. Sebastian, passage of the Bidassoa, the various actions in the Pyrenees, and on the Nivelle, and at the battles of Orthez and Toulouse. Meantime, in 1811 the first and second battalions of the regiment were sent from Sicily to the east coast of Spain, where they were actively employed until the end of the war. These battalions afterwards joined the Duke of Wellington's army at Bordeaux, in April, 1814. The first and third battalions then embarked for Canada, the second returning to Ireland. The former battalions were engaged in the expedition to Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, and the first battalion was afterwards sent round to the mouth of the Mississippi, to reinforce the troops there after the disaster at New Orleans; but on the conclusion of peace with the United States, the battalion came home to Portsmouth, from whence, after receiving drafts from the second battalion, it proceeded to Belgium, and was stationed at Ghent. The battalion left Ghent to join the Duke's army on 16th June, marched through Brussels without halting on the 17th, and came up with the army on the morning of the memorable 18th June, on the field of Waterloo, where it was especially distinguished by its brilliant conduct and heavy losses.

This battalion accompanied the Duke's army to Paris, where it was joined by the third battalion, which had landed at Ostend, from America, on the 15th July, 1815. The following year, the third battalion went home, and the second and third battalions were subsequently disbanded. The remaining battalion continued in France until 1817, when it returned home. It was afterwards stationed at Gibraltar from 1819 to 1823, and in the West Indies from 1823 to 1831. In 1835, the regiment proceeded to the Cape, and served in the Kaffir War of that year. In 1841 a detachment of the corps under Captain Smith, was sent overland from Graham's Town to reassert British authority at Port Natal. This force, after a most arduous march, was besieged by the immigrant Boers in camp, near the present Durban, and suffered great privations and heavy loss, until relieved by reinforcements sent round by sea from Table Bay under Colonel, afterwards General Sir A. Cloetè. The regiment was also engaged in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, and in 1848 returned home.

The Inniskillings embarked for India in June, 1854. On the

voyage out the second division, on board the "Charlotte," transport, was wrecked off Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, with the loss of 62 men, 11 women, and 25 children. The regiment remained in India fourteen years, returning home, *viâ* Suez, in December, 1867. During the Mutiny it was actively employed on the North-West frontier.

In 1876 the regiment embarked for Malta, whence the battalion subsequently proceeded to the Straits Settlements. After passing several years there, and in China, it proceeded from Hong Kong to South Africa.

BATTALION II.

(Late 108th Foot.)

Three regiments have successively been numbered as the 108th of the British Line—the position occupied by the present 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers before its last change of title. Of these, the first was the 108th Foot, which was raised in 1761 and disbanded in 1763. The second 108th was raised in Ireland in 1794. After a short term of service at Gibraltar, it was broken up in 1796, the men being drafted to the 64th and 85th Regiments. The third 108th was, originally, the late Honourable East India Company's 3rd Madras Europeans, under which name it did good service in Central India during the Mutiny. When the Company's European regiments were transferred to the Crown, the 3rd Madras Europeans became Her Majesty's 108th (Madras Infantry) Regiment. It continued to serve in India for some time longer—returning home from Bombay in 1874. On the introduction of the Territorial system it was constituted the 2nd Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. It was sent out to Malta in 1886; but, on the reduction of the force in Egypt, the battalion was immediately sent home again, and is now stationed in England.

The following extract from a contemporary memoir is of considerable interest:—

"The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers is the only corps using the 'Old Irish War-Pipes.' The 4th Battalion, late Royal Tyrone Militia Fusiliers—the oldest Fusilier regiment of Militia in the United Kingdom, and the first regiment that mounted guard

on Dublin Castle carrying the 'Union Jack'—has a special badge of the following pattern:—The Star of the Order of St. Patrick, within a Union Wreath (roses, thistles, and shamrocks), with the Crown over. Below the star, within the wreath, is a scroll, with the ends brought up and intertwined with the wreath, bearing the old regimental title: 'Royal: Tyrone: Fusiliers.' Below the scroll, and also within the wreath, is the date, '1783.' Below the wreath is another scroll, of the pattern of the universal scroll on infantry helmet-plates, which is inscribed: 'IV. Battalion Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.'"

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Castle of Inniskilling with St. George's colours flying. On the Tunic Collar—A Grenade in gold embroidery, with the Castle of Inniskilling in silver on the ball. On the Raccoon-skin Fusilier Cap—A Grenade in gilt metal, with the Castle of Inniskilling in silver on the ball. On the Waistplate—Of special pattern, consisting of a deep Laurel Wreath in gilt metal on a burnished gilt plate, the wreath being intertwined with a silver scroll, inscribed with the battles of the regiment. Within the Wreath, in silver, on a ground of gilt metal, the White Horse and Motto; above the Horse a Grenade in gilt metal with the Castle of Inniskilling in silver on the ball and a Scroll inscribed "Inniskilling;" below the Horse and on the Wreath, the Sphinx over "Egypt," in gilt metal. On the Forage Cap—A Grenade in gold embroidery, with the Castle of Inniskilling in silver on the ball. Gold Lace—Shamrock pattern. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Fermanagh Militia. 4th Battalion, Royal Tyrone Militia.
5th Battalion, Donegal Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Badges of the 27th Foot only were adopted except the wreath on the waistbelt. The pattern of the Castle is that borne on the Colours of the 1st Battalion—not that borne by the 3rd Battalion (Fermanagh Militia)—A castle with two turrets only. This Regiment (Fermanagh Militia) also lost the motto—"Ut prodie."—Both its badge and motto had been in use for about 130 years, according to a copy of a Royal Warrant of July 1, 1751, extracted from the Regimental Records.

The Londonderry Militia have the Arms and Crest of the City of Londonderry.

The 1st Battalion received the Sphinx for Egypt 2nd July, 1802.

The original 2nd Battalion is said to have been raised in Ireland, and placed on the Establishment in 1804.

The 3rd Madras European Regiment became the 108th Foot in 1861.

[N.B. No Volunteer Battalions.]

Regimental District, No. 27, Omagh. *Depôt*, Omagh.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 28th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 61st Foot).

The Sphinx.¹

RAMILLIES.	LOUISEBURG.	QUEBEC.
EGYPT (WITH THE SPHYNX).	MAIDA.	
CORUNNA.	TALAVERA.	BAROSSA.
ALBUERA.	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.
PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.	
NIVE.	ORTHEZ.	TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.	
PUNJAUB.	CHILLIANWALLAH.	GOOJERAT.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	
SEVASTOPOL.	DELHI.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 28th Foot.)

On the 16th February, 1694, Sir John Gibson, Knight, many years lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, was appointed colonel of the regiment, then raised, and which, in 1751, acquired the numerical title of the 28th Foot. It is said to have been raised in Ireland, but its early history is a blank. It was employed in the West Indies and Newfoundland, and disbanded at Portsmouth; on its return from the latter place, in accordance with an order of 16th March, 1698. It was, however, revived at the outbreak of the war in 1702; but, as it appears that a detachment had remained, meanwhile, in garrison in Newfoundland, the regiment, as in the similar case of the 29th Foot, has never ceased to exist. Soon after

¹ On the back of the Cap, and on the Colours.

its re-formation, Sir John Gibson sold the colonelcy to General Sampson de Lalo, a Huguenot officer—afterwards killed at Malplaquet. Under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Dalzell, a veteran "who made eighteen campaigns under the greatest commanders in Europe," and who died in 1758, at the age of ninety-six, De Lalo's (afterwards Mordaunt's) regiment went to the Low Countries, and fought at Huy and Neer Hespen, and, it is said, at the battle of Ramillies; after which it went to Spain, and, at the defeat of Almanza, was nearly destroyed. Re-formed under Colonel Dalzell, it went to Spain again in 1709; but was, in 1712, "drafted," and the officers sent home to recruit. The regiment is next heard of in the Vigo Expedition of 1719; and, subsequently, was many years in Ireland. During this period, in 1734, "General Philip Bragg, from whom the regiment derives its *sobriquet* of the 'Old Braggs,' was appointed to the colonelcy, which he held for a quarter of a century." Bragg had been a subaltern in the 1st Guards at Blenheim, and a captain in the 24th Foot in Marlborough's later campaigns. The regiment did not join the army in Flanders until some time after the battle of Dettingen; but it was present at Fontenoy, where it was commanded by Lord George Sackville, of whom, as a soldier, opinions have differed. It also served in the instructive expedition against L'Orient in 1746. In 1757 the 28th went to America, and served at the capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, and in the great victory before Quebec. At the head of the 28th, and a provisional battalion formed of the grenadier companies of various regiments, and known as the Louisburg Grenadiers, Wolfe received his mortal wound. The regiment afterwards took part in the defence of Quebec; the expedition against Montreal; and was at Sillery. In 1762 we find it present at the capture of Martinique, and of Havana.

The American War of Independence brought the 28th again to America, where it fought at Brooklyn, Brunx, White Plains, Brandywine, and Germantown. The regiment went from New York to the West Indies in 1778, and served at the capture and defence of St. Lucia, and in the attempt to relieve St. Kitts in 1782, in which year it received the county title of the "North Gloucestershire." The regiment served under the Duke of York in Flanders in 1794, at Nimeguen and Guildermalsen, and in the retreat to Bremen. It embarked for two descents on the coast of France in 1795; and, in 1796, sailed for the West Indies, when six companies were driven back by a storm, and eventually went to

Gibraltar. The remaining four reached their destination, and were attached to the 14th Foot, and employed in quelling the revolts in St. Lucia and Grenada—afterwards joining headquarters at Gibraltar. The regiment was at the capture of Minorca in 1798; in the demonstration against Cadiz in 1800; and afterwards went with Abercromby to Egypt, where, under the late Sir Edward Paget, its distinguished gallantry in repulsing the enemy, when attacked simultaneously in front and rear, in the memorable action of 21st March, 1801, before Alexandria, won the peculiar distinction of wearing the "*sphinx*" on the back as well as the front of the cap. It served at Aboukir and Mandora. On the renewal of the war in 1803, a second battalion was raised at Plymouth from men enrolled in the Army of Reserve in Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall. The two battalions soon removed to Ireland and were brigaded with the Tipperary Militia, which, ranking among the Militia at the time, by a coincidence, as the 28th, and having yellow facings, was accustomed to style itself the 3rd Battalion 28th.

In 1805, the first battalion, 28th, went to Hanover; to Copenhagen in 1807, when the troops helped to man and work the Danish prizes on the voyage back to England; to Sweden in 1808, with Sir John Moore; and afterwards, in the same year, to Flushing, and to Portugal. The battalion served in the retreat to and battle of Corunna, and in the disastrous Walcheren Expedition. A part of it, left behind in Portugal, served under Wellesley at the passage of the Douro, and at the battle of Talavera; and, joining the second battalion when the latter arrived in Portugal later in the same year (1809), served with it at the battle of Busaco, at the defence of Torres Vedras, at the first siege of Badajoz, and in the stubborn fight at Albuera, where the battalion suffered considerable loss.

The first battalion, returning from Walcheren, proceeded to Gibraltar after a few months' stay in England, and thence to Tarifa and Cadiz, and fought at Barossa. It again went to Gibraltar, and remained there until July, 1811, when it proceeded to Portugal, and, joining Wellington's army, "took over the effective men of the second battalion, which returned home, and remained until the peace, when it was disbanded." The first battalion afterwards served at Aroyo-dos-Molinos; under Hill at Almaraz; at the siege of Burgos; at the battle of Vittoria; in the actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle and Nive, and at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. It was next ordered to America, but having been de-

tained at Cork by contrary winds, was sent to Ostend instead, where it landed in May, 1815. In Kempt's brigade of Picton's division the battalion won great renown at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. "The survivors, reduced to four companies, and carrying a tricolour, captured by the regiment, marched with the Army to Paris." In 1815 the battalion returned home.

The 28th, a single battalion corps again, served in Malta and the Ionian Islands from 1818 to 1830; and in Australia from 1835 to 1842. In consequence of the disaster in the Khyber Pass, in the latter year, it embarked for India, when the transports conveying it grounded on a coral reef in Torres Straits, "marked ever since on the charts as the "Slashers' Reef"—the "Slashers" being one of the regimental nick-names. The vessels were got off without much damage; but the battalion suffered so severely on arrival, during an epidemic, that it was unable to take the field. It was, however, employed under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, when the Ameers threatened a renewal of hostilities, in 1843, and it continued serving in Scinde and Bombay until its return home in 1848. The Russian War brought the 28th again into the field; but it had no slight difficulty in making up its full complement; and, according to Colonel Brodigan's "Historical Record:"—"On the 12th February (1854) the 28th was held in readiness to embark for Turkey at a moment's notice . . . On the 20th February the establishment of the regiment was raised to 57 sergeants, 17 drummers, and 1000 rank-and-file. Orders were also received to form a *depôt* of two companies, and to draft all men unfit for foreign service and attach them to the *depôt* . . . After the selection had been made for the *depôt*, it was found the number left would fall far short of that required, whereupon 150 young soldiers from Chatham, who had volunteered from the Indian *depôts*, joined the service companies, and so brought up the regiment to its proper strength."

After a short stay at Malta, and in Turkey, the 28th landed in the Crimea with Sir Richard England's division, with which it was present at the Alma. At Inkerman, the men "off duty" only were engaged, the rest of the regiment being employed in the trenches. The regiment served throughout the siege of Sevastopol, and was particularly distinguished in the attack on the Cemeteries, "on which occasion it first used the Enfield rifle." It left the Crimea in May, 1856, and served in Malta until November, 1858, when it proceeded, *via* Egypt, to Bombay. A wing of the regiment served

at the capture of the forts of Beyt and Dwarka, in the following year. The battalion served in India until 1865, when it came home round the Cape. One of the vessels in which it was embarked was dismasted in a storm off Ushant, and had to run into port at Brest, where the troops met with a most hospitable reception. After little more than three years at home, the battalion embarked for Gibraltar in 1869, served there, and at Malta, until 1874; from 1874 to 1877 at Hong Kong; and afterwards at Singapore, Malacca, and Penang until 1879, when it returned home. It is at present stationed in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 61st Foot.)

Three distinct corps in succession have taken rank as the 61st Regiment of the British Line. The first of these was the 61st (Richbell's, afterwards Folliott's), which had a brief career, extending from 1742 to 1748, when it was disbanded. Its service was chiefly, if not entirely, confined to Ireland. The next 61st was raised at Leicester in December, 1755. It was re-numbered in 1759 as the 59th Foot, and became the 59th (2nd Nottinghamshire) of after years, the present 2nd East Lancashire Regiment. The second battalion of the Third Buffs, which had been raised in the south of England in 1756, and had seen service at the Isle of Aix, and elsewhere on the coast of France in 1758, was then formed into a separate corps as the 61st Foot—the present 2nd Battalion Gloucestershire Regiment. Major-General Granville Elliott, from the Austrian Army, was its first colonel. The newly-formed regiment went to the West Indies, and served at the capture of Martinique in 1759, and in St. Lucia, and returned home, a skeleton, in 1760. Subsequently it served in the Channel Islands and Ireland.

During the period of the American War of Independence it was at Minorca; and, with the 51st, two Hanoverian regiments, and some detachments, held Fort St. Philip against the French and Spaniards from August, 1781, to February, 1782. When disease had reduced the garrison from 2,500 to 600 men, of whom not 100 men were healthy, General Murray surrendered to the Duc de

Crillon, who, in the articles of capitulation, testified that "No troops ever gave greater proofs of heroism than this poor worn-out garrison . . . who have defended themselves almost to the last man."

On its return from Minorca the 61st was directed to assume the county title of "South Gloucestershire," and to cultivate a connection with that part of the kingdom—an order which appears to have remained disregarded, in after years, by both Gloucestershire regiments. According to Trimen,¹ the 61st served in America from 1776 to 1780, and was engaged at Stillwater. The regiment returned and remained at home until 1792, when it went to Gibraltar. Thence, in 1794, it proceeded to Martinique, and took part in the unsuccessful defence of St. Lucia in 1795. It returned from the West Indies in 1797, and the next year proceeded to the Cape, and served in the Kaffir War of 1800—on the line of frontier between Graaf Reinett and Algoa Bay. In 1801, the regiment joined Baird's force in the Red Sea, and landed with it off Kosseir; crossed the desert to Kennah; and afterwards descended the Nile, first to Cairo, and subsequently as far as Rosetta. When the main body of the British Expeditionary Force evacuated Egypt, the 61st went into garrison at Alexandria, and remained there until March, 1803, when an outbreak of the plague sent the remaining British troops to Malta. On the renewal of the war in that year, a second battalion was added to the regiment, formed of men enrolled in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

The first battalion served in Malta in 1803-4; in Naples, under Sir James Craig, in 1805. Afterwards it went to Sicily, and the flank companies took part in the descent on Calabria, and the battle of Maida. Subsequently the whole battalion was employed in restoring order in Calabria. The battalion went from Sicily to Gibraltar, in 1807; and, in 1809, joined Wellesley's army in Portugal, and fought at Talavera and in all the succeeding campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France, during which it was present at the battle of Busaco; at the defence of Torres Vedras; at the siege of Almeida; with the covering force during the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; in the attacks on the forts of Salamanca; at the battle of Salamanca—where, of 27 officers and 420 men who went into action with the battalion, 24 officers and 342 men were killed and wounded; at the siege of Burgos, and in the subsequent retreat; in the final advance into Spain in 1813; in

¹ "Regiments of the British Army."

the various battles in the Pyrenees, and on the Nivelle and Nive; at Orthes; at the affair at Tarbes; and in the battle of Toulouse, where the battalion again lost very heavily.

The second battalion, which had remained at home, was disbanded at Cork in 1814.

The regiment—a single battalion again—was in Ireland at the time of the battle of Waterloo. It subsequently served in Jamaica from 1816 to 1822, and in Ceylon from 1829 to 1840.

The 61st proceeded to India in July, 1845; served in the second Sikh War, including Sadoolapore, etc., and fought manfully at Chillianwalla, and in the crowning victory of Goojerat, and the pursuit of the Sikhs and their allies to the Khyber Pass. It was employed against the Hill tribes on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-3. During the Mutiny it took a prominent part at the siege of Delhi, from the commencement to the fall of the city, 20th September, 1857. After its capture it went into garrison there. A short service in Mauritius followed, and the battalion returned home in 1860. It served abroad again, in Bermuda and Nova Scotia, from 1866 to 1872. In 1878 it went to Malta, whence it subsequently proceeded to India, where it is at present stationed.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Royal Crest above the monogram G.R., within a laurel wreath of single leaves inclining inwards. On the Tunic Collar—The Sphinx over Egypt on two twigs of laurel in dead gilt. On the Helmet: In Front—The Sphinx over Egypt in silver, on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation pattern gilt star and wreath; at the back—The Sphinx over Egypt within a laurel wreath, all in dead gilt. On the Waistplate—The Sphinx over Egypt, in silver on frosted gilt. On the Circle—"Gloucestershire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—A Shield of the Arms of the City of Gloucester in red enamel and gilt metal. Above the Shield, the Sphinx on two twigs of laurel, as on the Collars, in gilt. Below the shield, a gilt scroll inscribed in silver "Gloucestershire Regiment."

[The Line battalions of the Gloucestershire Regiment wear the Sphinx at the back of the Helmet as well as in front, in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the 1st Battalion (28th Foot) when engaged to the front and rear at once in the great battle before Alexandria on 21st March, 1801. The 28th Foot at first wore the regimental number in that fashion in remembrance of the day, a distinction confirmed to that regiment by Horse Guards Order, dated 11th May, 1830, and never possessed by any other regiment in the Service.] (*Vide* Dress Regulations.)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, South Gloucester Militia.

4th Battalion, North Gloucester Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—*The Arms of the City of Gloucester*, substituted for the *Number* formerly worn on the forage cap, by a resolution of the Corporation of that city in 1881.

The Sphinx within a laurel wreath, substituted for the badge formerly worn on the back of the shako and helmet.

The 28th received the *Sphinx* over "Egypt" 6th July, 1802, and the 61st in the same year.

The 3rd Battalion (Royal South Gloucester Militia) had no special badge.

The 4th Battalion (Royal North Gloucester Militia), prior to reorganization, had the Royal Crest on their buttons.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Bristol.

2. 2nd Gloucester.

Regimental District, No. 28, Bristol Depot, Bristol.



On Buttons.



On Forage Cap.



On back of Shako.

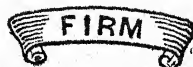
THE WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 29th Foot.
2nd Battalion, late 36th Foot.



The Rose.



RAMILLIES.	HINDOSTAN.
ROLEIA.	VIMIERA. CORUNNA.
TALAVERA.	ALBUERA. SALAMANCA.
PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.
NIVE.	ORTHEZ. TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA.	FEROZESHAH. SOBRAON.
PUNJAUB.	CHILLIANWALLAH. GOOJERAT.

BATTALION I.

(Late 29th Foot.)

ALTHOUGH a regiment, commanded by Brigadier Farrington, was raised in 1694, (afterwards broken up to supply the regiments in Flanders with men, reformed and disbanded in 1697,) the date of formation of the 29th (Colonel Thomas Farrington's) Foot was, correctly, February 12, 1702. It went from Portsmouth to Ireland, and thence to Germany, in 1704. It served at Neer Hesperen in 1705, and, in 1706, joined Marlborough's Army, and fought at the great battle of Ramillies, and afterwards at the siege and capture of Ostend, under General Fagel. In July, 1706, it was with some other regiments sent back to England—thence proceeding to Lisbon—and is said to have been "drafted," early in 1707, previous to the disaster at Almanza, where, however, it is also said to have been present. The officers came home to recruit, and the re-formed regiment served under General Erle at La Hogue, and afterwards at Ostend in 1708, subsequently again proceeding to Spain. There it seems to have been "drafted" once more, "as preserved among

the Treasury Records is a memorial from the officers of Lord Mark Kerr's (late Brigadier Farrington's) Regiment, stating that they were ordered home from Gibraltar on 22nd February, 1712, and placed at the head of a new corps, but had received no pay from February to November that year." Their claims appear to have been paid in full; and Lord Mark Kerr's regiment was afterwards in Scotland during the Jacobite rising of 1715. Considerable obscurity marks the records of the early years of this gallant old corps. It was one of the regiments that defended Gibraltar against the Spaniards in 1727-8; and, for eighteen years afterwards, it was stationed there. In 1745 it went to assist the New Englanders in their attack on Cape Breton; and, when the newly captured settlement was temporarily restored to France, at the peace of 1748, the regiment went to Nova Scotia, and soon afterwards returned home. It was at home—much of the time in Ireland—throughout the Seven Years' War. In 1773, the 29th, then serving at home, was one of the corps which supplied light companies to the experimental corps then formed. The companies were encamped and trained, for some time, on Salisbury Plain, under Sir William Howe, and were afterwards reviewed by King George III. in Richmond Park.

The regiment formed part of the reinforcements sent to Canada, under General Burgoyne, in 1776, and the flank companies served in the subsequent campaign under that officer, and were part of the force that was compelled to surrender at Saratoga. The battalion companies were employed in Canada throughout the period of the war. Like other regiments, the 29th received its county title in 1782. Ten years later, the regiment, which had remained in Canada for several years after the peace, was stationed at Windsor, and, at the experimental camp on Bagshot Heath, in the summer of 1792, when it attracted the special notice of King George III. Lord Harrington, who had been the first captain of the regimental light company, was then colonel, the lieutenant-colonel commanding being Lord Cathcart.

During the French revolutionary war, the regiment embarked as Marines in the Channel Fleet, under Earl Howe, and at the great victory of 1st June, 1794, supplied the Marines to the "Brunswick" (Captain J. Harvey), "Ramillies" (Captain H. Harvey), "Alfred," (Captain Bazeley), "Glory" (Captain Elphinstone), and "Thunderer" (Captain A. Bertie). The regimental loss was heavy; the detachment on board the Brunswick, which fought and sank "Le Vengeur," having twelve killed and thirty wounded. Proceeding to the West

Class

Indies on 8th March, 1796, the regiment was present at the capture of Fort Royal, Grenada. It returned from the West Indies in 1797; was in Ireland in 1798; in North Holland, with the Duke of York, in 1799; and in the Channel Islands in 1800. From 1802 to 1807 it was quartered in America and the West Indies. In December, 1807, the 29th embarked with the secret expedition under the command of Major-General Brent Spencer, which, after serving in Sicily, and at Gibraltar and Cadiz, joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's army in time to take part in the action at Roleia, and in the succeeding victory at Vimiera. On the latter occasion the brunt of the fight was borne by the 29th, which was, and ever has been, one of the finest corps in the Army. It is recorded that the men of the regiment fought in queues and hair-powder, and carrying hairy packs,¹ and the officers in cocked hats, worn in the fashion of an earlier period. The regiment continued with the Army during the three succeeding years, and fought at the memorable victories of Talavera and Albuera. At length the corps became so reduced in numbers, that it was necessary to send it home, with some others similarly circumstanced, to recruit. In a General Order, dated Frenada, 3rd October, 1811, Lord Wellington bore honourable testimony to its excellent past services. "These regiments," he wrote, "have all been distinguished since they belonged to the Army, particularly the 29th and 97th, which have been with the Army so long. The 29th Regiment landed with the Army three years ago, and they have distinguished themselves in every action fought within that period, and the Commander of the Forces is happy to add that the conduct of these troops has been equally regular in their cantonments and camps, as their conduct has been gallant in the field."²

During its home service, including duty at Windsor, the regiment went to Cadiz, where it was stationed, from March, 1813, to February, 1814; then to Gibraltar; and from thence, in June, 1814, to Nova Scotia. It was employed in the operations at Fort Castine, and the occupation of part of the State of Maine during the American War of 1814. It returned from Castine to Ports-

¹ The packs were of calf-skin, with the hair on the outside. Much trouble was taken in matching the skins as to markings. Most other regiments then wore canvas packs, painted the colour of the regimental facings.

² In an old standard novel ("Caleb Balderston"), by Hamilton, himself an officer of the corps, the characters are taken from the latter, "Colonel Grimstone" being meant for one of its Peninsular commanders.

mouth, 3rd June, 1815, and, a week later, was ordered to Ostend, where it landed on the 15th June, but too late to take part in the battle of Waterloo. It was present at the capture of Paris, and served with the Army of Occupation in France—most of the time at Chocques, Pas-de-Calais—until 1818. From 1826 to 1838 the regiment was stationed in Mauritius. During the earlier years of its stay there the drummers of the regiment were mostly, if not all, blacks, and were highly popular with the inhabitants. In April, 1842, the regiment embarked for India. It served throughout the Sutlej campaign, and fought at Ferozeshah and Sobraon. It served in the Second Sikh War, at the passage of the Chenab, the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and in the pursuit of the enemy. Subsequently it went to Burmah. In 1857 it was ordered suddenly from Burmah to Bengal, but had not the good fortune to share in any of the important operations of that eventful time. The regiment afterwards was ordered back to Rangoon; and came home in September, 1860. The battalion served in Malta, Jamaica, and the West Indies from 1865 to 1873. It went to India in 1879, and is at present stationed in Beloochistan.

BATTALION II.

(Late 36th Foot.)

This grand old corps was raised in Ireland by William, Viscount Charlemont, a man of some ability as a soldier and statesman. The date of the warrant for its formation was 28th June, 1701. At an early stage of its career—probably from the commencement—it wore the "grass-green" facings, which it so long retained. During its first years it was one of the regiments detailed for service in the Fleet (distinct from marines), under the appellation of "Sea Service" Regiments, in which capacity it was engaged in the Cadiz Expedition of 1702; at the capture of the galleons in Vigo Bay; and afterwards in the West Indies, whence it returned in 1704. In 1705 it went to Spain with Lord Peterborough, and served at the capture and subsequent defence of Barcelona; and was one of the corps that suffered heavy loss at Almanza, 24th April, 1707. Having been re-formed in England, it went out to Nova Scotia, and was engaged in the disastrous attempt against Quebec under General

Hill, and Sir Hovenden Walker, in 1711; after which it came home and formed part of the force sent to hold Dunkirk, as security for the fulfilment of the terms of the treaty of Utrecht. It was in Scotland in 1715-16, and fought at the battle of Dunblane.

Some part of the regiment appears to have been engaged in the Carthage Expedition; and, in 1744, the regiment went to Flanders. A General Order dated 6th April, 1744, directed Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire to be the regimental recruiting grounds. It was in garrison at Ghent when the battle of Fontenoy took place. It came home with the Duke of Cumberland, and fought at Culloden; and then returned to Flanders, and was present at the battle of Val, and in other engagements of the campaigns of 1747-8. From 1749 to 1754 it was in garrison at Gibraltar. At the commencement of the Seven Years' War the 36th raised a second battalion, and both battalions served in some of the descents on the French coast in 1757-8. In the latter year the second battalion, retaining its facings, became a separate corps as the 74th Foot (the first of several that have borne that number), and saw some hard service at Senegal and Goree, and against the Maroons in Jamaica.

The original battalion served at the famous siege of Belle Isle in 1761, and, afterwards, was some years in Jamaica. It was in Ireland during the American War, and there received its old county title of the "Herefordshire." It arrived at Madras, from England, in March, 1783, and was at once despatched to the relief of Bangalore. In Madras it continued to serve for fifteen years, taking part in Lord Cornwallis' campaigns against Tippoo Sahib, and at the capture of Pondicherry in 1793. The regiment returned from India in 1798, and "its distinguished services in the various actions in which it was engaged, from September, 1790, to September, 1793," are commemorated by the word "Hindustan," subsequently placed on its colours and appointments. It was employed at Quiberon in 1800; and afterwards was stationed in Minorca, until the Peace of Amiens. On the renewal of the war, the 36th raised a second battalion. It was raised from men enrolled under the Defence Acts in the county of Durham. It remained a home-battalion throughout its service, and was disbanded in 1814.

The first battalion served in Hanover in 1805; in South America in 1807; in Portugal in 1808, when Sir Arthur Wellesley described its conduct as "an example to the whole Army." It was with Moore in the retreat to and battle of Corunna. Afterwards it was at Walcheren. Rejoining the Peninsular Army in 1811, it made all

the subsequent campaigns, and fought at Salamanca; in various actions in the Pyrenees; in the battles on the Nivelle and Nive; at Orthes and at Toulouse. It arrived at Ostend, with other reinforcements from Ireland, in July, 1815, and accompanied the Army to Paris. From 1817 to 1825 it was stationed in the Ionian Islands and Malta; and, from 1830 to 1839, in the West Indies and North America. The 36th, with a second or "reserve" battalion which it had formed, again proceeded to the Mediterranean in 1847, and the two battalions were engaged in quelling the disturbances in the Ionian Islands in 1848; after which the battalions, amalgamated in one, served in the West Indies, where the corps was stationed during the Russian War. It returned home from Jamaica in 1857. In 1863 the battalion proceeded to India, and served there until 1875, when it came home. It is now stationed in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—An Eight-pointed Star, bearing a circle, inscribed "Worcestershire Regiment," and surmounted by a Crown. Within the circle a Lion. Below the circle a scroll with the motto "Firm." On the Tunic Collar—A silver Eight-pointed Star. Thereon a silver garter pierced with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense," the letters showing in blue enamel. Within the garter, on a ground of blue enamel, a gilt lion. Below the garter, a gilt scroll with the motto "Firm." On the Helmet-plate—A silver Eight-pointed Star. Thereon a silver circle, enclosing a raised centre of blue enamel charged with a Castle in gilt. Below the circle, on the star, a gilt scroll, inscribed "Firm." The Star here described is placed on a black velvet ground, forming the centre of the regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath. On the Waistplate—On a frosted gilt centre, the Star as in centre of helmet-plate, except that the scroll and motto are silver. On the circle, "Worcestershire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—An Eight-pointed Star in gold embroidery. Thereon a raised garter pierced with the motto "Honi soit qui mal y pense" in blue enamel, and enclosing a centre of black velvet charged with a Lion in silver. Below the Star, a gold embroidered scroll inscribed "Firm" on a ground of blue cloth. (*Vide* Dress Regulations.)

The 29th Regiment used to wear a star on the pouches, a distinction supposed to have been conferred by King George III. It was worn by the corps in both Sikh campaigns, and long before.

The Worcestershire Regiment was one of those English territorial regiments to which a Rose was given as a badge, and so it appears in the Army List. A special badge of a Star and Lion was, however, approved for the regiment some years since, the Lion having been borne on the breast-plates of the 29th until the introduction of tunics. The Castle, which takes the place of the Lion on the helmet-plate, is derived from the civic arms of Worcester.

MOTTO.—“Firm.” This motto, the origin of which is obscure, was confirmed to the 36th Foot on the issue of new colours after the Peninsular War. It is said to have been on the regimental seal as early as 1773. It is not mentioned in the Royal Warrant of 1751; nor does it appear on the appointments of the regiment to be found in collections of British uniforms of that period.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Worcester Militia.

4th Battalion, Worcester Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The *Lion and Star* are derived from the 1st Battalion (29th Foot). Authority for the Lion not traced, either at the College of Arms, or the regiment, but was worn on the “breastplate” of the officers, and afterwards on other portions of the appointments.

The Star was worn on the men’s pouches traditionally, from their having once been brigaded with the *Guards*. The Lion was borne contemporaneously with the Star while the regiment was in India upwards of forty years ago, and probably long before that period.

The Motto “Firm” appertained exclusively to the 36th Foot until 1837. It was restored to the regiment 20th July, 1880.

The *Castle* comes from the Worcestershire Militia. It is of uncertain origin, but had been long in use.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Battalion, Hagley.

2. 2nd Battalion, Worcester.

Regimental District, No. 29, Worcester. *Depôt*, Worcester.



Star and Lion
(Button).



The Civic Arms of Worcester.

THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 30th Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 59th Foot.



The Sphinx.



The Rose.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).		CORUNNA.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.	BADAJOS.	SALAMANCA.
JAVA.	VITTORIA.	ST. SEBASTIAN.
	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
BHURTPORE.	ALMA.	INKERMAN.
SEVASTOPOL.	CANTON	
AHMED KHEL.	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 30th Foot.)

COLONEL THOMAS SANDERSON, in 1694, raised a regiment of foot, which fought in the Low Countries. Sanderson's was one of the regiments which followed Lord Cutts into the breach at Namur, and was likewise one of those ordered to be disbanded at the peace of 1698. Soon after its return to England, it was marched into Lincolnshire, where the order was carried into effect, the officers and their servants only being retained on half-pay.

Four years later, a few weeks after the Accession of Queen Anne, the War of the Spanish Succession commenced. Amongst other measures which had already been taken to augment the sea and land forces was the organisation of six regiments of Marines, to be placed under the orders of the Lord High Admiral. The officers' commissions were dated 12th February, 1702. The soldiers of these regiments were to be paid and clothed like the land forces, but they were to be victualled as seamen. Not less than fifteen men, with

an officer, non-commissioned or commissioned, were to be put on board any ship of war; and when on shore the regiments were to be disposed "at such places nearest to the several dockyards as might be found convenient," so that the men might assist in the work of the yard, for which they were to receive extra pay. One of these Marine Regiments—the regiment known later as the 30th Foot and now the 1st East Lancashire Regiment—was ordered to be raised by Colonel Thomas Sanderson, and was styled his "Regiment of Marines." It was chiefly recruited in the north-east of England—in Lincolnshire and on the Tyne. The headquarters were established at Canterbury, "in convenient proximity to the naval yard at Deal. The uniform is believed to have been red with yellow facings."

During the following eleven years Sanderson's, successively Pownall's and General Will's Marines, saw considerable service. They appear to have been with Rooke, at the capture of Gibraltar, in 1704, and in the subsequent great sea fight off Malaga. They went with Sir Cloudesley Shovel and Lord Peterborough to Spain the year after, and served at the capture and at the following defence of Barcelona. Afterwards they were at Alicant and Tortosa; and signalled themselves by a gallant, but unsuccessful defence of Lerida, in 1707. They were with General Wills at Cagliari in 1708; and detachments of the regiment were employed in the expedition to Nova Scotia and at the occupation of Dunkirk. Detachments afloat saw much service in the Channel, the West Indies, and elsewhere. At the Peace of Utrecht, the Marine Regiments were disbanded; but three of them—the regiments known later as the 30th, 31st, and 32nd Foot—were immediately re-formed, and placed on the Irish establishment as regiments of foot.

The 30th, which, however, at this time had not received its numerical title, went from Ireland to Minorea in 1718 and served some years in that island. It was also one of the regiments which defended Gibraltar against the Spaniards in 1727-8. In 1746 the regiment served in the Rochefort Expedition; after which it was embarked as marines in the Channel Fleet, and in that capacity served in Lord Anson's action with the French under M. de Jonquiere, off Cape Finisterre, 3rd May, 1747. During the Seven Years' War the regiment served in the descents on the French coast at Cherbourg and St. Malo in 1757-8; and subsequently at the siege of Belleisle. After the war it was for some time in garrison at Gibraltar. During the early part of the American War of Independence the 30th was in Ireland; but it sailed from Cork

with other reinforcements in 1781; and served one campaign in Carolina. When the Carolina Loyalists quitted their old homes, in December, 1782, the 30th accompanied part of the convoy to Jamaica and remained in that island until 1790. Whilst serving in America, it was assigned (1782) the county title of the "Cambridgeshire" Regiment. At the commencement of the French Revolutionary War the 30th proceeded to the Mediterranean with Lord Hood's fleet, and served at the siege of Toulon and the reduction of Corsica; after which it acted as marines in different vessels employed on the coasts of Italy and Spain. It was in Ireland in 1798, and later in the same year at the capture of Minorca. In 1799 it was stationed at Messina; in 1800 it was engaged at the blockade of Malta and siege of Valetta; subsequently proceeding with Abercromby to Egypt, where it served in the actions about Alexandria and the advance upon Cairo. At the peace it returned home.

The 30th raised a second battalion from men enrolled under the Defence Acts, in Huntingdonshire and the adjacent counties. This battalion went abroad in 1809, and after serving at Lisbon and Gibraltar, and taking part in the defence of Cadiz, joined Wellington's Army at Torres Vedras, and served with distinction in the succeeding campaigns—at the siege and capture of Badajos, the battle of Salamanca, and elsewhere—until its reduced strength necessitated its withdrawal from the field, where it was replaced in the Sixth Division by the 59th Foot. The battalion also took part in the Waterloo Campaign, where it was brigaded with the 33rd, 69th, and 73rd Regiments, and suffered severely. It was disbanded in 1817 after its return to England. Meanwhile, the 1st Battalion, engaged in the Hanover Expedition of 1805, had one company of the battalion shipwrecked near Calais, which remained prisoners in France until the end of the war. The battalion soon afterwards proceeded to Malacca, and thence to Madras. It was engaged in some naval operations, under Sir Edward Pellew, on the west coast of Java in 1807; after which it was employed in India; and in China, at the occupation of the Portuguese settlement of Macao. Detachments also served as acting-marines on board various ships of war in the Bay of Bengal. The battalion was employed on field service, under Sir Thomas Hislop, in 1815; and again during the latter part of the Pindarree War of 1817-19. After twenty-five years' service in India the battalion came home in 1830. As a single battalion corps, the 30th served in the Mediterranean, Bermuda, and Canada from 1834 to 1845. In 1851 it proceeded to

Corfu and afterwards to Gibraltar; and thence, in 1854, to Turkey and the Crimea, where it fought at the Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the repulse of the Russian sortie, 26th October, 1854, and the final assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855. From 1860 to 1870 the battalion served in Canada and Nova Scotia. In 1880 it went to India, and is at present stationed there.

BATTALION II.

(Late 59th Foot.)

The first regiment numbered the 59th (from 1742 to 1748), afterwards became the 48th Foot, now the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment.

In 1755, warrants were issued for raising a number of new regiments, among which corps was the second numbered 59th, afterwards popularly known as the "Pompadours."

The late 59th, then numbered 61st Foot, was raised by Colonel Montague. It was recruited in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, the rendezvous being at Leicester. The uniform was red with *light* crimson facings. Soon after its formation it was re-numbered the 59th—the "Pompadours" becoming the 56th. The crimson facings of both regiments were subsequently changed to purple, which, according to most accounts, were retained by the 59th until about the beginning of the present century.

The 59th (Montague's) was at first placed on the Irish Establishment. From Ireland it went to America, and served some years there and in Newfoundland. It was in America at the commencement of the War of Independence, and was present at the battle of Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775, but was sent home later on to recruit.

The regiment received the title of the "2nd Nottinghamshire," in 1782; and with that county maintained a much closer connection than most county corps. The 59th then embarked, in Admiral Rodney's fleet, with other reinforcements for Gibraltar. It was present at several encounters with the Spanish Fleet; landed at Gibraltar, 11th October, 1782; and took part in the famous Defence, which ended 5th April, 1783. The regiment afterwards returned home, and was in Ireland several years.

In 1794 the 59th formed part of the force employed under Lord Moira in the Channel and at Ostend, and which subsequently joined the Duke of York's Army in Holland, and served there, at Nimeguen, and in the subsequent winter retreat to Bremen. In 1796 it had some desultory fighting in the island of St. Vincent; after which it was stationed in Martinique and Antigua until the Peace of Amiens, when it came home. When the war with France was renewed, the 59th was stationed in the south of England, where the men were employed in the construction of the Martello towers. A number of men were also attached to the Royal Artillery and trained as gunners to assist in the defence of the towers. A second battalion, recruited from men enrolled under the "Defence Acts" in Derbyshire was at this period raised.

The first battalion was present at the re-capture of the Cape by Sir David Baird in 1805, and went from thence to Madras, where it was actively engaged during the local disturbances of 1806-7. It served at the capture of Mauritius (Isle of France) in 1810, and of Java in 1811, and remained in the latter island until it was restored to Holland. During that time part of the battalion was employed at Macassar in the Celebes.

The second battalion, which had been serving in Ireland and the Channel Islands, went to Spain, and fought under Moore at Corunna. It then returned home until 1812, when it went to Cadiz, and afterwards joined Lord Wellington's Army on the frontier of Portugal, where it was posted to the Sixth Division. It fought at Vittoria; at the siege of San Sebastian; at the battles on the Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. The battalion afterwards joined the Army in Belgium, and on 18th June, 1815, was with the 35th, 54th, and 91st Regiments at Halle, in the neighbourhood of Waterloo; but, not having been in the battle, the colours of these regiments were never inscribed with the word "Waterloo"; yet, after many years, the officers and men were held to be entitled to the medal. The battalion took part in the storming of Cambray, and the occupation of Paris, and returned to England at the end of the year. In January, 1816, it proceeded from Dover to Ireland in the "Seahorse" transport, which was driven ashore, during a heavy gale, in Tramore Bay, county Waterford, when most of those on board perished. Of 389 officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, women, and children, the only survivors were 4 subaltern officers and 25 men, who managed to reach the rocks. A monument on the shore at Tramore Bay, which was restored

a few years ago by the late General H. Hope Graham, records the catastrophe. The survivors, together with those of a detachment of the battalion rescued from the "Lord Melville," transport, which was driven ashore near Kinsale the same night, were transferred to the first battalion, and thus the second battalion came to an end.

When Java was restored to the Dutch, the first battalion went from Batavia and Samarang to Bengal. It was employed in the field during the Mahratta War of 1817-18-19; and was much distinguished at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1825. In 1830 it returned to England. From 1833 to 1843 the 59th served in Malta, Trinidad, and Barbados. In 1849 it proceeded to Hong Kong, and remained in that island ten years. It was employed in the operations around Canton, including the storming and capture of that city, in 1857, by M. General Van Straubenzee: the expedition to the White Cloud Mountains, and the capture of the city of Nantow in 1858. In the following year it was sent to the Cape; and, in 1861, to Natal, after which it returned home. After a few years' home service, the corps went, in 1867, to Ceylon; subsequently to India; and, after serving at Ahmed Khel, and during the campaign of 1878-80 in Afghanistan, returned to England in 1880, and is now in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Sphinx over Egypt. Below it the Rose of Lancaster. The whole within a circle, inscribed "East Lancashire Regiment." On the Tunic Collar—The Rose of Lancaster, in red and gold enamel. On the Helmet-plate—The Sphinx over Egypt, in silver, on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—On frosted gilt, the Sphinx over Egypt, in silver, and below it the Rose of Lancaster, in bright gilt. On the circle, "East Lancashire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—The Rose of Lancashire, in red and gold enamel. Over the Rose the Sphinx over Egypt, in silver metal.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 5th Royal Lancashire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 30th Foot was granted the *Sphinx* over "Egypt" in 1802. It also had a wreath on the buttons.

The 3rd Battalion Territorial Regiment (5th Lancashire Militia) has the "Plantagenet Wreath" and the "Brunswick Star;" also the "Red

Rose"—the latter adopted on account of the designation of the New Territorial Regiment.
The 59th Foot had no badge.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 2nd Lancashire.

2. 3rd Lancashire.

Regimental District, No. 30, Burnley. Depôt, Burnley.

THE EAST SURREY REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 31st Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 70th Foot.

*The Rose.*

DETTINGEN.	GUADALOUPE.	TALAVERA.
ALBUERA.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	NIVE.	ORTHEZ.
CABOOL, 1842.	MOODKEE.	PENINSULA.
ALIWAL.	SOBRAON.	FEROZESHAH.
TAKU FORTS.	NEW ZEALAND.	SEVASTOPOL.
AFGHANISTAN, 1878-9.		SUAKIN, 1885.

BATTALION I.

(Late 31st Foot.)

THE late 31st Foot was originally a marine corps—Villier's—successively styled Lutterell's, Churchill's, and Goring's, Marines—raised 12th February, 1702, at the commencement of the war of the Spanish Succession, during which it did good service. It was in the Cadiz Expedition, and at the capture of the Spanish galleons in Vigo Bay, in 1702; with Rooke in the Channel in 1703; with Sir Cloudesley Shovel at Nice and Antibes; and at the siege of Toulon in 1707; at Cagliari in 1708; at Ostend and Dunkirk, and elsewhere, ashore and afloat.

It was disbanded in 1715, but was restored as a regiment of foot

Class

on the Irish Establishment, and retained its original seniority. It remained for many years at home—most of the time in Ireland—and then, in 1742, proceeded to Flanders, and fought at the battle of Dettingen, where its gallant bearing attracted the notice of King George II., who is reported to have mistaken it for the 3rd Buffs, which was also with the Army, to which incident the corps is said to owe its popular sobriquet of the "Young Buffs." It distinguished itself at Fontenoy, where it is recorded that only eleven of the whole grenadier company came out of action. The regiment returned home in 1745; but its ranks being much reduced, it was not sent to Scotland, nor did it return to the Low Countries. It was stationed in Minorca from 1749 to 1752; and was at home again during the period of the Seven Years' War. In 1765 it went to Pensacola, West Florida, then lately ceded to England by Spain, where it suffered much from yellow fever. In 1772 it went to St. Vincent, and helped to suppress the internecine war of the Caribs. Two years later it returned home. It went to Canada in 1776, where the battalion companies were in garrison at Quebec during the War of Independence. The flank companies served in the operations under General Burgoyne, and were with the force that surrendered at Saratoga. After eleven years' service in Canada, the regiment, which in the year 1782 had received the county title of the "Huntingdonshire," in 1787 returned home.

The French Revolutionary War having commenced, the flank companies were employed, under Sir Charles Grey, at the capture of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia, in 1794; while the regiment was stationed at Walcheren from July, 1794, to Feb., 1795. In 1796 it went to the West Indies, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia; after suffering from yellow fever, it returned home in 1797, reduced to a mere company. It served in Holland—at Alkmaer, and Egmont-op-Zee—in 1799; at Isle Houat, and at Ferrol, in 1800; and afterwards at Minorca until the Peace.

"When at Jersey, in 1804, a very gallant act was performed by a private of the regiment, William Pentteney by name, a young soldier of three years' service, who broke into a magazine containing several hundred barrels of powder, and removed some smouldering slow-match, inadvertently left there after the firing of a king's birthday salute. For having thus saved the town from destruction, Pentteney was awarded by Government a pension of £20 a year, to which the States of Jersey added one of £12. He was also directed to wear a ring of silver lace on the sleeve as a mark of distinction."

A second battalion, on the renewal of the French War, was raised from men enrolled under the Defence Acts in Cheshire, which subsequently performed distinguished service in the Peninsula. It went to Portugal in 1809, and was there during the Corunna Campaign. It was also employed with a separate force under General McKenzie, watching the movements of the French in Estramadura, during the first portion of the campaign of 1809; but it joined Sir A. Wellesley's Army, after the passage of the Douro, in time to take part in the battle of Talavera. It served through all the succeeding campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and the South of France; and was present at Albuera, at Vittoria, in various actions in the Pyrenees, the battles on the Nivelle and Nive, and at Orthez. The regimental colour of the 31st was added as an "honourable augmentation" to the shield and the crest of the late Earl of Strafford, in commemoration of the storming of the heights of St. Pierre, near Bayonne, 13th December, 1813, by the 2nd Battalion 31st Foot, led by the then Major-General Byng. The battalion was disbanded at Portsmouth, 24th October, 1814. Meanwhile the first battalion had seen some service in the Mediterranean. It went to Sicily in July, 1806, and bore a prominent share in the expedition to Egypt (Rosetta) in 1807. It was in Sicily, and Malta, in 1808-12, in which latter year its grenadier company was actively engaged on the east coast of Spain. The battalion served at Leghorn, and Genoa, under Lord William Bentinck, in 1813-14; was stationed in Corsica some months in 1814; it was in Naples during the Waterloo Campaign, and thence went to Genoa. When the British troops were withdrawn from Italy in February, 1816, it went to Malta, whence, in 1818, it returned home.

In 1824, the 31st was ordered to Ceylon, but its destination was changed to Bengal. The burning of the Kent, East Indiaman, with a wing of the regiment on board, in the Bay of Biscay, on 1st May that year, is one of the most remarkable episodes of shipwreck in British regimental history. The regiment served for over twenty-one years in India, during which it took part in the Afghan and Sikh wars. After the disasters at Cabul, in 1842, it joined the force collected at Peshawar, and, following the army under General Pollock by forced marches, came up with it at Jellalabad, and served at Mazeena; in the operations in the Tezeen Valley; at Jugdulluck, and at the re-occupation of Cabul. In the first Sikh War, it fought gallantly at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sobraon.

Returning home, the 31st embarked for the Ionian Islands in January, 1853, and served there during the first part of the Russian War. It joined the Army before Sevastopol in May, 1855, and took part in the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September, 1855. It remained in the Crimea until the withdrawal of the British troops in the following year, when it proceeded to Gibraltar, and afterwards to the Cape, where it was stationed in British Kaffraria, in 1858. Thence it proceeded to Bombay. The battalion served in the campaign of 1860, in the north of China, including the capture of the Taku Forts. It was also employed against the Taepings, in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, in 1862; at the taking of the stockade of Nantsiang, the escalade of the walled cities of Kadin, Tsinpoo and Tsoin, the fortified town of Najow, &c. It returned home in November, 1863. The battalion served at Malta, and Gibraltar, from 1867 to 1876, when it returned home. In 1884 it embarked for Gibraltar, and shortly afterwards went on to Bengal. It is at present stationed in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late 70th Foot.)

The 31st Foot raised a second battalion in 1756, which, in 1758, became the 70th Regiment of Foot, a title it held for over a century and a quarter, until the recent changes of organization restored it to its original position in the Line. It appears to have been largely recruited in Glasgow, and had French-grey¹ facings, which replaced the original buff. Five companies of the regiment, and five of the 66th Foot, were embarked on board a naval squadron in 1760, as reinforcements for Madras; but nothing more is known of them.

In 1764, the 70th went from Ireland, to the West Indies, and remained there for ten years. During this period [1764-8], the regimental facings were changed from light grey to black, which were worn until the late change to white. "During the American War of Independence, from 1778 to 1782, the regiment was in Nova Scotia. In the latter year it received the county title of the "Surrey" Regiment. In 1794 the regiment served at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, under Sir Charles Grey. It returned from the

¹ *Vide* "Sobriquets of Regiments."

West Indies in 1795, and, from 1796 to 1800, was stationed at Gibraltar. It was then ordered to Trinidad, but four companies were compelled by stress of weather to put into the Tagus, and afterwards went to Jersey, where they were joined by the other six companies, which returned from the West Indies in 1801. Subsequently the regiment was brigaded with the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Rifles, under Sir John Moore, at Shorncliffe. It then went again to the West Indies, and was present at the seizure of the Danish West Indian Islands in 1807, and distinguished itself at the capture of Guadaloupe, in 1810. In 1812 it returned home."

In 1812 the 70th, which was then quartered at Glasgow and Stirling, was directed to be styled the "Glasgow Lowland" instead of the "Surrey" (1782-1812) Regiment. It proceeded from Stirling to Ireland in July, 1813, and immediately afterwards was sent to Canada. It was stationed in Upper Canada during 1813-14, and part of it is said to have been engaged in the expedition to Plattsburg. It remained in Canada until 1828, when it again returned home. In 1825, it had been directed to resume its old county title of the "Surrey" Regiment. The 70th served at Gibraltar, Malta, in the West Indies and Canada, from 1834 to 1843. In 1848, it went to India, and remained there for fifteen years, much of the time on the Peshawur frontier, where it was stationed during the Mutiny. In 1863, it was ordered from India to New Zealand, and took part in the Maori wars of 1863-66, after which it returned home. It went to India again in 1871. It served the Afghan Campaign of 1878-9, first with the Candahar column and afterwards with the Thull Field Force. On its return from India in 1884, it was detained at Cairo, and actively participated in the hard work in the Eastern Soudan, and at Suakin, where it was engaged at Hasheen on the 20th March, 1885, and in repelling the attack on the British squares at Tamai. The battalion returned home from Alexandria in September, 1885, and is now stationed in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—An Eight-pointed Star, having on it a Circle surmounted on a Crown. On the Circle the words "East Surrey," with two Twigs of Laurel in the lower bend. Within the circle the Arms of Guildford. On the Tunic Collar—The Arms of Guildford in silver on a shield of frosted gilt with burnished edges. On the Helmet-Plate—An Eight-pointed Star charged with a shield containing the Arms of Guildford, as on the collar, but smaller. The Star

so charged, in silver, on a ground of black velvet, forms the central ornament of the regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath Helmet-Plate. On the Waistplate—The Star and Arms of Guildford, as on centre of Helmet-Plate, on a ground of frosted gilt. On the circle "East Surrey" Regiment. On the Forage Cap—A Silver Eight-pointed Star. Thereon a raised gilt circle, surmounted by a gilt crown with crimson velvet cap. The circle pierced with the words "East Surrey" and two Twigs of Laurel in the lower bend to show a ground of blue velvet. On a blue velvet centre, the Arms of Guildford, as on the collar, but smaller.

The East Surrey is one of the territorial regiments to which a Rose was given as a badge, and "The Rose" still appears as the regimental badge in official publications, "although a special badge of a Star and Arms of Guildford was approved for the regiment in 1881, the Star being the old regimental badge of the 3rd Royal Surrey Militia, now the 4th Battalion, and the Arms of Guildford, that of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, now the 3rd Battalion of the regiment."

The East Surrey is one of seven English territorial regiments in which the lace now worn—of the regulation English rose pattern—is distinguished by a *black stripe*, introduced at top and bottom.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Royal Surrey M. 4th Battalion, 3rd Royal Surrey M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 31st and 70th Foot had no badges.

On the appointments of the Royal Surrey Militia the Arms of Guildford appear, the Mayor and Corporation having agreed to the introduction of the Arms of that town in the badges of the Territorial Regiment.

The Star was worn on the Glengarries of the 31st Foot, and also on those of the Militia Battalions.

The 70th or Surrey Regiment, was directed by a memorandum of the 22nd October, 1812, to be in future styled "the Glasgow Lowland Regiment," but on the 15th November, 1825, its previous title was restored.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1st Surrey. | 2. 3rd Surrey. | 3. 5th Surrey. |
| | 4. 7th Surrey. | |

Regimental District, No. 31, Kingston. *Depôt*, Kingston.



Star and Arms of Guildford,
(Button).

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 32nd Light Infantry)
2nd Battalion (late 46th Foot).



The Rose.

DETTINGEN.	VIMIERA.	DOMINICA.
ROLEIA.	VITTORIA.	CORUNNA.
SALAMANCA.	NIVE.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	PENINSULA.	ORTHEZ.
PUNJAUB.	MOOLTAN.	WATERLOO.
SEVASTOPOL.	GOOJERAT.	
EGYPT, 1882.	LUCKNOW.	
	TEL-EL-KEBIR.	NILE, 1884-5.

BATTALION I.

(Late 32nd Light Infantry.)

THE present 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry is the third of the three surviving regiments of Queen Anne's Marines. It dates its origin from 12th February, 1702, when it was styled "Colonel George Villiers' Regiment of Marines." As "Fox's," afterwards "Borr's" Marines, it served in the Cadiz Expedition of 1702, and was present at the capture of the treasure-ships at Vigo; it was with Rooke at the capture of Gibraltar in 1704, and, having landed with the Marines placed in garrison there, bore a distinguished part in the subsequent defence under the Prince of Hesse

Class

Darmstadt, from 19th August, 1704, to 20th April, 1705. Immediately afterwards it embarked for Barcelona, and served in Spain under Lords Peterborough and Galway. A part of the regiment is said to have been with the Boston force that formed a settlement at Annapolis Royal, in Nova Scotia, and was afterwards employed in the unsuccessful attempt against Quebec. At the peace of Utrecht, Borr's Marines were disbanded, but immediately re-formed, and placed on the Irish Establishment as an ordinary regiment of foot.

In 1742 the regiment was despatched to Flanders, and fought, it is said, at Dettingen and at Fontenoy. It was employed in Lancashire during the Scottish rebellion, and joined the Duke of Cumberland's army in the Highlands after the dispersal of the clans. Returning to Flanders, it was at the battle of Val or Laffeldt, and elsewhere, and, returning in 1747, was some years in garrison at Gibraltar. In 1751 the regiment received its numerical title. It wore white facings as at present, and had the uniform coat lined with *green*. In 1756 the 32nd was continuously in Scotland, and there raised a second battalion, which became the old 71st Foot. This corps was recruited entirely in the north of Scotland. It served on the coast of France and in the West Indies, and was disbanded (1763) at the peace.

In 1764, the 32nd went to the West Indies, and served there ten years. In 1782, while in Ireland, it received its county title, and the year after went to Gibraltar, where it served another ten years.

Returning home, the regiment was quartered in Jersey. In 1796 it went to San Domingo, and in the first twelve months of its service in that island lost thirty-two officers and nearly a thousand men. The remnant of the regiment returned home from the Bahamas in 1798, and was sent to Launceston to recruit. At that town, in 1804, the regiment raised a second battalion, which never went abroad, and was disbanded in 1814.

The first battalion served at Copenhagen in 1807, and with the secret expedition under Sir Brent Spencer, which was employed at Cadiz and elsewhere in the following spring. It was with Sir Arthur Wellesley at Roleia and Vimiera; with Moore at Corunna; and in the Walcheren Expedition. Rejoining the army in Portugal in 1811, it served with the covering army at the siege of Badajos; in the attack on the fortified convents at Salamanca; and in the great victory near the same place on 22nd July, 1812, where it suffered heavy loss in storming the heights known as the Greater Arapiles, with other regiments of the Sixth Division, in the face of a tremen-

dous fire from the French. It was at the siege of Burgos, and in the subsequent retreat; at the investment of Pampeluna; in various battles in the Pyrenees; in the actions on the Nivelle, at the Nive, and at Orthez. It returned home from the South of France at the peace. In the Waterloo Campaign the 32nd was one of the leading regiments of Picton's Division, and at Quatre Bras and Waterloo had many officers and men killed and wounded and one missing out of a total of 630 of all ranks. It was present at the occupation of Paris. It was, after returning home, eight years in the Ionian Islands.¹

During a stay of eleven years in Canada, from 1830 to 1841, the 32nd had some desultory fighting with the insurgents and their American allies on the lakes during the winter of 1838-9. It went to India in 1846, and fought in the second Sikh War, at the siege of Mooltan, the action at Soorajkhoond, the storming and capture of Mooltan, and the crowning victory of Goojerat. In 1852-3 it was employed under Sir Colin Campbell against the hill tribes on the North-Western frontier.

The 32nd, still armed with the old "Brown Bess" musket, was at Lucknow—the only Queen's regiment within many hundreds of miles—in the midst of a turbulent and malcontent population—when the mutiny of the Bengal Army suddenly, in May, 1857, placed it in the greatest peril. The heroic defence of the Lucknow Residency by the regiment (and a few loyal natives, commanded by the gallant Anderson and others), from June until the arrival of the first relief under Havelock, on 25th September, 1857, and the tragic fate of the detachment under Captain Moore at Cawnpore—are glorious episodes in the annals of war and records of British endurance. When Sir Colin Campbell arrived at the end of November, the 32nd was amongst the troops withdrawn to Cawnpore, where it witnessed the overthrow of the Gwalior Contingent. Next it was with Maxwell at Calpee; again at Lucknow and Cawnpore; and afterwards through the Oude Campaign, and in the pursuit of the rebel chief, Beni Madhoo, across the Gogra. When the contest was over, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the 32nd be formed into a Light Infantry corps, in consideration of the enduring gallantry displayed by it at the defence of the Residency of Lucknow. The battalion came home in September, 1859. In 1865 it again embarked on foreign service, and served eleven years

¹ "Life of a Soldier" (London, 1834), written by the late Major H. Ross Lewin. Anderson's "Narrative," &c.

at Gibraltar, Mauritius, and in South Africa—returning home in 1877. This battalion (to which new colours had been presented by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales), left Ireland in December, 1885, for Malta, where it is at present in garrison.

BATTALION II.

(Late 46th Foot.)

The late 46th regiment was raised, under a Royal Warrant, dated 13th January, 1741, by Colonel James Price, whose name it bore. One, however, of the ten Marine regiments raised in 1739-40, and disbanded in 1748, had held its place. The reductions, at the peace of 1748, brought the regiment to its subsequent place in order of seniority, but it did not receive its numerical title until 1751. Raised in the North of England, its first station was Newcastle-on-Tyne. Colonel Price died in Flanders, and General Hon. Thomas Murray became colonel in 1743, and the regiment, in consequence, was popularly known as "Murray's Bucks." After fourteen years' home service, it proceeded to America, and suffered heavy loss in the attempt, in July, 1756, upon Ticonderoga, then the headquarters of the French, under Montcalm. Afterwards, it served with the expedition sent against Fort Niagara (simultaneously with Wolfe's attack on Quebec), and in other affairs, resulting in the fall of Montreal and the conquest of Canada. Thence, in 1760, the 46th went to the West Indies, and served at the capture of Martinique in 1762, and of Havanna in the same year.

The 46th went from Ireland to America in 1776, and saw much service in the War of Independence, including the actions of Brooklyn and Brandywine. It was during the expedition to Philadelphia that the light company of the regiment assumed the red feather, so long its distinguishing badge. It is said that on 26th September, 1777, the brigade of the American general, Wayne, was defeated, by our "Light Battalion," composed of the light companies of the 46th and five other corps, which so incensed the Americans, that they sent a message that "The Light Battalion need never expect quarter." To this the Light Battalion replied that they were "Quite Ready," and dipped their feathers red (but *how* is not explained), in token of defiance. Thenceforth, the

"red feather" was the distinguishing badge of those six companies throughout the campaign. When the struggle was over, the distinction disappeared, except in the company of the 46th, which retained it. Subsequently it became a red ball, which, after the abolition of flank companies, was, by Her Majesty's gracious permission, adopted by the whole battalion, and worn until the introduction of the helmet. Leaving its light company behind in America, the 46th went from New York to the West Indies in 1778, and was present at the capture of St. Lucia. On its return home, it was stationed at Plymouth, and there, in 1782, received its county title of the "South Devonshire" Regiment.

The regiment went to Gibraltar in 1792; it was at Martinique in 1794; at St. Vincent, employed against the revolted Caribs, in 1795-6. Subsequently, whilst at home, it was recruited, by volunteers from the supplementary militia, to two strong battalions, one of which was disbanded about 1802.

The 46th, in 1804, again went out to the West Indies; and, in concert with the 1st West India Regiment,¹ much distinguished itself in February, 1805, by a very gallant defence of the island of Dominica against a superior French force. The flank companies of the regiment were also engaged in the attack on Martinique in 1809; and, in 1810, at Guadaloupe.

Returning to England, the regiment proceeded to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land in 1813; and, for the period of four years, went through much harassing work in the bush, in the pursuit of gangs of bushrangers and bands of the Aborigines.

It proceeded to Madras in 1817, and served in India until 1832, having, meantime, been engaged in some operations against Kittoor, in the South Mahratta country; and in the occupation of the Nizam's capital.

After a short home service, the regiment went to Gibraltar, and served in that garrison; in the West Indies, British Guiana, and North America until 1848, when it returned to England.

Arriving in the Crimea in November, 1854, three days after the battle of Inkerman, it served throughout the siege from that time to the fall of Sebastopol. An advance party of officers and men of the regiment had landed some days earlier, and were present at the battles of the Alma, Inkerman, and Balaclava. On the evacuation of the Crimea, the 46th went to the Ionian Islands; and thence, in

¹ *Vide* Record of 1st West India Regiment.

1860, to India, where it was stationed in all three Presidencies; and then, in 1868, returned home.

The battalion was sent to Bermuda in 1876, and shortly afterwards was removed to Gibraltar. It was one of the first corps landed in Egypt after the bombardment of Alexandria; and served through the Egyptian Campaign of 1882, including the two affairs at Kassassin, and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. It was also one of the first corps chosen to ascend the Nile, in 1884; and served throughout the Nile Campaign of 1884-5, with the River Column. It returned from Luxor to Cairo in July, 1885, and came home early in 1886. It is now stationed in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Bugle and Strings surmounted by the coronet of the Duke of Cornwall; the regimental title round. On the Collar—In black enamel set in gilt metal, the County Badge surmounted by the Coronet of the Duke of Cornwall. On a scroll the Cornish Motto, *One and All*, in pierced gilt letters. On the Helmet-Plate—A Bugle with Strings; on the Strings two Red Feathers; on the stems of the Feathers, a Turreted Archway in silver. The whole on a ground of *dark green* velvet, forming the centre of the regulation pattern gilt star and wreath. Waistplate—Oak-leaf ends. On a frosted gilt centre, a Bugle and Strings and the Duke of Cornwall's Coronet over. On the Forage Cap—The ornament as in the centre of the helmet-plate, but larger. The regimental title on a scroll below detached from the badge. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

The Gold "Bézants" are represented as ten in number, by Bontell and others, and are the arms of the ancient Earls of Cornwall. The Coronet displayed in the regimental badges is that of the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, as it appears in the Great Seal of the Duchy.

The two Red Feathers on the helmet-plate represent the Red Feather of the Light Company of the 46th Foot, now 2nd Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

The Rose was bestowed as a territorial badge for the Regiment, and as such is entered in the "Army List."

"*One and All*." This, the county motto, is not recognized as a regimental motto by the regulations, although adopted. Its origin and meaning are vexed questions.

The Militia Battalions of the regiment, of which only one at present exists, the late Royal Cornwall Militia, had a red uniform with blue facings—afterwards as the Cornwall Rangers Militia Rifles—green, facings black.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 32nd Foot had no badge.

The 46th Foot received the *Sphinx* over "Egypt" in 1802.

The Arms of the County of Cornwall is a new introduction, and worn by the Officers of the Militia Battalions on their pouch belts.

The *turretted Gateway* is to commemorate the Defence of Lucknow, in which the 32nd (under Sir W. Inglis, who succeeded to the command on the death of the heroic Sir H. Lawrence), was prominently engaged during the Indian Mutiny.

The Duke of Cornwall's Coronet, peculiar to the Heir Apparent to the Throne, as exhibited on H.R.H. the Prince of Wales' Great Seal as Duke of Cornwall, has been adopted in preference to the simple Coronet, formerly the badge of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Falmouth.

2. 2nd Bodmin.

Regimental District, No. 32, Bodmin. *Depôt*, Bodmin.



On Helmet.



On Buttons.



On Collar.

Class

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S (WEST RIDING REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 33rd Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 76th Foot).



Crest and Motto of the
Duke of Wellington.



The Elephant.

	DETTINGEN.	
HINDOSTAN.	SERINGAPATAM.	
NIVE.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
	ABYSSINIA.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 33rd Foot.)

THIS regiment originally consisted of twelve companies, raised in Yorkshire, or Kent, under George, Earl of Huntingdon, the officers' commissions bearing date 12th February, 1702. The Earl of Huntingdon was succeeded by Colonel Duncanson, who, in turn, was succeeded by Colonel, afterwards Field Marshal Wade. It was mustered in Holland from June, 1702, to October, 1703; after which it went to Spain, and was mustered in Spain down to 1710. It was actively employed during the campaigns of 1705-6; and at the storming of Valentia d'Alcantara (it is recorded that Duncanson's regiment "advanced with great courage and conduct, restored all things, and bravely pushed with colours flying into the breach"); and in other engagements; it was also one of the regiments all but annihilated at the battle of Almanza, on 23rd April, 1707. An order for its

re-formation, in England, appeared the year after. It was one of the regiments disbanded at the peace; but was at once restored, and placed on the Irish Establishment.

The regiment then wore red coats, lined and turned back with white, and red facings. It served in Flanders, and suffered heavy loss at Dettingen, and also at Fontenoy. It was in Lancashire during the Scottish rebellion; and afterwards, for a short time, in Scotland; after which it went back to Flanders. In an affair on the Jaar, near Tongres, 7th October, 1746, Johnson's Regiment, as it was then called, "petitioned to attack the enemy, and did it with so good a countenance that they got great reputation." The regiment appears to have suffered considerable loss at the battle of Val, 2nd July, 1747. After the Peace of 1748, it came home; and then went, in 1750, to Minorca, where it remained four years.

About 1756 was raised a second battalion, which was soon afterwards formed into a separate regiment, as the 72nd Foot, under command of the young Duke of Richmond, but was disbanded at the Peace of 1763. The first battalion was actively employed in some of the descents on the French coast in 1757-8, and afterwards served the campaigns in Germany, under Lord Granby, in 1760-2. It was again at Minorca in 1764.

In February, 1776, it embarked at Cork for America, with other regiments, under command of its colonel, Earl (afterwards the Marquis) Cornwallis, with whom it served all the campaigns of the American War of Independence, including the actions of Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germantown, Freehold, Camden, Guildford, the siege of Charlestown, and down to the surrender at York Town, 19th October, 1781. The regiment was then "interned" in America until the peace. In the meantime, by an order dated 31st July, 1782, county titles had been bestowed on all but royal regiments, and the 33rd became the 1st York, West Riding. Nearly all the men who served in the regiment in America, it is said, had been recruited about Leeds and Halifax. For some years afterwards the regiment was at home. At the beginning of the French War the flank companies went to the West Indies, and are said to have gradually died out. The regiment, recruited from the Yorkshire Militia, went to Flanders, under the command of the future Duke of Wellington, and served in the operations on the Waal, and the winter retreat to Bremen, in 1745. The regiment was next ordered to the West Indies, but, being driven back by the great winter gales of 1795, was sent to the Cape instead; and thence to India. After serving

1789
Class

in Bengal, and at Penang, it landed at Madras, and served the campaign of 1799—including Malavelly, and the storming and capture of Seringapatam. Sir Arthur Wellesley, the future Duke of Wellington, was promoted to be colonel on the death of the Marquis Cornwallis; and held that appointment until transferred to the Blues, in 1813.

The corps returned from India two years before the latter date, and after the capture of Mauritius. It served at Stralsund in 1813; in the campaign in Holland, under Sir Thomas Graham, in 1814 (Antwerp and Bergen-op-Zoom); and then remained in Holland until March, 1815, when it joined Sir Colin Halkett's Brigade, with which it served in the Waterloo Campaign, suffering very heavy loss both at Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It subsequently served with the Army of Occupation in France until the end of that year.

From 1821 to 1831, the 33rd was stationed in Jamaica; from 1838 to 1840 it was at Gibraltar; and, from 1840 to 1848, it was in the West Indies and New Brunswick. After the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to direct that the regiment "be thenceforth known as the 33rd (Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, and bear his Crest and Motto as its regimental badge." This corps has the peculiar distinction of being the only British regiment named after a subject—not "Royal."

The 33rd, with the 41st, arrived at Constantinople from Malta on 15th April, 1854, and were the first British troops there since the Crusades. The regiment, subsequently, served with the Light Division in Bulgaria; and landing with it in the Crimea, fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol—taking part in the attack on the Quarries (1855), and in the assaults of 18th June and 8th September.

Returning home from the Crimea in July, 1856, in February following the regiment embarked for Mauritius. Thence, in July, it was suddenly ordered to Bombay on the news of the Mutiny. In 1859, the light company formed part of a field force employed against the rebels; and some companies of the regiment served in the operations against Beyt and Dwarka. The battalion served in the Abyssinian Expedition, and was present at the capture of Magdala. It returned home in June, 1868. It once more embarked for India in 1875; and is at present stationed there.

BATTALION II.

(Late 76th Foot.)

The 76th Regiment, raised at Chatham in 1787, was one of four regiments of foot raised at the expense of the East India Company, when the affairs of Europe threatened war. But, when the danger was past, the East India Company was undesirous of bearing the additional charge of four European regiments on its revenues, and refused to allow them to be embarked in East India ships. Mr. Pitt, in consequence, introduced his "Declaratory Bill" defining the powers of the Board of Control, and providing for "the expense of raising, transporting and maintaining such troops as may be deemed necessary for the security of the British possessions and territories in the East Indies, shall be defrayed out of the revenues accruing from such possessions and territories." With the other regiments the 76th then embarked for Madras, and bore a distinguished part in Indian history for the next twenty years. One of its first commanding officers was Colonel, afterwards Lord Harris, the future captor of Seringapatam, who exchanged to it from the "Fifth."

In the war against Tippo Sahib the 76th served with distinction in 1790-91, including the capture of the fortress of Savendroog, the storming and capture of Bangalore, and the advance on Seringapatam. Next it was employed on the Malabar coast. It was at Bangalore during the campaign of 1799; at Savendroog, and the capture of Seringapatam. Soon after its services were transferred to the Bengal command; and it bore a most distinguished part in Lord Lake's campaigns of 1803-5, including the actions, &c., at Laswari,¹ Alyghur, Deig, and the various unsuccessful assaults on Bhurtpore—services commemorated by the badge of the "Elephant with Howdah," and recognised by the late East India Company by the presentation of a "standard of honour" to the regiment. The regiment quitted India early in 1806-7—encountering a hurricane and being threatened by French cruisers from the Isle of France on its homeward voyage. Lieutenant Montgomery and Quartermaster Hopkins—both officers who had risen from the ranks—only survived of those who had embarked with it for India twenty years before. The regiment, after Corunna, served in the Walcheren Expe-

¹ Where, with the 8th Hussars, it captured forty-four standards and seventy-two guns.

dition of 1809. In the spring of 1813 it proceeded to Spain, and landed at the port of Passages, where it was formed into an independent brigade with the 62nd, 84th, and 85th regiments, under Lord Aylmer; and served with the Duke of Wellington's army in the Pyrenees, at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles on the Nive, the passage of the Adour, and the investment of Bayonne. From the south of France the 76th went to Canada, and was employed in the unsuccessful expedition to Plattsburg in September, 1814; after which it served at Plattsburg and in Canada—returning home in 1827.

The battalion has since served in the Mediterranean, West Indies, and Canada from 1834 to 1843; in North America from 1848 to 1857; in India and Burmah from 1863 to 1873. Returning to England, it went to Bermuda in 1886, and is still there.

Three regiments, in succession, have ranked as the 76th of the British Line. The first of these was the 76th Foot of 1756-63, an Irish regiment of two battalions, raised by Lieut.-Colonel Lord Forbes, of the 2nd Queen's. The second battalion of this regiment embarked with the expedition against Goree in 1758. Part of it was wrecked on the Barbary coast in the "Lichfield" man-of-war, and underwent a long imprisonment among the Moors. The rest of the battalion was formed into a separate corps as the 86th Foot; and, after several years' service in Senegal, was disbanded in 1763. The original 76th, again recruited to two battalions, served at the famous siege of Belle Isle in 1761; and at the conquest of Martinique in 1762. It was disbanded at the peace of 1763.

Next came the 76th (Highland) Regiment of Foot [1777-84]. This regiment was raised by Lord Macdonald, in the Highlands and Isles, in 1777. It was sent to the relief of Jersey when that island was attacked by the French; and subsequently to America, where it served under Lord Cornwallis during the latter part of his campaign in North Carolina down to the surrender at York Town. During the campaign 400 of the Highlanders were horsed, but without regular bridles and saddles, and sent forward as "mounted infantry." The Macdonald Highlanders¹ were disbanded at Stirling Castle in 1784.

COLOURS—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; *Facings, white*.

¹ An account of the corps will be found in the appendix to the original edition of Major-General D. Stewart's "Sketches of the Scottish Highlanders" (Edinburgh, 1822), and in Col. J. J. Graham's "Life of General S. Graham" (1862).

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Elephant with Howdah, within the designation “Duke of Wellington’s West Riding Regiment.” On the Collar—The Elephant with Howdah. The Elephant in dead gilt, the Howdah in silver. On the Helmet-plate—The Duke of Wellington’s Crest and Motto in silver, on a black velvet ground, forming the centre of the ordinary regulation gilt star and wreath. On the Waistplate—The Elephant with Howdah, in silver on a frosted gilt centre. On the circle “West Riding Regiment.” On the Forage Cap—The Duke of Wellington’s Crest, with Motto on a detached scroll below, all in gold embroidery on a blue cloth ground. *Vide Dress Regulations.*

The Motto of the Duke of Wellington, *Virtutis fortuna comes*, appears also in the arms of the Ashtown and Harberton families, although not in the original arms of Mornington.

The Elephant, with Howdah, as originally borne by the 76th Regiment in commemoration of Lord Lake’s campaigns, had the word “Hindustan” *circumscribed*, instead of *superscribed*, as in the case of the regiments in the Madras command, to which the same distinction was granted.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3. 6th West York Militia.

4. 6th West York Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Authority given 18th June, 1853, to the 33rd Foot to be styled “The 33rd, or the Duke of Wellington’s Regiment,” and on 3rd, 1853, to bear on its Colours and Appointments *the Crest and Motto* of the Duke of Wellington, it having been a regiment in which the “Iron Duke” had served. This grant was, however, in reality made prior to 1852.

The 76th were granted “Hindustan,” by General Orders, 7th February, 1807, for rescuing from “confinement” the Great Mogul; and the capture of Delhi and Agra.

The 6th West Yorkshire Militia bore a “white rose,” but it has not been adopted.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Halifax.

2. 2nd Huddersfield.

3. 3rd Skipton in Craven.

Regimental District, No. 33, Halifax. Depot, Halifax.

THE BORDER REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 34th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 55th Foot).



A Laurel Wreath.



The Dragon.

ALBUHERA.	ARROYO DOS MOLINOS.
VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	NIVE.
PENINSULA.	ORTHEZ.
ALMA.	CHINA.
INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
LUCKNOW.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 34th Foot.)

THE 34th Foot was raised, in 1702, by Lord Lucas, then Lieutenant of the Tower of London, where the regiment was first employed on duty. The men were recruited in the counties of Norfolk and Essex. The officers' commissions bore date 12th February, 1702.

It shortly afterwards proceeded to Spain; and few regiments saw more varied service during the next half century. It fought under Lord Peterborough at Barcelona; and elsewhere, distinguishing itself on many occasions—particularly on the 1st April, 1706, when a hundred of its musketeers, who had ridden to the scene of action on mules during the two preceding days, stood the brunt of a general attack by the French, which was brilliantly repulsed. But its heavy losses caused it to return home to recruit. Afterwards, the regiment served on board the fleet off the French coast; and then, joining Marlborough's army, signalised itself greatly at the forcing of the enemy's lines at Arlieux; at Douay; and at the siege of

Bouchain. On the reduction of the Army, after the Peace of Utrecht, it was disbanded; but was restored to its place in the Line the year following. It was in the Vigo Expedition of 1718; at the defence of Gibraltar in 1726-7; and afterwards many years in Jamaica. It was, subsequently, serving as marines in the Channel Fleet; and went to Flanders after the battle of Dettingen; while its courage and discipline, whilst covering the retreat of the British after Fontenoy, is said to be commemorated by the badge of the "Laurel Wreath." It returned to England, along with the Duke of Cumberland, in 1745, and fought at Falkirk and Culloden, after which it was in garrison at Minorca. The uniform at that time was red, with bright yellow facings.

This was one of the four regiments which held Minorca against the French in 1757—a gallant but unsuccessful defence, now chiefly remembered from its connection with the judicial murder of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. It served in the descent on Cherbourg in 1758; at the capture of the Havanna in 1762; and afterwards some time in Florida, where, "on one occasion, at Mobile, it was in imminent risk of starvation, owing to the miscarriage of supplies from the Island of Jamaica." A second battalion, raised during the Seven Years' War, was formed into a separate regiment as the 73rd Foot. After a brief service in Ireland the 73rd was disbanded in 1768.

The 34th was in Canada during the American War of Independence, and saw much severe service. It was at Stillwater; and the flank companies were with Burgoyne at Saratoga. The regiment remained in America until 1781, when it returned home; and, in 1782, received its county title of the "Cumberland" Regiment of Foot.

It was employed at the capture of Guadalupe; and, in 1796, at St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada; and, on its return, was "ordered to be recruited with boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen, from the poorhouses, who were enlisted on condition that their parishes paid their expenses to a named rendezvous, which, in the case of the 34th, was at Lincoln." With two other similar corps the 34th was sent to the Cape, and served in the Kaffir War of 1800. When that colony was restored to the Dutch, at the Peace of Amiens, it went on to India, and served in India and Ceylon until 1825.

On the renewal of the war with France, another second battalion was organised, consisting of a thousand volunteers from various militia regiments. The rendezvous was at Ashford, Kent. This battalion served under Lord Cathcart, in Hanover, in 1805; and

afterwards, with much distinction, in the Peninsula, from 1810 to 1814. It fought at Albuhera, and at Arroyo dos Molinos; and while serving under Sir Rowland Hill in Alemtejo, it performed one of the most brilliant feats of the whole war. "Unaided, the battalion cut off, and made prisoners, many French officers of distinction—General Brune, the Prince d'Aremberg, and an immense suite, besides an entire battalion of the French 34th of the Line, the brass drums and drum-major's staff of which were long after used by the captors."¹ The battalion also fought at Vittoria; in various actions in the Pyrenees; and on the Nivelle and Nive, at Orthez, and at Toulouse. In 1815 it was disbanded in Ireland.

The first battalion of the regiment, meanwhile, continued to serve in India and Ceylon. In 1816 its flank companies joined the Bombay column, under Brigadier Pritzler; and, for three and a half years, were constantly employed in the field against the Pindarrees—the battalion companies remaining at Madras. The flank companies particularly distinguished themselves at the storming of Sholapore; and were present at the siege and capture of the hill fortress of Copal-Droog. The battalion returned to England in 1823.

When the general introduction of a red and white tuft abolished the distinction, the name "Arroyo dos Molinos," derived from the Peninsular battalion, was placed on the colours and appointments—only the names of *general actions* having previously been thus inscribed. Subsequently, the wearing of a red and white tuft, with the red at top, instead of at the bottom, was sanctioned and retained until the introduction of the helmet. After spending some years at home, the 34th served in North America from 1830 to 1840; and, during the disturbances in Lower Canada, in 1838, was one of the regiments despatched on sleighs from New Brunswick to Canada, over the snow, in the depth of winter. From 1845 to 1853 it served in the Ionian Islands and West Indies.

Landing in the Crimea, 9th December, 1854, the regiment served throughout the siege of Sevastopol, being prominently engaged on the occasion of the Russian sortie of 22nd March, 1855; and taking part also in the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September. It returned home from Balaklava in June, 1856. It was one of the first regiments despatched from England to Calcutta on the receipt of news of the Mutiny; and served with Windham at Cawnpore, in November and December, 1857; with Sir Colin Campbell at the

¹ But, being afterwards with the 1st Battalion, were ordered to be left at home, when the corps joined the allied army in the Crimea.

siege and capture of Lucknow; at the relief of Azimghur; and in the operations in Oude and the Trans-Gogra in 1858-9. It returned home in 1868.

The battalion again went to Bengal in 1875, and is at present stationed in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late 55th Foot.)

The present 2nd Battalion Border Regiment, which had been raised chiefly near Stirling as the 57th Foot, became the 55th in 1757, the previous 55th becoming the 53rd. The original warrant for its formation was dated 31st December, 1755. The uniform was red, with dark green facings. Shortly after its formation the regiment left Cork with the expedition destined for an attack upon Cape Breton. But the enterprise was abandoned for that year, and the troops wintered in Nova Scotia. Next year, the 55th served in the attack on Ticonderoga, in which it bore a prominent part; and at Louisbourg. The 55th next went to Niagara with General Prideaux, and took part in the repulse of a force of 1,800 French regulars and 500 Indians, which attempted the relief of the fort. It was employed in various subsequent operations in connection with the conquest of Canada; and remained in that country until 1760.

During the American War of Independence, the regiment—again in America—fought at Brooklyn, Brandywine, Germantown, and other early conflicts. In 1778 it was among the troops sent from New York to the West Indies, where it was present at the taking of St. Lucia. It remained in the West Indies until the end of the war, receiving, in 1782, its county title of the “Westmoreland” Regiment.

The 55th, at the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War, went to Holland with the Duke of York; and was first employed under the Hanoverian General, Hamerstein, in West Flanders; after which it was engaged under Count Walmoden at Nimeguen, and in the winter retreat to Bremen. It served at St. Lucia; and against the revolted Caribs in St. Vincent in 1795-6; at Ostend in 1798; in North Holland in 1799. During this latter campaign it was at the Helder, Crabbendam, Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, and Alkmaer.

After a short service in the Channel Islands, on return from Holland, the 55th went to Jamaica, and served there several years. It formed

Class

part of the expedition sent to the relief of the Spanish Army in St. Domingo in 1809; and, after the surrender of the French garrison there, went back to Jamaica, returning home afterwards in a very reduced state. The 55th next served in North Holland, under Sir Thomas Graham, during the severe winter of 1813-14; and lost so many killed, wounded, and missing in the assault on Bergen-op-Zoom on the 8th March, 1814, that it was re-formed as part of a Provisional Battalion, which did duty in Dutch Brabant, and returned home in 1815.

The 55th, in 1820, proceeded to the Cape, and for several years went through much harassing service on the Kafir frontier. Thence the regiment proceeded to Madras; and was employed, with the Bellary Column, in the Coorg War of 1834. In 1842 it formed part of the reinforcements sent to China; and served at the capture of Chusan; the expedition to Shanghai; and the operations round Ningpoo; and was distinguished at the storming of Ching-kiang-foo. It also accompanied the expedition to Nanking, and, in August, 1844, returned home.

In 1851 the 55th embarked for Gibraltar; and, in 1854, left that garrison for the East. It landed in the Crimea with Sir De Lacy Evans's Division, and fought at the Alma; and at the repulse of the Russian sortie of 26th October, 1854. At Inkerman, like the other regiments of Pennefather's Brigade, it suffered heavily. It also served throughout the siege of Sevastopol; and was prominently engaged in the attack on the Quarries, and the assault of 8th September, 1855. On the evacuation of the Crimea the regiment went back to Gibraltar, where it remained about two years.

In 1863 the 55th proceeded to Bengal; and, shortly after, was engaged in the Bhootan Expedition. It remained in India until 1877, when it returned home; went to Ireland, and is at present in Guernsey.

COLOURS—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Laurel Wreath. Within the wreath the Dragon of China with scroll inscribed "China" over it. Outside the wreath, the regimental title. On the Collar—A Laurel Wreath in silver. Within the wreath, the Dragon of China and scroll in gilt. All on a ground of half white, half red enamel. Helmet-Plate—On a ground of half red, half white enamel a Laurel Wreath in silver. Within the wreath, in silver, the Dragon of China, with a scroll above inscribed "China." A scroll of special pattern inscribed "The Border Regiment;" and below, another scroll inscribed *Arroyo dos Molinos*. The

Helmet-Plate approved and actually worn consists of the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath, with the regimental title, "The Border Regiment," on the scroll, the entire space within the universal wreath being filled with a raised ornament; in which the regimental badges and honours, in gilt metal, silver and coloured enamels, are displayed on a cross of the pattern shown, the centre of the cross being formed by a circle inscribed "Arroyo dos Molinos, 1811." On the Waistplate—On a frosted gilt centre, a silver Eight-pointed Star, with the Garter, and the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* in pierced letters on blue enamel. In the centre of the star the Cross of St. George on a ground of red enamel. On the circle of the waistplate, the regimental title. On the Forage Cap—A Laurel Wreath. Within the wreath, the Dragon of China. The whole in gold embroidery on a blue cloth ground.

The Laurel Wreath is an old badge of the 34th, said to commemorate the services of the regiment on the fatal field of Fontenoy. It has only been officially recognised within the last twenty years. The Dragon of China badge was conferred on the 55th, previously badgeless, in common with other British regiments engaged in the first Chinese War. The Star of the Garter on the waistplate was originally the badge of the present militia battalions of the regiment.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal Cumberland Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal Westmoreland Militia.

The late Royal Westmoreland Militia, was one of the Militia corps which served under the Duke of Wellington in the South of France in 1814.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 34th was permitted to resume the "tuft" worn prior to 1828, in commemoration of the Action of Arroyo dos Molinos, October 28th, 1811.

The *Star* was worn by the Cumberland Militia.

The 55th Foot was granted the *Dragon* for its participation in the 1st China War, January 12, 1843.

The half red and half white centre of helmet plate, with the words "Arroyo dos Molinos," came from the 34th Foot, and the *red and white centre* refers to a French Standard captured, or, perhaps, to a former "tuft."

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Cumberland. 2. 1st Westmoreland.

Regimental District, No. 34, Carlisle. Depôt, Carlisle.



Centre of Helmet-plate.

THE ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 35th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 107th Foot).

*The Rose.*

LOUISBURG.

QUEBEC, 1759.

MAIDA.

EGYPT, 1882.

NILE, 1884-5.

ABU KLEA.

BATTALION I.

(Late 35th Foot.)

THE present 1st Royal Sussex, was originally an Irish corps. It was raised at Belfast, in 1701, by Arthur Chichester, third Earl of Donegal, who had commanded a regiment in the reign of King William III., and is said to have then received its *orange* facings. It was brought on the British establishment as a regiment of foot, for "sea-service," in February, 1702, in which capacity it served in the Cadiz Expedition, and in the West Indies. Lord Donegal's, as the regiment was then called, was among the reinforcements sent from England to Gibraltar when that fortress was beleaguered by the Spaniards. Part of the regiment appears to have arrived there in December, 1704; and the rest in February, 1705. It there participated in the defence of the newly acquired stronghold, until the siege was raised in April, 1705; after which it proceeded to Catalonia with the Earl of Peterborough, and fought at the capture and at the defence of Barcelona, where its colonel was killed, at Fort Montjuich, on 10th April, 1706. As Gorge's Regiment, it next served at various other places in Spain, and at the battle of Almanza, where it met the fate of its companion corps. It was reformed at home, and was afterwards stationed in Ireland for a

period of forty-eight years. In 1748, it appears to have had a second battalion, which was disbanded soon after. It possessed a light company as early as 1745, long before most other Line regiments, according to its popular history, had any.

About the year 1757 the 35th was with the force sent out to Nova Scotia, under General Hopson. It saw much service against the French and Indians on the frontier, and fought at the siege and capture of Louisburg, Cape Breton, in 1758. The year after, it was with Wolfe at Quebec, where, on the Plain of Abraham, led by its gallant colonel, Fletcher, in combat with the famous French regiment of Royal Roussillon Grenadiers, it won the white plume, which was a distinguishing mark of the regiment for many years after, and is now recognized as an additional badge. The regiment was with Murray at the defence of Quebec; at Sillery; and at the capture of Montreal in 1760, and final conquest of Canada. It was at the capture of Martinique, in 1761; and of Havanna, in 1762; subsequently serving in America.

The 35th, having meantime returned home, again proceeded to America, and fought at Bunker's Hill, on 17th June, 1775, and was afterwards engaged at Brooklyn, Brunx, and in the operations near New York, where it was stationed until its return in 1778. In 1782 it was assigned its first county title of the "Dorsetshire," changed, in 1805, to that of the "Sussex" Regiment.

On the occasion of the war with Republican France the regiment proceeded to the West Indies, and was engaged at St. Lucia, Martinique, again at St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, from 1778 to 1794. Augmented, by volunteers from the Sussex Militia, to two strong battalions, the 35th served at Bergen, Egmont-op-Zee, Crabbendam, and Alkmaer, in Holland, in 1799. In 1800 the two battalions were engaged in the blockade of Malta, and siege of Valetta, where, after the successful assault on Fort Ricasoli, the last post held by the French garrison, the King's Colour of the senior battalion of the 35th was the first flag hoisted over the old stronghold of the Knights of St. John.

The second battalion of the 35th was, at the Peace of Amiens, disbanded; but on the renewal of the war, another second battalion was raised. Meanwhile, the senior battalion remained in Malta. It was in Naples with Sir James Craig in 1805, and afterwards in Sicily. It was in the descent on Calabria in 1806, and fought at Maida. In the abortive expedition to Egypt, in 1807, it lost more than half its numbers. It was in the expedition to the Bay

of Naples in 1809; and at the capture of the Ionian Islands in 1810; after which it was employed in the Adriatic, at the capture and occupation of Lissa, and various islands on the Italian and Dalmatian coasts. Two companies of the first battalion, from Lissa, joined the Austrian army, under Count Nugent, at Trieste, in 1813, serving with it during the campaign in the north of Italy in 1813-14, and afterwards crossing the Appenines, and taking part in the siege and capture of Genoa.

The second battalion served in the Walcheren Expedition of 1809, and in Holland, with Sir Thomas Graham, in the winter of 1813-14, during the operations against Bergen-op-Zoom and Antwerp. It was in garrison at Ostend at the time of Napoleon's return from Elba, and, joining the Duke's army at Brussels, was posted with the reserve at Huy during the battle of Waterloo. "In common with other battalions of the reserve, the second battalion received Waterloo medals, but the battle was not inscribed on the regimental colours." The battalion took part in the Occupation of Paris, and was sent home and disbanded at the end of 1815.

In the latter year the companies of the first battalion at Genoa, and in Ponza, and some other Italian islands, were collected at Palermo, and did duty there some time; and, when the British troops were finally withdrawn from Italy and Sicily, in 1816, the regiment—again a single battalion—was in garrison at Corfu, where it remained until 1818, when it returned home.

The 35th, after a three years' home service, went abroad again in 1820, and was stationed in the West Indies until 1832. In the latter year its orange facings were changed to blue, and the regiment received the prefix "Royal" to its county title. The traditionary "white plume" is said to have disappeared at the beginning of the century.

The regiment was in Mauritius, from 1837 to 1848. In July, 1854, on the eve of the Russian War, it left England for its first tour of Indian service, and was stationed for several years in British Burmah. Intelligence reached Moulmein, on 23rd May, 1857, of the Mutiny, ten days previously, at Meerut and Delhi. One wing of the regiment was at once embarked, and landed, 3rd June, at Calcutta, then denuded of troops; the other wing arriving on 30th June, three days after the massacre at Cawnpore. During the remainder of that year the 35th was stationed in Calcutta and the neighbourhood; but, early in 1858, it was sent to Raneegunj. In

April, 1858, two companies of the regiment stationed at Arrah, in an attack on the force of the rebel leader there, who was reported to be advancing on Jugdespore, experienced one of the worst disasters of the Mutiny, near the spot where detachments of the 10th and 37th Foot had already failed. The 35th subsequently did good service under Brigadier Douglas, at Shahabad, in pursuit of Koer Singh, and in clearing the Jugdespore jungle, in 1858-9, of the rebels. The regiment returned home in 1865. In 1875, the 35th proceeded to Barbados, and served there until 1880, when it removed to Malta; in 1881-2 it was in Cyprus; and, after the bombardment of Alexandria, was present in the operations in Egypt, including the surrender of Kafr el Dowra and Damietta. The battalion served throughout the Nile Campaign of 1884, with the column under Sir Herbert Stewart, and fought at Abu Klea. A party of the battalion formed the escort on board the steamers in Sir Charles Wilson's Expedition to Khartoum. The battalion returned home in October, 1885, and is at present stationed in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 107th Foot.)

The first corps thus numbered was the 107th (Queen's Own Royal British Volunteers) Regiment of Foot, raised in 1760. It was disbanded in 1763. The next was the 107th Foot—an Irish corps—raised in 1794, which was "drafted" to the 53rd and other regiments in 1795-6. The third was the late 107th (Bengal Infantry), the present 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment. This corps was formed in India, in 1854, as the H.E.I.C. 3rd Bengal European Light Infantry, and was employed, chiefly by detachments, in various parts of Bengal during the Mutiny. In 1861 it was reorganized and introduced into the Line, under the title of the 107th (Bengal Infantry) Regiment. After serving in Bengal and Madras some years longer, the battalion came to England in 1875. In 1882 it proceeded to Malta, and thence, in January, 1885, to Egypt, where it was for some time stationed at Cairo. It returned to India in December, 1885, and is at present stationed there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *white, blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Maltese Cross and Feather, within a circle inscribed with the regimental title. In the centre of the Maltese Cross is a wreath, enclosing a raised circle containing the Cross of St. George. On the Collar—The Maltese Cross and Feather. The Cross in gilt; the Feather in silver. In the centre of the Cross a wreath in green and silver enamel enclosing a raised circle in blue enamel set in silver. Within the raised circle the Cross of St. George in red enamel on a silver field. On the Helmet-Plate—The Maltese Cross and Feather in gilt, silver, and colours, as on the collar, but larger, placed on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath. On the Waistplate—The Maltese Cross and Feather as on Collars, on a ground of frosted gilt. The regimental title round. On the Forage Cap—An Eight-pointed Star on a Feather. The Star and upper part of the Feather in silver embroidery, the stem of the Feather in gold embroidery. On the Star a Garter in gilt metal, with the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* pierced in letters of blue enamel. Within the Garter the Cross of St. George on a ground of red enamel. Below the Feather, a blue silk and gold embroidered scroll, inscribed "Royal Sussex Regiment," the word "Regiment" being in the middle. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

The Royal Sussex was one of the regiments to which the "Rose" was given as a territorial badge, and so appears in the "Army Lists."

"Another badge has, however, been approved, comprising a Feather, representing the White Feather long worn by the regiment as a souvenir of Wolfe's victory; and the centre of the Star of the Garter, the latter being the badge of the late Royal Sussex Militia."

The Militia Battalions are formed out of the old Royal Sussex Militia.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Royal Sussex M.

4th Battalion Royal Sussex M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 35th Foot was authorized May 24, 1832, to be styled the Royal Sussex Regiment, and at the same time its facings were changed from orange to blue.

The Garter and St. George's Cross are derived from the Royal Sussex Militia. The badge was borne on the Colours, and appointments of the officers.

The Maltese Cross is the special badge sanctioned by the Dress Regulations of 1874, and was worn on the buttons and waistbelt plates of the Officers of the 107th Regiment; but for what reason does not appear.

The Cross was also worn on the Shako plates of the 107th (late 3rd Bengal European Regiment) when transferred and re-named in General Orders, 10th April, 1861, when it was stated that the Corps was to retain its previous honorary distinctions.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Brighton. 2. 2nd Worthing. 3. 1st Cinque Ports.
Regimental District, No. 35, Chichester. Dépôt, Chichester.



On Collar.



On Buttons.

THE HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

- 1st Battalion (late 37th Foot),
 2nd Battalion (late 67th Foot).



The Royal Tiger.

✓ BLENHEIM.	RAMILLIES.	LOUDENARDE.
MALPLAQUET.		DETTINGEN.
	MINDEN.	TOURNAY.
BARROSA.	PENINSULA.	INDIA.
TAKU FORTS.	PEKIN.	CHARASIAH.
KABUL, 1879.	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 37th Foot.)

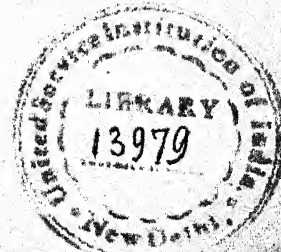
THIS Corps was raised in Ireland by Colonel T. Meredith, the officers' commissions bearing date 13th February, 1702. Meredith had commanded a troop of the 3rd Horse in King William's Flemish Campaigns, and was afterwards Marlborough's adjutant-general at

Blenheim. He died a lieutenant-general, and colonel 20th Foot, in 1719. The regiment went from Ireland to Holland in 1703, and took a prominent part throughout Marlborough's Campaigns, when it fought at Schellenberg and Blenheim in 1704, and at Neer Hesperen in the following year; at Ramillies; at the sieges of Menin and Ath; at Oudenarde; at the siege of Tournay; at Malplaquet; at the storming of Douay, and in some minor affairs. After the Peace of Utrecht, the regiment was many years stationed in England.

The regiment, then "Ponsonby's," went to Flanders in 1742, and fought at Dettingen, but does not appear to have been present at Fontenoy. It was amongst the regiments sent home on the news of the Scottish Rebellion, and fought at Culloden, after which it went back to Flanders, and served throughout the subsequent campaign, including the battle of Val, where it lost heavily in officers and men.

At the commencement of the Seven Years' War the 37th raised a second battalion, which was subsequently formed into a separate regiment as the 75th Foot. It did good service at Belle Isle in 1761, and in Portugal in 1762, and was disbanded the year after at the Peace of Paris. The regiment itself went to Germany in 1758, and was one of the six British Regiments which sustained the honour of our arms on the field of Minden, 1st August, 1759; and afterwards made the campaigns of 1760-62, under the Marquis of Granby, including the battles of Denkern and Wilhelmstahl. It was, several years afterwards, in Minorca.

At the outbreak of the American War, the 37th crossed the Atlantic, and fought at Brooklyn, and in other early affairs. It was at Charlestown in 1776, and in the expedition to Philadelphia in 1777. It was at New York during the latter part of the war; and on its return home received its county title. At the commencement of the War with France, the 37th went to Flanders with the Duke of York; and with the 14th and 53rd, under General Fox, greatly distinguished itself at Famars, Dunkirk, and particularly near Tournay, on the 18th May, 1794, when its brigade formed part of the force that carried Lannoy, Roubaix, and Mouveaux at the point of the bayonet; and later, on the same day, when posted on the road from Roubaix to Lille, it had to bear the weight of a French attack in overwhelming numbers; and again, on 22nd May, also in the neighbourhood of Tournay, when the village of Pontichon was carried in brilliant style by the brigade. Later



in the same year, the 37th, individually, much distinguished itself by its steadiness and gallantry at Druiton, on the Maes, 19th October, 1794. The regiment also fought at Nimeguen and Guidermalsen, and shared in the retreat to Bremen. It was at Gibraltar from 1796 to 1798; and in the West Indies from 1799 to 1810, returning home from Trinidad in the latter year.

The 37th went to Gibraltar in 1811, and whilst stationed there raised a second battalion at home. Having been ordered to Spain, a strong draft for the first battalion was sent from England to the port of Passages, in December, 1813, whilst the British Army was in the Pyrenees; but the regiment not having arrived, the draft returned home in charge of French prisoners. The first battalion left Gibraltar for Spain in February, 1814, and eventually joined the Duke of Wellington's Army in the south of France. After the Peace of 1814, the battalion left Bourdeaux for Pouliac, where it embarked with reinforcements for Upper Canada, and served there until 1826. The second battalion, meanwhile, had served with Sir Thomas Graham, in Holland, in 1813-14, and formed part of the garrison of Antwerp during the battle of Waterloo. It was disbanded in 1815.

As a single battalion corps, the 37th, served in Malta, the Ionian Islands, Jamaica, and North America from 1830 to 1842, in which year it returned home from Nova Scotia. In 1846 it embarked for Ceylon, where it remained above ten years. In June, 1857, it landed in Calcutta, and served at the first relief of Azimghur; while part of the regiment was in the unfortunate night attack on Arrah. The 37th afterwards did good service under Brigadier Douglas at Shahabad, and in clearing the Jugdespore jungles. The battalion returned home in 1860, but again served in Bengal from 1866 to 1877. Returning home in 1884, it proceeded to Malta, and thence in 1885 again to India, where it is at present stationed.

BATTALION II.

(Late 67th Foot.)

The 20th Foot having been in 1756 (August 25) augmented by a second battalion, two years later—in 1758, after war with France had been formally declared—the second battalion was converted

into a separate corps, and became the 67th Foot. The new regiment was encamped for a time at Winchester; and Wolfe, the future hero of Quebec (then in America, and who had been some time in command of the 20th), was appointed its first colonel. The 67th served with distinction at the famous siege of Belle Isle in 1761; in the brief campaign against the Spaniards on the frontier of Portugal in 1762; and afterwards in garrison at Minorca from 1763 to 1771.¹

While in Ireland, on 31st August, 1782, the regiment received its county title of the "South Hampshire." From 1786 to 1794 it was stationed in the West Indies. In 1796 it embarked from Ireland for San Domingo, and served there until 1798, when it removed to Jamaica, returning home, in 1801, in a reduced state.

In 1803 the 67th raised a second battalion in Ireland; and, in April, 1805, the first battalion embarked for Bengal, arriving there 15th September the same year. In August, 1810, six companies of the second battalion embarked at Portsmouth for Spain, and after a brief stay at Gibraltar, joined the Army under Sir Thos. Graham in the south of Spain, and fought at the defence of Cadiz and also at the famous victory of Barrosa. The second battalion was afterwards actively employed on the east coast of Spain; at Carthagena; in Sir John Murray's unsuccessful operations at Tarragona, and at the subsequent occupation of Tarragona in September, 1813; and the investment of Barcelona in February, 1814. From Barcelona the second battalion returned to Tarragona, and in May, 1814, to Gibraltar, where it served until 25th March, 1817, when it was sent home to Canterbury, and disbanded.

Meanwhile the first battalion had served in various parts of Bengal; and, at the commencement of the Pindarri War, formed part of the Army of Reserve under Sir David Ochterlony, at Meerut. In February, 1818, it joined the Bombay division of the Army under Sir W. K. Grant, at Oojein. It proceeded from Oojein to Baroda, and, on the 9th April, 1818, started from Baroda for the coast, having been *the first King's regiment that crossed the peninsula of India*. The battalion then embarked for Bombay. Six companies served at the siege and capture of the fortress of Ryghur, in the Southern Concan, in May, 1818; and were afterwards actively employed in the Deccan. In the spring of 1819 the corps distinguished itself at the siege and capture of the famous Mahratta

¹ *Vide* Lieut. R. W. Barlow's "Regimental Orders, &c. 20th Foot" (London, 1868). Much also about the 67th in Minorca is related in "Memoirs of Sir Jas. Campbell, of Ardkinglass."

fortress of Asserghur, by the troops under General Doveton. The battalion remained in the Bombay Presidency until January, 1826, when it was transferred to Calcutta, from whence it went to Rangoon, in Burmah, but returned again to Calcutta, and embarked by divisions for England, where it landed, November, 1826, and April, 1827.

The 67th Regiment was authorised, on its return from India, to bear on its colours and appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger, superscribed "India," "in commemoration of its services in that continent from 1805 to 1826." As originally borne on the colours, the Royal Tiger was displayed *proper*, on a mound *vert*, without a wreath, but with the word "India" on an *azure* silken scroll surmounting it.

From 1833 to 1842 the corps was stationed at Gibraltar; in Demerara and Berbice; Barbados and Canada. In 1846, another second battalion, called a "reserve battalion," was organised, and the two battalions left Ireland for Gibraltar, where they remained some years. The two battalions were subsequently amalgamated; and the regiment served some time in Jamaica, where it was stationed during the Russian War. It had not long returned home when it was despatched to Calcutta, in the autumn of 1858, and the services of the battalion were employed at Barrackpore, watching certain native regiments, whose loyalty was suspected. Thence it went to Hong Kong; and served in the expedition to the North of China in 1860, including the attack on the Taku Forts and the capture of Peking. It was for a short time in Japan, during the occupation of the Treaty ports; and, returning to China, was employed against the Taiping rebels, near Shanghai, in 1862, including the taking of the fortified stockade of Naizing, and the storming and capture of Kading, Tsinpoo, Najow, and Kholsin. Subsequently, after serving at the Cape and Natal, the regiment returned to England.

In 1872 the battalion went out to Burmah, where it remained several years, during which time a strong detachment formed the escort of a political expedition sent into the Native States on the Chinese frontier. From Burmah, and the Andaman Islands, the battalion was transferred to Madras, when it again traversed the entire continent of India to join the Army in Afghanistan. It served the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80, including General Roberts's action at Charasiah, 6th October, 1879, and the re-occupation of, and operations around Cabul. On the withdrawal

of the troops from Afghanistan the battalion returned to Madras. In December, 1885, it joined the Expeditionary Force in Burmah, and is now stationed in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *scarlet*; facings, *white*.

TERRITORIAL BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Royal Tiger; below the Tiger, the Hampshire Rose. All within a Laurel Wreath. On the Collar—The Hampshire Rose, in gold and red and green enamel. On the Helmet-Plate—The Royal Tiger and Laurel Wreath. The Tiger in gilt; the Wreath, silver. All on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath. On the Waist-plate—On a frosted-gilt centre, the Royal Tiger and Laurel Wreath in silver: below the Tiger, the Hampshire Rose (*gu.*), in gold and red and green enamel. The regimental title on the circle. On the Forage Cap—An Eight-pointed Star in gold embroidery. On the Star a raised Garter in blue silk surmounted by an Imperial Crown, as represented in the Collar of the Order of the Star of India, in gold embroidery. The motto on the Garter worked in silver embroidery. Within the Garter the Hampshire Rose in red and gold embroidery. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, Hampshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The "*Hampshire* Rose," within a wreath, is derived from the County Militia, and was worn on the Shakoes, forage caps, and belts of the Officers. A scroll inscribed "*Hants Militia*," and a "*Rose*" on the Glengarry and on Collar of the men's Tunic, *A Rose in the centre of a crowned Star*.

The *Royal Tiger*, the badge of the 67th Foot, was granted to it with the word "*India*" superscribed, 20th December, 1826.

The "*Minden Wreath*" was the Collar badge of the men of the 37th Foot.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 1st Winchester. | 2. 2nd Southampton. | 3. 3rd Portsmouth. |
| 4. 4th Bournemouth. | 5. 5th Newport. | |

Regimental District, No. 37, Winchester. *Depôt*, Winchester.



Hampshire Rose.

THE SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 38th Foot).
2nd Battalion (late 80th Foot).

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).	MONTE VIDEO.
ROLEIA.	CORUNNA.
BUSACO.	BADAJOS.
VITTORIA.	ST. SEBASTIAN.
PENINSULA.	AVA.
FEROZESHAH.	SOBRAON.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.
LUCKNOW.	CENTRAL INDIA.
EGYPT, 1882.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-9.
	NILE, 1884-5.
	KIRBEKAN.

BATTALION I.

(Late 38th Foot.)

THE late 38th Regiment was raised in Ireland in 1702, and, from that year until 1708, was known as "Colonel Luke Lillingston's Regiment of Foot." In 1751 it first received its numerical, and, in 1782, its County title—"First Staffordshire." It embarked for the West Indies in 1706, and remained there, chiefly in Antigua and Jamaica, an unprecedented period of, it is said, nearly sixty years, during which detachments of the Corps served at the capture of Guadaloupe in 1759, and of Martinique in 1762.

It returned to England from Antigua in 1765, and served some years in Ireland, but proceeded to America in 1775, and was in time to join in the fight of Bunker's Hill. It also fought at Brooklyn the following year. It was chiefly stationed at New York, whence it appears to have proceeded, about 1780-83, to Nova Scotia, where it remained some years.

Class

The flank Companies of the regiment served with Sir Charles Grey's expedition, and participated in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1794. At the same time the remainder of the regiment served with the force under Lord Moira in the Channel Islands and at Mechlin; and subsequently on the Waal, and in the disastrous retreat to Bremen, after which it returned home (1795). It again proceeded to the West Indies; served under Sir Ralph Abercromby at St. Lucia in 1796; and, returning home in 1800, at once proceeded to recruit its strength at Lichfield.

The War having been renewed, a Second Battalion was formed in Ireland, which served the Campaign of 1809-12 in the Peninsula, in which latter year it was followed by the 1st Battalion.

In the meantime the latter had served, in 1805, under Sir David Baird, at the re-capture of the Cape of Good Hope. It did not, however, take part in the action at Blaarin, which entitled the regiments engaged to place the legend, "Cape of Good Hope," on their standards, although at the time it was executing the turning movement under Beresford at Saldanha Bay.

From the Cape it proceeded to South America, where it greatly distinguished itself—at Buenos Ayres in 1806, and in 1807 at the storming and capture of Monte Video, and subsequently shared in the later disasters of General Whitelock's operations. The battalion was with Moore at Corunna (having previously proceeded with Sir A. Wellesley to Portugal); and had fought at Roleia and Vimiera. Subsequently, it served in the Walcheren expedition, and was at Flushing.

The 2nd Battalion, meantime, fought at Busaco, and at the first and second sieges of Badajos; but returned home immediately, and was disbanded shortly after the peace.

The 1st Battalion, having recovered its strength after its arduous duties and losses in Holland, returned to the Peninsula, as already stated, in 1812, and suffered severely at the battle of Salamanca. It was also at the Siege of Burgos, and subsequent retreat. In 1813 it served under Sir Thomas Graham—was present at the Battle of Vittoria; the Storming of St. Sebastian; the Passage of the Bidassoa; the Nive, Nivelle, and Bayonne. Returning home (to Ireland) it again proceeded to join the Army of Wellington in the Netherlands, but was too late for Waterloo. It, however, took part in the occupation of Paris, and returned home at the end of the year.

In 1818 the 38th embarked for the Cape, and part of the Corps

was present at the defence of Graham's Town, when attacked by Makanna and 6,000 Kaffirs (April 22nd, 1819).

From the Cape the regiment, in 1822, proceeded to India, where it remained until 1836, having meantime served in the Burmese War of 1824-26, including the capture of Ava.

From 1836 to 1840 the regiment appears to have been at home. From 1840 to 1851 its tour of foreign service embraced the Ionian Isles, Gibraltar, Jamaica,¹ Honduras, and Nova Scotia. From Jamaica, meanwhile, the regiment sent its quota of 300 to the force proceeding to Central America, and which was afterwards engaged at the Capture of Serapiqui, and the forts of Castillo Viego and San Carlos.

Returning home, the regiment, in 1854, proceeded to the Crimea, and served throughout the Siege of Sebastopol, including the battles of the Alma and Inkerman, and, very prominently, in the attack on the Cemetery in June, 1855.

It returned from Balaklava in 1856, and, in August, 1857, embarked at Cork, by detachments, for India; and subsequently arrived in time to take part in the defeat of the Gwalior insurgents (6th November, 1857) before Cawnpore.

The regiment also fought at Meeungunge, and at the capture of Lucknow, where it suffered heavy loss in storming the Kaisr Bagh. It also served the succeeding Campaign in Oude, and did not return home until 1872.

In 1880 the battalion embarked for Malta, where it served until 1884. It fought in the Nile Campaign of 1884-5, was the first regiment to reach Korti (by "Whalers"), and was distinguished in the advance towards Berber, and at the Action of Kirbekan (10th February, 1885), where General Earle fell gloriously.

The battalion returned to Lower Egypt with the troops under Major General Brackenbury, an officer of talent, whose work on the Campaign is of the highest interest.

The Corps was withdrawn from Egypt and sent to Gibraltar in 1886, and still continues in that garrison.

¹ See notices of it in "Monumental Inscriptions of the British West Indies"—a somewhat misleading title, as the work is really a history of the British West Indies.

BATTALION II.

(Late 80th Foot.)

The present 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment was formed at Chatham in September, 1793, by Henry, Lord Paget, afterwards Marquis of Anglesey, then a captain in the Staffordshire Militia. The men were mostly volunteers from the Staffordshire Militia, then embodied under command of the Earl of Uxbridge. The regiment, was named the "Staffordshire Volunteers," and was assigned a place in the Line as the "80th (Staffordshire Volunteers) Regiment of Foot."

Meantime, other regiments had borne the same number, viz., 1. The original 80th "Light-armed" Foot raised—1758-64—for special service in America, by Colonel Thos. Gage, and disbanded in Canada, 1763; 2. The 80th (Royal Edinburgh Volunteers) Regiment of Foot of 1778-84, which was raised in Edinburgh by public subscription; served in America under Lord Cornwallis, and was disbanded in 1783.

Under command of Lord Paget the present battalion joined the Duke of York's army in Flanders; and in the operations on the Waal in the autumn of 1794, and in the retreat to Bremen that followed, it lost more than half its numbers. It returned home from Bremen in May, 1795. The war in La Vendée was then in progress; and the 80th, with some other regiments, was employed for some months at Isle Dieu, on the coast of Brittany, and on board the Channel Fleet, in support of the cause of French Royalists in their attempts on the French coast. The regiment went to the Cape in 1796, just after it had been captured by the British, and was present at the surrender of the Dutch fleet in Saldanha Bay. Thence it proceeded to Madras; and afterwards to Ceylon, where it was quartered from 1797 to 1801. From Ceylon the 80th proceeded, under sealed orders, to Bombay, where it joined the force under General Baird, destined to co-operate with Abercromby's army in Egypt; but, owing to stress of weather, the headquarters and three companies put back to Bombay. Five others reached their destination, crossed the desert, and joined the army at Cairo, whither they were followed by two other companies, which had been shipwrecked in the Red Sea, when the mess-plate and all the regimental records were lost. These seven companies remained in Egypt from August,

1801, to June, 1802, when they re-crossed the desert to Suez, and returned to India, part being again wrecked on the Abyssinian coast. They proceeded to Calcutta, where they remained two months, and then returned to Madras, where they took the field against the Mahrattas, with the force under General Stuart. In the autumn of 1804 they proceeded to Cannanore, and there joined the three other companies, which had been left behind in India, and had meanwhile been employed at Goa, and on the Malabar coast. The regiment was afterwards on field service in Travancore, and remained in Southern India until March, 1818, when it returned home. During its long service in India it is said to have been chiefly recruited from the Staffordshire Militia. The regiment subsequently, from 1821 to 1830, did duty in the Ionian Islands and Malta.

The 80th Regiment was sent, in 1836, to Australia, as convict guards; and was employed by detachments in New South Wales, Tasmania (Van Dieman's Land), Norfolk Island, and New Zealand, until 1844, when it was concentrated at Sydney, and thence proceeded to Bengal.

Part of the corps during the voyage was shipwrecked under very remarkable circumstances—being cast high and dry by a storm wave, in the dead of night, on the top of a wood, or jungle, on the Little Andaman, a portion of the 50th Regiment being, by a strange *contretemps*, at the same place also cast ashore. The regiment bore a very distinguished part in the First Sikh War—at Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon. It served through the Second Burmese War, including the operations round Rangoon and the capture of the Great Dagon Pagoda, the capture of Pegu, the expedition up the Irrawaddy against Prome, etc. During the Crimean War the regiment was at home.

In 1856 the 80th proceeded to the Cape, and was stationed on the eastern frontier. It was one of the first regiments despatched from the Cape on receipt of intelligence of the Mutiny. Proceeding to Ceylon, and afterwards to India, it did good service in 1858-9. Two companies were present at the capture of Calpee; and the regiment had some hard fighting in Oude. The battalion was moved to Darjeeling in support of the Bhootan Expedition in 1865, and returned home the next year.

In 1872 the 80th was ordered to the Straits Settlements, and was stationed at Malacca; and then in China until 1877. In 1875 a detachment of 300 men was employed in Perak, in the field operations

consequent on the murder of Mr. Birch, the Queen's Commissioner. In 1877 the battalion was ordered to British Kaffraria and Natal. It saw much service in the Transvaal, against the chief Sekukuni; on the Swazi border in 1878; and was engaged in the first part of the Zulu War. During this period a company of the regiment was cut off, and nearly annihilated on the Intombi River. Five companies fought at Ulundi, and two more, with detachments, were afterwards with Sir Garnet Wolseley in the Transvaal at the capture of Sekukuni's stronghold. The battalion then marched to Durban, and thence returned home in April, 1880. It served in Ireland, and afterwards in England, where it is still stationed.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Staffordshire Knot with Crown above.

On Collar of Tunic—The Staffordshire Knot, in gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, the Sphinx over Egypt. On the universal scroll, "The South Staffordshire Regiment." On the Waist-plate—Special pattern with oak-leaf ends. In silver, on a burnished gilt centre, a laurel wreath. Within the wreath, in silver, Windsor Castle with the Sphinx over Egypt above, and the Staffordshire Knot below. On the wreath, at the bottom, "The South Staffordshire Regiment." On the round Forage Cap—On a raised ground of blue silk, a gold embroidered circle, inscribed "The South Staffordshire Regiment." The circle surmounted by the Crown in gold embroidery. Within the circle, on a black cloth recessed ground, the Sphinx over Egypt with the Staffordshire Knot below, in silver embroidery. The word "Egypt" embroidered in black silk. On Forage Cap for Active Service—In gilt metal, the Garter, with motto surmounted by the Crown. Badge and ground as for helmet-plate. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

4th Battalion, 1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The *Staffordshire Knot* had always been borne by the 88th and 80th Foot, on their buttons and appointments.

The 80th Foot received the *Sphinx* over "Egypt" in 1802.

N.B.—The Staffordshire Knot is not borne on the *Colours*.

"*Windsor Castle*" was borne as a badge by the 1st King's Own Staffordshire Militia, under the Grant of King William IV. in 1835, in commemoration of fourteen years' "Royal duty," performed by the Corps at the Castle.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Handsworth. 2. 2nd Walsall. 3. 3rd Wolverhampton.

Regimental District, No. 38, Lichfield. Depôt, Lichfield.



In centre of Waist-plate.



THE DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 39th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 54th Foot).



The Castle and Key.
"Montis insignia Calpe."



The Sphinx.

PLASSEY.

GIBRALTAR.

EGYPT—MARABOUT, WITH THE SPHINX.

ALBUHERA.

VITTORIA.

PYRENEES.

NIVELLE.

NIVE.

ORTHES.

PENINSULA.

AVA.

MAHARAJPORE.

SEVASTOPOL.

N.B.—The word "Gibraltar" has, since reorganization, been omitted from the badge.

BATTALION I.

(Late 39th Foot.)

THE present 1st Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment was raised in Ireland by Colonel Richard Coote, under a warrant dated 13th February, 1702. Colonel Coote fell in a duel shortly afterwards,

Class N

and was succeeded by Colonel, afterwards Lieutenant-General, Sankey.

There is a tradition that the regiment fought gallantly at the disastrous battle of Almanza, 23rd April, 1707, and that the men were mounted on mules, to enable them to get up to the Army in time for the battle—whence the sobriquet, "Sankey's Horse." Until its return from India, in 1846, its facings were *feuillémorte* green,¹ similar to those of the 5th Fusiliers. It served the campaigns in Portugal and Spain in 1708-11, and was distinguished by its steadiness at the Caya, 7th May, 1709. In 1712 it was in Portugal, and in 1713 at Gibraltar, whence it proceeded to Minorca. It appears to have been one of the four regiments embarked at Minorca on board Sir George Byng's Fleet, in 1718, which were present in the naval engagement with the Spaniards off Messina, and afterwards actively employed in co-operating on the coasts of Sicily. Returning home, the regiment was among the reinforcements sent to Gibraltar when that fortress was besieged by the Spaniards in 1726-7; and afterwards went from Gibraltar to Jamaica, where it was stationed until 1732. It was employed as Marines on board the Channel Fleet in 1744-5, and again in 1747-8.

In 1754 the 39th Regiment proceeded to Madras, being the first King's regiment landed in India. Hence its proud legend, "Primus in Indis"—also attributed to its renown at Plassey. It served at Madras until August, 1756, when part of the regiment was detached to Bengal, under command of Colonel Adlerson. Three companies served under Clive in the operations against Surajah Dowlah, Nawab of Bengal, ending with the overthrow of the enemy near Calcutta, 5th February, 1757. On the renewal of hostilities, the regiment bore a distinguished part in Clive's crowning victory at Plassey, 23rd June, 1757. The portion of the regiment remaining at Madras had, meanwhile, been actively engaged against the French at Nellore, Trichinopoly, Wandewash, and elsewhere. The regiment returned home in 1758, many of the officers and men transferring their services to the Madras and Bengal European regiments of the East India Company, and remaining in India. A strong detachment subsequently served under the Marquis of Granby in Germany.

The regiment has a remarkable silver-headed drum-major's stick, presented to it by the Nawab of Arcot shortly after the battle of Plassey.

¹ This "sad green" was worn as uniform by the troops of Henry VIII. (*vide* "Our Services under the Crown," A. A. Gore).

The regiment, in 1766, embarked for Gibraltar under command of Colonel, afterwards General, Sir Robert Boyd, on whom had been bestowed a colonelcy in the Guards, as a reward for his gallant services at the defence of Minorca in 1757, and, perhaps, for his important evidence at the trial of the unfortunate Admiral Byng. He was lieutenant-governor, under Sir A. G. Elliot, during the famous defence of Gibraltar from 1779-83, and, according to Drinkwater, first suggested the use of red-hot shot. The 39th served with him through the memorable defence, from first to last; and is remarkable as having been the only one of the regiments there engaged that had taken part in the previous defence of 1726-7. Whilst at Gibraltar the 39th received its first county title of the "East Middlesex Regiment;" and returned home at the peace.

The 39th was next engaged at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, in 1794, and at the subsequent gallant, but unsuccessful defence of Guadaloupe, "in which services it appears to have died out, a few survivors, who escaped to Les Saintes, with the regimental colours, in open boats, being all that returned home." The regiment returned to the West Indies in 1796; and was engaged at the capture of Demerara and Berbice. It served in Demerara from 1796 to 1800; in Surinam in 1801-2; and returned home, from Antigua, in 1803.

On the renewal of the war, the 39th raised a second battalion from men enrolled in Shropshire, Cheshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. These men were subsequently drafted into a garrison battalion, when the second battalion was re-formed by volunteers from the Militia, the county title being at the same time changed to "Dorsetshire."

The first battalion went to Malta in 1805; and its flank companies were employed under Sir James Craig in Naples, and afterwards in Sicily. The battalion subsequently proceeded to Sicily, and served in the expedition to the Bay of Naples, in 1809 (which captured Ischia and Procida); and in the defence of Sicily against Murat in 1810. The re-formed second battalion had, meanwhile, joined Sir Arthur Wellesley's Army at Lisbon (June, 1809), and subsequently fought at Busaco, at the first siege of Badajos, at Albuhera—where, although not 400 strong, it much distinguished itself—and elsewhere. In August, 1811, the first battalion arrived from Sicily, and took over the remaining effectives of the second battalion, which went home and was not again employed abroad. The first battalion fought at Vittoria; in various actions in the Pyrenees; was

Class No

particularly distinguished at Garris; and on the Nivelle and Nive, at Orthes, at the investment of Bayonne, and at the battle of Toulouse. From the South of France it went to Canada, and served in the unsuccessful expedition to Plattsburg. Afterwards returning to Europe, it proceeded to Ostend in July, 1815, marched to Paris, and continued with the Army of Occupation in France until the final withdrawal of the British troops.

In 1825 the 39th Regiment proceeded to New South Wales¹ and Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania), and served there until 1831. The regiment was removed to India in 1831, and served in the Coorg War of 1834, and throughout the operations in Kurnool (1839), the Nawab of which evacuated his stronghold by an opposite gate on the approach of a detachment of the 39th; on the 18th October following, however, the force attacked the position which he had taken up, and, after a brief struggle, the 39th obtained possession of the Nawab's person. The corps then marched 640 miles to Kamptee; and, in 1841, 520 to Agra. In October, 1842, it joined the Army of Reserve at Ferzozepore, on the return of the troops from Afghanistan. In January, 1843, it marched to Delhi, and formed part of the escort of the Governor-General, Lord Ellenborough. On the 23rd March, it was presented, at Agra, with new colours by the latter; and, on the 25th November, it joined "the Army of Exercise," and proceeded with it to Gwalior, where it greatly distinguished itself, under the eye of Lord Ellenborough, at the victory of Maharajpore (29th December, 1843). The Governor-General had a special regard for this corps; selected it for his escort; and afterwards presented the officers with a magnificent silver goblet, having "the Bronze Star" in the hollow of the pedestal. Immediately after the battle, he said, "Her Majesty's 39th Regiment had the peculiar fortune of adding to the honour of having won, at Plassey, the first great battle, which laid the foundation of the British Empire in India, the further honour of thus nobly contributing to this, as it may be hoped, the last great victory by which that Empire has been secured." Major (now General Sir C. T.) Van Straubenzee (who, many years after, captured Canton) brought the regiment out of action.² Major Bray was wounded; and his gallant son, who carried the regimental colour, was shot dead.

¹ Captain Sturt, of the regiment, was one of the most successful of Australian explorers.

² Its loss was 183 of all ranks (including 11 officers), killed and wounded. It captured two standards.

the bullet passing through the belt. A gold plate on the latter marks the passage of the missile, and bears record of a noble death.

In 1845-6, several officers¹ and men of the wing which had proceeded from Dinapore to Calcutta, volunteered their services, and proceeded to join the Army of the Sutlej, but were too late, Soobraon having, meantime, been won.

A detachment, meanwhile, served under Sir C. J. Napier in Beluchistan.

In 1846 the regiment returned to England, and after serving in Ireland, proceeded, in January, 1854, to Gibraltar, and thence to the Crimea, where it served, including the assaults of the 18th June and 8th September, 1855, until the fall of Sebastopol, when it went to Canada, and thence to Bermuda, returning home from the latter station in 1864. In 1866 it was presented with new colours at Aldershot. From 1868 to 1880 the 39th was in India, and present at the Imperial Proclamation, Delhi. Returning home, the battalion, in 1885, went to Malta; thence to Egypt, and went up the Nile, by wings, to Assiout, &c. But, in consequence of the reduction of the Army of Occupation, it was brought home again in 1886, and is at present in England, under orders for Gibraltar.

BATTALION II.

(Late 54th Foot.)

The present 2nd Battalion Dorsetshire Regiment was raised in 1755 as the 56th, and re-numbered, in 1757, the 54th Foot. It was formed at Salisbury, by Colonel John Campbell, afterwards 5th Duke of Argyll. The officers' commissions were dated in December, 1755; and some extra companies, just raised for the 36th Foot, were drafted into it to complete the strength.

In 1755 the present 2nd Oxfordshire (late 52nd Light Infantry) was raised as the 56th Foot. It was re-numbered 54th in 1757. At that time it had a scarlet uniform with green facings. The regiment embarked in May, 1756, as marines on board a naval squadron, destined to reinforce Admiral Byng; and served as ma-

¹ The compiler was one of these, and commanded the detachment, 50th "Queen's Own," for many months. He had previously, in 1844, commanded the troops (a draft, also, for the 50th) which embarked at Gravesend for Calcutta.

rines on the Gibraltar station under Admiral Hawke; and afterwards did duty in that garrison until 1765, when it returned to England; and then proceeding to America, was actively employed at New York, Charlestown, Rhode Island, Connecticut (including "Brooklyn"). During the War, and while at New York, in 1782, it received its original county designation of the "West Norfolk" Regiment. After the peace it was many years in New Brunswick, at which time the well-known William Cobbett, M.P., was regimental sergeant-major. At the commencement of the French War the 54th was employed in the Channel Islands, under Lord Moira, and at Ostend; and afterwards joined the Duke of York's army, and served in the operations in Holland, and in the retreat to Bremen.

In 1796 it proceeded to the West Indies, and saw service in St. Vincent. In 1798-9 it was serving in Ireland, where a second battalion was formed of volunteers from the Irish Militia. In 1800 two battalions were employed at Isle Houat on the coast of Brittany; in the Ferrol Expedition; at Cadiz, Minorca and Malta; and, in 1801, accompanied Abercromby to Egypt, and were present at the landing in Aboukir Bay, and the battles before Alexandria. While the main body of the army advanced on Cairo, the two battalions of the 54th remained with the troops blockading Alexandria, and were subsequently employed in attacking the city on the western side, where the first battalion particularly distinguished itself by the capture of the important fort of Marabout. A French field-piece, captured on that occasion, was long retained by the regiment, and is now at the dépôt. After the surrender of Alexandria the two battalions proceeded to Minorca; and, when that island was restored to Spain, they proceeded to Gibraltar, where the second battalion was disbanded. The loyalty of the regiment, during a mutiny which occurred at Gibraltar on 24th December, 1802, was recognized by H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, in the presentation to the officers' mess of a silver vase, with a suitable inscription, recording the "steady discipline and distinguished good conduct" of the regiment on that occasion. It was in garrison at Gibraltar during the epidemic of fever which followed, and returned to England in November, 1805. Two companies, however (along with three of the 2nd Queen's), were in a vessel which parted from the convoy in the Bay of Biscay; and, in December, 1805, fell into the hands of a French naval squadron, steering for the Mauritius. Ultimately, the "Volontaire" French frigate, in which they were, in ignorance of the recapture of the colony by the British, put into

Table Bay, in March, 1806, and had to surrender. The companies, thus strangely released, were landed, and served at the Cape until October, 1806, when those of the 54th accompanied the expedition to the River Plate; and, as "mounted infantry," attached to the 38th Regiment, gallantly served at Monte Video, and at Buenos Ayres, in 1806-7, afterwards returning to the Cape.

The regiment, in 1807, embarked for Jamaica; and, in 1809, it served with the expedition to San Domingo. Afterwards, returning to Jamaica, it was allowed gradually to die out by not filling up vacancies as they occurred. Twelve substitute companies were, meanwhile, organised in England; and, in 1813, the renovated regiment served at Stralsund, and at Rostock; and, in the following year, with the troops under Sir Thomas Graham, co-operating with the Prussians in the bombardment of Antwerp, after which it remained in garrison at Nieuport until the return of Napoleon from Elba. The 54th, on the 18th June, 1815, was with the reserve at Huy; but the officers and men, in common with those of other regiments of the reserve, received the Waterloo medal. The battalion was, subsequently, engaged at Cambray, and at the capture of Paris; and returned to England at the end of the year.

The battalion then proceeded to the Cape in 1819, and, for some years one wing was actively employed on the Kaffir frontier; after which the regiment went to India, and was engaged, subsequently, in Arracan, during the First Burmese War, in a series of arduous services, which were commemorated by the legend placed on the colours—"Ava." The regiment remained in India until 1840, when it returned home from Madras. From 1845 to 1854 it was stationed at Gibraltar; then in the West Indies, and in Canada; and, on its return home, was almost immediately despatched to Gibraltar again, where it was in garrison during the rest of the Crimean War.

The 54th embarked for Calcutta in August, 1857; and a wing was on board the Sarah Sands transport when that vessel was burned in the Indian Ocean, 11th November, 1857, on which occasion, owing to the steady discipline of the troops and crew, all on board, including many women and children, were rescued, and safely landed in Mauritius. From Mauritius the regiment was sent on to India, and served, during the latter part of the Mutiny, with the Field Force under Brigadier Berkeley, and in the subsequent operations under Lord Clyde, in Oude, in 1858-9, remaining, until 1866, in India.

In 1871 the battalion again proceeded to Bengal, and, in 1886, returning from Aden, is now quartered in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Castle and Key with Mottoes and the Marabout Sphinx. On the Collar—The Sphinx, in silver, on a gilt tablet. On the tablet "Marabout" in gilt letters on a ground of bright green enamel. On the Helmet-Plate—The Castle and Key, with a scroll inscribed *Primus in Indus* above, and another, *Montis insignia Calpe*, below, all in silver, on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath. On the Waistplate—The Castle and Key, with scroll inscribed "Gibraltar" over. Below the Castle, the Marabout Sphinx. All in silver on a frosted gilt centre. On the circle "Dorsetshire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—The Castle and Key, the Castle in silver, the Key gilt. Over the Castle a scroll inscribed *Primus in Indus* in letters of gold on a ground of green enamel. Below the Castle, another scroll inscribed *Montis insignia Calpe* also in gold letters on green enamel. Below the scroll, the Sphinx in gilt metal, on a gilt tablet inscribed with the word "Marabout" in gold letters on a ground of green enamel.

Primus in Indis (First in the Indies)—an allusion to the 39th Foot having been the first King's regiment to serve in India. The motto appeared first on a silver drum-major's staff presented to the regiment by the Nabob of Arcot, on which, likewise, was engraved the figure of an Elephant, and the date of Clive's victory near Calcutta, 5th February, 1757. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

The Castle and Key—the Arms of the Fortress of Gibraltar—and the accompanying legend *Montis insignia Calpe* (The Device of the Rock Calpe) were conferred on the 39th Regiment, in common with the three other regiments which served *throughout* the Defence of Gibraltar, 1779-83. The green ground on which the *Primus in Indis* and Gibraltar mottoes are displayed, commemorates the original green (of different shades) worn by both regiments.

Since the introduction of the territorial system, a Sphinx over the word "Marabout" (instead of "Egypt") has been adopted as a territorial badge of the Dorsetshire Regiment.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, Dorset Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—On the 9th October, 1807, the County title of the 39th Foot was changed from "The East Middlesex" to the "Dorsetshire." July 1st, 1881, it became 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Its motto, "*Primus in Indis*," in commemoration of its having been the first *Royal* regiment sent to India, and the only one which participated in the decisive battle of Plassey in 1757, under the celebrated Clive. For the latter cause it also bore the word "Plassey" on its Colours and Appointments. Restored by King William IV.

The 39th also bore on its regimental Colours and Appointments the *Castle and Key*, with the Motto, "*Montis insignia Calpe*," in commemoration of the part it took with three other regiments in the memorable defence of Gibraltar in 1783, under the famous Sir A. G. Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield). It was also, in 1784, granted the word "Gibraltar" over the Castle.

The *Sphinx* over "Marabout," was granted to the 54th Foot in 1802, and restored in 1842.

The Dorsetshire Militia used to bear the Crest and Coronet of Horace Pitt (Lord Rivers), but these have been abolished.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1. 1st Dorsetshire.

Regimental District, No. 39, Dorchester. *Depôt*, Dorchester.

4, 1397
Class No

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S VOLUNTEERS (SOUTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 40th Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) Foot.



The Sphinx.



The Plume of the Prince of Wales.

LOUISBURG.

EGYPT (WITH THE SPHINX).

MONTE VIDEO.

ROLEIA.

VIMIERA.

TALavera.

BADAJOS.

SALAMANCA.

VITTORIA.

PYRENEES.

NIVELLE.

ORTHES.

TOULOUSE.

PENINSULA.

NIAGARA.

WATERLOO.

CANDAHAR.

GHUZNEE.

CABOOL, 1842.

MAHARAJPORE.

SEVASTOPOL.

LUCKNOW.

NEW ZEALAND.

BATTALION I.

(Late 40th Foot.)

THE late 40th was the first foot regiment added to the British Army after the accession of the House of Hanover, and originated 25th August, 1717, when certain independent companies of foot, which, for many years, had served in the West Indies and America, were formed into a regiment at Annapolis Royal, under command of Colonel, afterwards General, Richard Phillips, governor of Nova Scotia. The regiment (which then wore light buff facings) continued to serve in Nova Scotia, Maine and Newfoundland, until about 1747. It proceeded afterwards to Louisburg, Cape Breton, and took part in the capture of that stronghold; and its grenadiers, with the "Grenadiers of Louisburg," subsequently fought under Wolfe, at Quebec, in 1759. Arriving from Cape Breton in the following

year, the regiment was present at the surrender of the French at Montreal in September, 1760, which completed the conquest of Canada. Then proceeding to the West Indies, it was at the taking of Guadaloupe, in 1761; at the capture of Havana, in 1762; came home about 1763; and was for some years on the Irish Establishment.

At the commencement of the War of Independence, the 40th went back to America, and fought at Long Island, at the capture of New York, in the battles of Brooklyn, Brandywine and Germantown, and other affairs. It was amongst the troops then despatched from New York to the West Indies in 1778, where it served at the capture and defence of St. Lucia.

In 1782 it received its county title of the "2nd Somersetshire," and returned home.

Under Sir Charles Grey, at the outbreak of the French War, the flank companies went to the West Indies, and were present at the capture of Martinique, and Guadaloupe. The rest of the regiment was employed with the force under Lord Moira in the Channel and at Ostend; and afterwards joining the Duke of York's army, served in Holland, and in the Bremen retreat. Again, in the West Indies, the regiment was at the capture of St. Vincent in 1795, and in the operations there, and in Grenada in 1796. Thence it proceeded to Jamaica towards the latter part of the Maroon War; and was afterwards employed in San Domingo, where it formed part of a force which operated successfully against the enemy, for three months, previous to the final departure of the British troops in 1798. On its return home the remnant of the regiment was sent into Somersetshire to recruit.

In 1799, augmented to two strong battalions by "short service" volunteers from the Militia, the 40th served under the Duke of York in Holland—at Bremen, and Egmont-op-Zee. The two battalions subsequently went to Minorca, and were afterwards with Sir Ralph Abercromby at Leghorn, and in Malta. Here the four flank companies volunteered for service in Egypt under command of Sir Brent Spencer, the rest of the regiment remaining behind at Malta. The flank companies were greatly distinguished at the landing at Aboukir, where they were among the first troops on shore; and in the great battle before Alexandria, 21st March, 1801. They formed part of the forces sent into the Desert, which took Rosetta; and were afterwards present at the surrender of Ghizeh and Grand Cairo, Marabout, &c. In commemoration of their

Class No

services, the flank companies were authorised to wear the Sphinx, over "Egypt," on their appointments.

At the Peace of Amiens the regiment was again reduced to a single battalion; but, on the renewal of the war, it raised another second battalion from men enrolled under the "Defence Acts," in the counties of Somerset and Dorset. This battalion served as a *dépôt* during the remainder of the war—chiefly in Ireland, where it was afterwards disbanded.

The first battalion, in 1806, was despatched to the Tagus, with some troops under General Simcoe, to protect the removal of the Portuguese Court to Brazil; but this object having already been effected, the troops returned without landing. Subsequently this battalion proceeded to South America, with the reinforcements under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and fought at Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres. It afterwards accompanied Sir Arthur Wellesley to Portugal in 1808, and was present at the actions of Roleia, and Vimiera. It was then detached, and sent from Portugal to Seville; and rejoining Sir Arthur Wellesley, on his return to Portugal in 1809, it served throughout the subsequent Peninsular campaigns, and greatly distinguished itself at Talavera, Busaco, Albuhera, Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, the battles in the Pyrenees (where it fought desperately at the Pass of Roncesvalles, 28th July, 1813), St. Sebastian, the passages of the Nivelle and Nive, and the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. Returning home from the south of France the battalion was sent to America, but arrived too late for the attempt on New Orleans; and, on its way back again, landed at Ostend, in time to join the Duke of Wellington's army on the field of Waterloo, on the night before the battle. At Waterloo it had 25 killed and 142 wounded out of a total of 761 of all ranks. The battalion accompanied the army to Paris, and remained in France until the final withdrawal of the troops in 1818. After the peace the second battalion was disbanded.

The 40th, now a single battalion corps, went out to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land in 1823, and served there until 1829, when it was removed to Bombay; and, at the commencement of the first Afghan War, was detached by Sir John Keane to take possession of Kurrachee, in Scinde. Subsequently it took the field under General Nott, and served at the defence of Candahar during the winter of 1840-41, when that city was beleaguered by the Afghans; at the re-capture of Ghuznee; and with the force which marched to join General Pollock and reached Cabul

17th September, 1842, ten days before the return of the victorious Army to India. In the following year the 40th was present at the defeat of Scindia's Mahratta army at Maharajpore, 29th December, 1843, on which occasion it, as usual, distinguished itself, and captured four of the enemy's standards.

The 40th, in 1852, again proceeded to Australia, and served there until 1860, during the early part of which time it had to maintain law and order at the goldfields, &c. The regiment went to New Zealand in 1860, and served in the Maori Wars of 1860-1 and 1863-4, and came home in 1866.

The battalion, in 1872, proceeded again to India, and served in Bengal, and latterly at Aden, until its return, in 1886, to England, where it is now stationed.

BATTALION II.

(Late 82nd Foot.)

The late 82nd Regiment was raised, under a letter of service dated 27th September, 1793, by Major-General Leigh, 3rd Foot Guards. The men were recruited in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Staffordshire, and Worcestershire. The uniform was red, with yellow facings; and it was granted as a badge the plume of the Prince of Wales.

Of the three regiments in the British Army numbered 82nd, the first was the 82nd (Invalids) of 1758-63. The second was the 82nd Regiment of 1779-83. It was raised in the Scottish Lowlands, at the cost of the Duke of Hamilton, during the first American War. The celebrated Sir John Moore obtained his company in it. Its colours are now in St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, amongst the stands of old Scottish regimental colours publicly deposited there, with much ceremony, during the period when Major-General A. M. Macdonald of Dunalastair commanded the forces in North Britain.

After doing duty at Windsor, &c., the 82nd (Prince of Wales's Volunteers) went to Gibraltar, where they were joined by a second battalion, which had been raised at home. The first battalion embarked, in 1795, for San Domingo; while the second battalion was disbanded, and drafted to other corps. In San Domingo the regiment performed much gallant service, at Mirelabois, Anse à Veau,

1897
Class No.

the three months' defence of Jovis, and elsewhere, losing in the course of the operations (during the latter part of which it was brigaded with the 40th Foot) 22 officers, and over 1,000 non-commissioned officers and men. The survivors, 1 officer and 22 men, landed in England in January, 1798. Having been recruited by volunteers from the East York, Shropshire, Kent, and Middlesex Militias, the 82nd went to Quiberon, in 1800, with Sir J. Murray Pulteney; and afterwards to Minorca, where it served until the island was restored to Spain. On the renewal of the war, the regiment raised another second battalion at Horsham, in Sussex, which remained at home, as a depot, during the rest of the war, and at Christmas, 1815, was disbanded.

In 1807, the first battalion served in the expedition against Copenhagen; and, subsequently, with a small force, under Sir Brent Spencer, employed at Palermo, Gibraltar, and Cadiz, and was afterwards reunited and joined Sir Arthur Wellesley in time to be present at Roleia and Vimiera. It was also with Moore at Corunna; and afterwards in the Walcheren Expedition (Flushing). A detachment, left behind in Portugal, fought at Talavera, Tarifa, and Barrossa. The battalion rejoined the army in the Peninsula in 1812, and although sickly, it was enabled to take the field once more when Lord Wellington made his final advance in 1813; and, with the Seventh Division, served at the battle of Vittoria; at the blockade of Pampeluna; in various actions in the Pyrenees, where its valour at the Pass of Maya, 26th July, 1813, was described by Lord Wellington himself as "the admiration of all who witnessed it;" in the actions on the Nivelle; at the passage of the Adour; the battle of Orthes; and the occupation of Bordeaux. From France it went to America; and fought at the combat near Niagara, and elsewhere, during the campaign of 1814. In June, 1815, the battalion left Canada, and, landing at Ostend, marched to Paris, where it remained until it returned home at the end of the year.

The second battalion having just been disbanded, the 82nd, as a single battalion corps, embarked from Dover, for Ireland, in January, 1816, in the "Boadicea," which was wrecked near the Old Head of Kinsale, when 187, in all, of the regiment perished.

The 82nd served from 1819-1830 in Mauritius; from 1837-39 at Gibraltar; 1840-43 in Jamaica; and from 1843-47 in Canada.

During the first part of the Russian War the 82nd remained at home; but, in June, 1855, it proceeded to the Ionian Islands, and

thence to Sevastopol, where it arrived a few days before the fall of that stronghold; and, in July, 1856, returned to England.

The following year (February, 1857), the 82nd was ordered to China; but, on reaching Singapore, its destination was changed to Calcutta, where it landed in July; and on the 21st October, five companies arrived at Allahabad, where 10 officers and 200 men were at once pushed on to Cawnpore, and arrived there 5th November, 1857. Part of the regiment served under Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow; and part was with General Windham at Cawnpore. The regiment then served under Sir Colin Campbell at Kala Nuddee; the relief of Futtyghur; and afterwards in the Campaign in Rohileund, including the capture of Bareilly, the actions at Kankur, and Bunkergaon, and the operations in Oude. The battalion remained in India many years, returning home from Aden in 1870. In 1884 it went out to South Africa, where it remained until 1886, when it proceeded to the Straits Settlements, where it is now stationed.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, white.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Prince of Wales's Plume above the Sphinx over "Egypt." The whole within a circle inscribed "South Lancashire Regiment," enclosed with a scroll and two Laurel Branches issuing from the ends, and the Crown over all. On the Collar—The Prince of Wales's Plume, in gold and silver embroidery, on a blue cloth ground; the scroll in blue silk, the lettering in silver. On the Helmet-Plate—The Sphinx over "Egypt," on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath, the universal scroll on which bears the territorial title. Waistplate—Special pattern, with oak leaf ends. On a burnished gilt centre, the Prince of Wales's Plume above the Sphinx over "Egypt," the whole enclosed within two Laurel Branches—one on either side—and two scrolls—at top and bottom—all in silver, the upper scroll bearing the royal, and the lower scroll the territorial title of the regiment. On the Forage Cap—The Sphinx over "Egypt" in silver on a raised ground of blue cloth. Above it the Prince of Wales's Plume in gold and silver embroidery, the motto worked in silver on blue silken scrolls. On either side of the Sphinx a Laurel Branch in gold embroidery; below the Sphinx a blue silken scroll embroidered in gold, with the title "Prince of Wales's Volunteers." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

At the time of its recent change of title the 40th Foot displayed more battle-honours than any other corps possessing colours, with the exception of the 1st Foot; the 23rd Fusiliers following next to it. The Prince of Wales's Plume was originally borne both on the colours and appointments of the 82nd Foot.

Class No

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion Royal Lancashire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 40th Foot was granted the Sphinx over "Egypt" in 1802. The 82nd Foot was permitted, 20th December, 1831, to retain the title of "The Prince of Wales's Volunteers," and to bear the Prince's badge on the colours and forage cap.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Warrington.

2. 2nd St. Helens.

Regimental District, No. 40, Warrington.*Depôt*, Warrington.

THE WELSH REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 41st (The Welsh) Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 69th Foot.



The Rose and Thistle.

Prince of Wales's Plume.

*"Gwell-augau-neu-Chwilydd."*BOURBON.
MIAMI.JAVA.
QUEENSTOWN.
INDIA.DETROIT.
NIAGARA.
AVA.CANDAHAR.
ALMA.GHUZNEE.
INKERMAN.CABOOL, 1842.
SEVASTOPOL.

BATTALION I.

(Late 41st Foot.)

THE 1st Battalion of the Welsh Regiment originated on the 11th March, 1719, when a Royal Warrant authorized the formation of a regiment of Royal Invalids. It appears to have been recruited

chiefly from old soldiers of the Guards, horse and foot, who re-engaged for further service. The headquarters of the regiment were established at Portsmouth. "In 1742 the uniform was a red, broad-skirted coat, with blue collar, cuffs, breeches, and stockings, and a three-cornered hat—to which was added a black waistbelt." The Royal Warrant of 1st July, 1751, directed the badges still retained to be borne on the colours, and the corps received the title of 41st Royal Invalids. The regiment is said to have served in Germany a few years later on.

In 1787 the officers of the Royal Invalids were retired, the men pensioned, and their places filled by drafts from other regiments. The 41st now dropped its style of Royal Invalids, but for many years retained the badges of the Invalids, and assumed the uniform of the Line, with red coats, faced with *red*. "Among the newly-appointed officers was the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the great Duke of Wellington, who was promoted from ensign in the 73rd Highlanders, and did duty for a while with the 41st as lieutenant of the grenadier company, until transferred to the 12th Light Dragoons." "After some years of home service the 41st went to Gibraltar; and, after the outbreak of the French War, was employed in the West Indies and San Domingo, where it was present at the capture of Port au Prince in 1794, and at the defence of Fort Bizotten."

The regiment was in Ireland until 1798, and, in 1800, embarked for Canada, where it was left during the whole of the Peninsular War. In the latter part of that period it fought at Detroit, Queens-town, Miami and Niagara, on the Canadian frontier, in 1812-14. A considerable number of the regiment having been taken prisoners, a second battalion was formed at home, which, however, was reduced soon after. At the termination of hostilities with the United States, the liberated remnant of the 1st Battalion was sent home from Quebec, and landed, with other regiments, at Ostend a month after the battle of Waterloo, and joined the Army of Occupation, at Paris. The battalion returned home at the end of the year.

In 1831 the 41st received permission to style itself the "Welsh" Regiment; but the facings had been changed from *red* to *white*, in 1822, when it embarked for Madras. It served with distinction throughout the first Burmese War of 1825-6. It was in the Bombay Presidency at the commencement of the first Afghan War; and was employed in the Bolan Pass, in the attempt to throw supplies into Candahar. The 41st then took part in the defeat of the

13977
Class No

Afghans, near Candahar, by General Nott, 10th May, 1842; and afterwards marched to join General Pollock at Kabul. The battalion was also present at the re-capture of Ghuznee, 5th September, 1842, and part of it was employed in Kohistan, and at the capture of Istaliff. It commenced its march from Afghanistan to India, 29th September, 1842; and, in 1843, returned home to England.

In 1851 it went to Corfu; and, in 1853, to Malta. On the outbreak of the Russian War it embarked at Malta with the 33rd, and these two regiments landed on 15th April, 1854, and went into quarters at Scutari. After serving at Scutari and in Bulgaria, the 41st proceeded to the Crimea, and was brigaded with the 47th and 49th; fought at the Alma; at the repulse of the Russian sortie of the 26th October, 1854; at the battle of Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol, including the attacks on the Quarries of 7th and 8th June, and the assaults of 18th June and 8th September, 1855. The battalion returned from the Crimea in July, 1856. In 1857 it went to Jamaica, and served there until 1860—a part of the regiment being detached to Hayti during that period. The battalion afterwards served in Bengal from 1865 to 1875. Returning home, it proceeded, in 1880, to Gibraltar, and, subsequently, to Natal, whence, in 1886, it went to Egypt, where it still remains.

BATTALION II.

(Late 69th Foot.)

The 69th, as 2nd Battalion 24th Foot, was raised in Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Notts., on the return of the latter regiment from the Defence of Minorca in 1756, and became a separate regiment as the 69th Foot the same year, when the green facings of the original corps were changed to "Lincoln green." It served at the siege of Belle Isle in 1761; and was subsequently stationed in America, at Gibraltar, and in Ireland, at various periods. In 1778 it was sent to the West Indies, was at the capture of St. Lucia, and was employed as Marines on board the fleet under Admirals Hood and Rodney, in which capacity it was present in Rodney's battle with the Comte de Grasse in 1782. The regiment, which during its

service in the West Indies received the county title of the "South Lincolnshire," returned home with Rodney's fleet, and was for some years stationed in Ireland. On the outbreak of war with France in 1793, the 69th was again ordered to the West Indies; but Lord Hood's fleet being in port, and short of Marines, it was employed in that capacity. The remainder of the regiment then went to the Mediterranean, and served at the siege of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica. One company embarked as Marines in the "Leviathan," eventually joined the Channel Fleet, under Earl Howe, and served throughout the cruise, which concluded with the "Great Naval Victory of 1st of June," 1794. Another detachment, from Corsica, was present in Admiral Hotham's action, off Hyères, in 1795. A party of the regiment served as Marines, under Nelson, on the coasts of Italy and Spain. It was present at the siege of Genoa; the cutting out of the store-ships in Laona Bay; the Austrian evacuation of Leghorn; the capture of Porto Ferrajo; and all the other naval operations. A detachment of the corps was also at the great battle off Cape St. Vincent, 14th February, 1797, when a soldier of the regiment—Matthew Stevens—was the first man to board the Spanish three-decker "San Nicolas." It was on this occasion that Nelson called the corps, "My Old Agamemmons." Corsica was evacuated in October the same year; but some time previous to that event, the remnant of the 69th at Calvi had embarked for Gibraltar with a large convoy. "The convoy, and with it the detachment of the 69th, were captured by the French; but Captain O'Dogherty, who commanded the 69th, and had thrown the colours overboard to prevent their capture, persuaded the master of the transport to try to escape, which was successfully effected in the darkness of the following night, and the transport and her freight got safely to Gibraltar."¹ Most of these brave soldiers were lost soon afterwards in the "Courageux," 74, in the Straits, on 18th December, 1796, when only 124 escaped. During these events the regiment had been recruited at home and sent to San Domingo, where, evidently through ignorance of sanitation, it lost 800 men in a two years' sojourn at Port au Prince. It served in Holland in 1799; and again in the West Indies, at the capture of the Swedish and Danish West India Islands, and at the occupation of Surinam.

On the renewal of the war with France in 1803, a second bat-

¹ General Sir Wm. Butler's "History of the 69th Regiment."

talion was raised in Lincolnshire, and the two battalions were, for a time, employed in the construction of the Martello towers on the south coast. In 1805 the first battalion embarked for India; and three companies formed the European troops at Vellore, when the native troops rose before daybreak on the 10th July, 1806, upon the European garrison. The 69th gallantly held the barracks until every officer had been killed or disabled, and the last round spent; then they fought their way to the ramparts, and there maintained the unequal fight until the arrival of Colonel Gillespie with the 19th Dragoons from Arcot, just as the mutineers were forming up to accomplish their purpose. The battalion was next employed in the South Mahratta Country; at the capture of Isle Rodriguez; and at the reduction of Bourbon and Mauritius. Fifty grenadiers were acting as marines on board the "Nereide" frigate when she was sunk by the French batteries at the Isle de Passe, opposite Mâhebourg; and another party was on board the "Ceylon" frigate, when captured by "La Venus," and afterwards, when the latter and her prize were recaptured by the "Boadicea," Commodore Rowley. In 1811 the battalion was at the capture of Java; after which it was employed against pirates in Borneo and the Celebes; at Goa, and with the Madras forces in the operations against the Pindarees in 1817-18-19. Meantime the second battalion served in North Holland (Bergen-op-Zoom) in 1813-14; and in the Waterloo Campaign, where it suffered heavy losses both at Quatre Bras—where it was nearly annihilated, and only saved by Lautour and his dragoons—and Waterloo. A company of the battalion furnished the guard over the Duke of Wellington's quarters on the night before the great victory. The battalion was present at the occupation of Paris. Returning home, it was disbanded.

The 69th continued in India until 1826, when it returned home. It served in the West Indies and Demerara from 1831 to 1838; and from 1839 to 1842 in North America. From 1847 to 1851 it was stationed at Malta, proceeding thence to the West Indies, where it remained during the Russian War. It had not long returned from the West Indies, when the news of the Mutiny caused the battalion to be despatched, *via* the Red Sea, to India; but, on arrival, instead of taking the field, it was sent on to Burmah, which had been denuded of British troops. Thus it again missed participating in another great war. There it served four years, and then, returning to Madras, served six years longer before returning home. In 1869 it proceeded to Canada, serving there, and at Bermuda

and Gibraltar, until 1879, when it again returned home. It is now in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Prince of Wales's Plume within a circle inscribed with the regimental title, the circle being enclosed within a Laurel Wreath and surmounted by the Crown. On the Collar—The Welsh Dragon, in gilt metal. On the Helmet-Plate—The Prince of Wales's Plume and the Regimental Motto, in silver on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath, the universal scroll of which is inscribed, "The Welsh Regiment." On the Waistplate—The Welsh Dragon in silver on a gilt centre. On the circle "The Welsh Regiment." Oak leaf ends. On the Forage Cap—The Prince of Wales's Plume in gold and silver embroidery on a blue cloth ground. The scroll is in blue silk; *the motto in gilt metal for the 1st Battalion, in gold embroidery for the 2nd Battalion.* *Vide* Dress Regulations.

Gwell-augau-neu-Chwilydd (Death rather than Dishonour).

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Royal Glamorgan Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 41st Foot was permitted, 16th June, 1831, to bear the Prince of Wales's Plume with the motto, "*Gwell-augau-neu-Chwilydd*," and on the 21st February of the same year it had received the title of "the 41st, or Welsh Regiment of Infantry." Its facings were changed from red to white, 9th March, 1822. On the 16th February, 1832, it was permitted to retain the *rose and thistle* on its colours.

The 69th was unbadged, although it bore "*Waterloo*," etc., on its colours.

The 41st Foot and Glamorgan Militia have contributed the Prince of Wales's Plume, and the former the motto.

The *Red Dragon of Wales* and the *wreath* are new introductions.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 1st Pembrokehire. | 3. 2nd Glamorgan. |
| 2. 1st Glamorgan. | 4. 3rd Glamorgan. |

Regimental District, No. 41, Cardiff. *Depôt*, Cardiff.

THE BLACK WATCH (ROYAL HIGHLANDERS).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 42nd (Royal Highlanders) Foot.
2nd Battalion, late 73rd Foot.



The Royal Cipher
within the Garter.



The Sphinx.

"Nemo me impune lacessit."



St. Andrew.

MANGALORE.	SERINGAPATAM.	EGYPT.
CORUNNA.	FUENTES D'ONOR.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	NIVE.	ORTHES.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.	
ALMA.	SEVASTOPOL.	LUCKNOW.
ASHANTEE.	EGYPT, 1882, 1884.	
TEL-EL-KEBIR.	NILE, 1884-85.	KIRBEKAN.

BATTALION I.

(Late 42nd Royal Highlanders.)

THE Black Watch was originally formed in 1729, of various independent Highland Companies, but did not become a regiment until 1739, when it was commanded by the Earl of Crawford, and styled "The Highland Regiment." In 1741 Lord Semphill was appointed Colonel. It was then styled "42nd" Highland Regiment.

In 1743 it marched from Scotland to England; and embarked for Flanders. In 1749 it was styled the 42nd Royal Highland Regiment of Foot, and changed its facings to dark blue; and, in 1861,

to "The Royal Highlanders (the Black Watch)," the latter being the old name given to the Independent Companies, from the prevailing dark tartan worn by the respective Companies.

Their uniform at first was red, with buff facings; and, as Lord Crawford was a Lowlander, and had no family tartan, a pattern was invented, since known as the "42nd tartan." Lord John Murray, who so long commanded the regiment, introduced another tartan, for the philibeg, but with this exception no change has since been made. From the first the regimental pipers and the band have worn a variation of the tartan.¹

Joining the army in Flanders, shortly after the battle of Dettin-gen, the gallantry of the corps on the field of Fontenoy became "the theme of admiration throughout all Britain." In those days, and long after, the men all wore the national broadsword in preference to the bayonet. The regiment returned to England in 1746; was subsequently in Ireland; and then engaged in the L'Orient Expedition and in the Flanders Campaign of 1747-8, at Hulst; after which it was in Ireland from 1749 to 1757, when it embarked for America.

In 1758, the 42nd, on the disbanding of General Oglethorpe's Regiment, was distinguished by its "extraordinary gallantry" in the desperate but unsuccessful attack on Ticonderoga; and, in the same year, was given by the king its title of "Royal."

A second battalion, formed at this time in Perthshire, was sent out to the West Indies, and served in the attempt on Martinique, and at the capture of Guadaloupe; afterwards joining the forces on Lake Ontario in the autumn of 1759. Both battalions were employed in the operations resulting in the capture of Montréal, and the final conquest of Canada, in 1760; and (having proceeded to the West Indies) were present at the capture of Havana in 1762. From Cuba, the two battalions, combined as one, returned to America, and were for years employed on harassing service against the Indian tribes, who at that period made incessant raids on the frontiers, during which the regiment was particularly distinguished by its gallantry at Bushy Run, in July, 1763. It returned, in October, 1767, from New York to Cork.

According to the late General Stewart, who joined the 42nd when many officers and men who had served in the regiment at this

¹ *Vide* Stewart and Fullerton's, and also Keltie's "Histories of the Highland Regiments;" likewise Lieut.-Colonel Wheatley's "Book of [42nd] Days."

time were still living, its appearance was very sombre. The coats and waistcoats were of a dingy red, and unrelieved by the dark facings and tartan. In place of white belts a black waistbelt was still worn. The purses were of badger-skin. "Government provided a strip of black bearskin as a crest for the flat blue bonnet; but the men spent a good deal of money in fitting up their bonnets with ostrich feathers. The officers' dress coats had some gold embroidery; and those of the sergeants had silver lace, which they provided themselves. The officers all carried fusils, like flank company officers of other foot regiments. White cross-belts for the men, and gold epaulets for the officers, were not adopted until 1790." From 1767 to 1776 the regiment was in Ireland.

On the breaking out of the War of Independence the 42nd was again sent to America. At a review, 10th April, 1776, prior to embarkation, there were in its ranks 921 Highlanders, 74 Scotch Lowlanders, 3 English, 1 Welsh, and 2 Irish. They fought at Brooklyn, York Island, Fort Washington, Freehold, Black Horse, Amboy, Pisquata, Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Elizabeth Town, Siege of Charleston, Yorktown, and other engagements; and were particularly distinguished at the storming of Fort Washington, 16th November, 1776, and at the defence of Pisquata, 10th May, 1777. Almost always with one or other of the flank corps, from first to last, "no regiment was exposed to more danger or underwent more hardship, or suffered more from both." In 1783 the regiment removed to Nova Scotia.

In 1786 the 2nd Battalion was formed into a distinct regiment, numbered 73rd, and served in the East Indies. The 42nd returned home in 1789, and remained in Scotland until 1793, in which year, on the outbreak of the French War, the corps was ordered to the West Indies, but was counter-ordered, embarked for the Coast of France, and returned to Guernsey; was next in camp at Netley; and, in 1794, it formed part of the force employed under Lord Moira, in the Channel, and at Ostend, which eventually joined the Duke of York's army, and served in the operations in Holland, and in the retreat to Bremen. During this period it was present at Nieuport, Nimeguen, and Guildermalsen, where it won the "red heckle" for its bonnet. In 1795 it returned to England, when five companies proceeded to the West Indies (Barbados); while Head Quarters (1796) went to Gibraltar. The former saw much hard service in the West Indies, at St. Lucia and St. Vincent, under Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1796-7. The re-united regiment joined the

expedition to Minorca, and was at the capture of that island in 1798; at Genoa, Cadiz, and Malta in 1799-1800; and won undying fame in Egypt in 1801, where, in the memorable action before Alexandria, 21st March, the Black Watch, which was brigaded with the 28th Foot, vanquished a French demi-brigade, known as the "Invincibles," and captured their standard, inscribed with a long roll of Italian victories. The regiment was among those which advanced on Cairo. It returned home in 1801, and again went to Gibraltar in 1807.

On the renewal of the war with France another second battalion was raised from men enrolled under the "Army of Reserve Act," in the northern counties of Scotland. It was placed on the establishment in July, 1803, and disbanded late in 1814.

Meantime, in 1808, the 1st Battalion had joined Wellesley in Portugal, and fought at Roleia and Vimiera. It won much distinction under Moore at Corunna, and afterwards served in the Walcheren Expedition. The same year the second battalion joined the Army in Portugal, and made the campaigns of 1810-11, including the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Onor, and the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. The year after, the second battalion was relieved by the first, from home, which landed at Lisbon on 12th April, 1812, and served throughout the succeeding campaigns in Spain, and the south of France; at Salamanca, at the siege and assault of Burgos, when it lost (killed and wounded) 228 officers and men; and in the subsequent retreat; in various actions in the Pyrenees; at the passages of the Nivelle and Nive, and at Orthes and Toulouse, where the battalion was highly distinguished in storming the heights and suffered heavy loss.

Subsequently, the gallant corps fought in Picton's division at Quatre Bras, and at the crowning victory of Waterloo, where it suffered a heavy loss, but made for itself a world-wide renown. It was also present at the occupation of Paris.

From 1816 to 1825 the regiment was in Ireland. In the latter year it went to Gibraltar, and was stationed there until 1832, when it went to Malta, and from thence, in 1834, to the Ionian Islands, and returned to Scotland in 1836. In 1838 it went to Ireland, and remained there until 1841. In 1841 it went again to the Ionian Islands. In 1842 a small second battalion of six companies, called a "Reserve Battalion," was formed, and sent out to Malta, where it was joined by the first battalion from the Greek Islands. The regiment then served at Malta, in Bermuda, and Nova Scotia until

1397
Class No

1852, when it returned home as a single battalion—the reserve battalion having been absorbed.

The 42nd went to the East, at the outbreak of the Russian War, with the Highland Brigade of the Light Division, and, landing with the Army in the Crimea, was distinguished at the Alma and at Balaklava; it served in the expedition to Kertch and Yenikale, and at the siege and fall of Sevastopol, and returning home from the Crimea in July, 1856, embarked for India on 14th August, 1857. Under Sir Colin Campbell it fought at the battle of Cawnpore and at the siege and capture of Lucknow, including the attacks on the Martiniere, Banks' Bungalow, and the Begum Totee, and in various subsequent affairs at Roojah, Allygunj, and the capture of Bareilly. The battalion remained in India until 1867, when it returned home; but again went abroad, and, in 1874, it was stationed at Malta.

Its subsequent services have been quite as eventful. It bore a prominent part in the Ashantee Expedition, and was at Amoafu; and the capture of Coomassie. It went to Egypt in 1882, and displayed, along with the 74th and 79th, conspicuous gallantry at Tel-el-Kebir, and other affairs. Proceeding to Suakin with Sir Gerald Graham, it fought at El Teb and Tamai. It also served the Campaign of 1884-85 with the River Column, and fought at Kirbekan.

From Egypt the battalion proceeded to Malta, where it is now in garrison.

BATTALION II.

(Late 73rd Foot).

This corps was embodied at Perth on the 21st of March, 1780, as the 2nd battalion of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and embarked for India, 21st January, 1781, under command of Colonel Norman Macleod. One company of the battalion landed at Madras, 18th May, 1781, but the remainder were one year, one month, and thirteen days afloat, before they reached Bombay, where they almost immediately took the field. The battalion served in the campaigns against Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo in 1782-3. It was in garrison at Mangalore when that place was invested by Tippoo Sahib on 18th May, 1783, and defended it with great resolution until the

conclusion of an armistice. The place was afterwards re-invested by the enemy, and again gallantly defended until February, 1784, when sickness and the failure of provisions compelled Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell to abandon the defence.

In 1786, the 2nd battalion 42nd Royal Highlanders was constituted a separate corps, under the title of the 73rd Foot. Its "numerical" predecessors were a 2nd battalion 84th Foot, raised in 1756, and soon after formed into a separate corps as the 73rd Foot, and disbanded in 1763. Then the 116th (Invalids), was numbered 73rd; but was reduced in 1769. The 73rd Highland Light Infantry, afterwards the 71st, was the third.

The 73rd long retained the Highland dress and 42nd tartan, but with facings altered, in 1786, to dark green. The battalion served in the campaigns against Tippoo Sahib in 1790-91; at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793; at the capture of Ceylon in 1795; and at the storming and capture of Seringapatam in 1799, where it had twenty-one killed and ninety-nine wounded of all ranks. The 73rd was subsequently employed against the Polygars; and returning home from Madras in 1806, in April, 1809, embarked for New South Wales, landing at Sydney, 1st January, 1810, and serving until 1814 in New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, and Norfolk Island.

The 73rd, in common with certain other corps, in 1809, was ordered to discontinue the Highland dress, for reasons suggested in the records of the 91st Foot (now again Highlanders). The same year a second battalion was raised at Nottingham. "This battalion embarked for Stralsund, with General Gibbs, in 1813, and was afterwards employed on a reconnaissance. The 73rd then succeeded, under Colonel Harris,¹ in forming a junction with Count Walmoden in time to take part in the victory gained by that general over the French on the plain of Gohrde, in Hanover, 16th September, 1813, to which the 73rd materially contributed." It was the only British regiment present in the action. Subsequently it was directed to march to Rostock, and was *en route* thither while a battle was raging round Leipzig. From Rostock it returned to Yarmouth; but instead of landing was sent to North Holland, and saw much hard service near Antwerp, under Sir Thomas Graham, in 1814. "After the peace it remained in quarters at Antwerp, and near

¹ When General Sir George Harris, colonel of the regiment, was raised to the peerage as Baron Harris, he chose for his *dexter* supporter a grenadier of the 73rd.

Tournay, until March, 1815, when it joined the Duke of Wellington's Army, and fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, where, in common with other regiments of the same brigade, its losses were exceptionally heavy, most of the officers who went into action with the battalion on 16th June, being either killed or wounded during that and the two following days. The battalion marched with the army to Paris, and returned home at the end of the year." It was disbanded, 4th May, 1817. The first battalion, meanwhile, had proceeded, in 1814, from New South Wales to Ceylon, the headquarters and flank companies making the voyage round New Guinea, New Britain, and the Moluccas. The battalion was employed in the Kandyan War of 1815-17; and, leaving a detachment (serving as Marines), returned home from Ceylon in 1821.

As a single battalion corps, the 73rd served at Gibraltar and Malta, in the Ionian Islands, and again at Gibraltar, from 1828 to 1838, when it was sent to Nova Scotia, and thence, in 1839, to Canada. In 1841 it returned home. In 1845 the service companies embarked for the Cape; but, at the request of the British minister at Rio Janeiro, proceeded to Monte Video, and were employed in protecting British interests in that place during its investment by an Argentine force from January to July, 1846. Thence proceeding to the Cape, they served through the Kaffir Wars of 1846-7 and 1851-3. The battalion was stationed at the Keiskamma Hoek and neighbouring posts during the frontier troubles of 1856-7; was sent on to India during the Mutiny, and arrived in time to take part in the later operations on the Nepaul frontier in 1858-9. The battalion returned home in 1861.

The 73rd, in 1866, again went abroad, and served fifteen years in China, Ceylon, and India; and during this period, having already in 1861 been styled the "Perthshire," Regiment, was ordered to adopt the diced band on the shako, for non-kilted Scotch regiments.

On the introduction of the territorial system of organization, the battalion reverted to its original position of second battalion of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) and assumed once more the highland garb. The battalion returned home in 1881, and, after various changes of garrison, was in Ireland in 1887.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*; the kilt, "Forty-second" Tartan.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within the designation "The Royal Highlanders, Black Watch," the Star of the Order of the Thistle, sunk. On the centre of the Star, a circle; within the circle, the

figure of St. Andrew. On the Collar—Figure of St. Andrew in silver. On the Helmet-Plate—For Highland head-dress and white helmet. In silver, the Star of the Order of the Thistle; in gilt metal on the Star, a thistle wreath. Within the wreath, in gilt metal, an oval inscribed, "Nemo me impune lacessit," surmounted by the Crown. Within the oval, on granulated ground, the figure of St. Andrew in silver. Below the wreath, the Sphinx, in gilt metal. In silver, a half scroll, to the left of the Crown, inscribed "The Royal;" another to the right inscribed "Highlanders." A half scroll to the left of the Sphinx, inscribed "Black;" another to the right, inscribed "Watch." On the Waist-Plate—Special pattern. On a granulated gilt rectangular plate, with burnished edges, badge as for bonnet, but smaller. On the Glengarry—Badge as head-dress.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion Royal Perth Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Royal Cipher within the Garter. St. Andrew: the Sphinx: "Nisi Dominus frustra."

From the 42nd—the Sphinx over Egypt—1801. Permitted to assume the title of "Black Watch," 20th June, 1861.

In the Badges approved the word "Egypt" is omitted.

The 42nd had the Royal Cipher within the Garter, the badge and motto of the Order of the Thistle, and Egypt with the Sphinx. The 73rd was unbadged.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Forfarshire. 2. 2nd Forfarshire. 3. 3rd Forfarshire. 4. 1st Perthshire. 5. 2nd Perthshire. 6. 1st Perthshire.

Regimental District, No. 42, Perth. Depôt, Perth.

Class No

THE OXFORDSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 43rd) Light Infantry.

2nd Battalion (late 52nd) Light Infantry.



The Rose.

QUEBEC, 1759.	HINDOOSTAN.	VIMIERA.
CORUNNA.	BUSACO.	FUENTES D'ONOR.
CIUDAD RODRIGO.	BADAJOS.	
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	NIVELLE.
NIVE.	ORTHESES.	TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.	
SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.	DELHI.	NEW ZEALAND.

BATTALION I.

(Late 43rd Foot.)

THE 43rd Regiment was raised, under a Letter of Service, dated 3rd January, 1741, by Colonel Fowke, of the 7th Dragoons, who gave it a uniform somewhat resembling that of the latter corps. The companies assembled at Ampthill, Leighton-Buzzard, Woburn, and in the neighbourhood, and were afterwards embodied at Winchester. The regiment went out to Minorca, and served there during the period of the Flanders Campaigns. It returned home in 1747, and, in 1751, was styled the 43rd Regiment of Foot.

The 43rd was some years in Ireland, and then embarked for North America. It was actively employed in Nova Scotia, Maine, etc., in 1757-8; and, in 1759, accompanied the expedition to Quebec, and fought under Wolfe in the memorable battle of the 13th August, 1759. Under Wolfe's successor, Murray, the regiment served at

the defence of Quebec; and was represented in the expedition against Montreal, which completed the conquest of Canada, and also at Sillery. It was afterwards at the capture of Martinique; and in the expedition to the Havana, whence it proceeded to Jamaica, and was recruited by drafts from other regiments in the West Indies. It returned home in 1764. The officers then had white facings laced with gold, and all carried fusils, like grenadier officers, which they retained for twenty years later.

At the commencement of the War of Independence the 43rd was the first regiment sent out to America. It was in camp at Boston in June, 1774; and, on the 17th June, 1775, fought at Bunker's Hill, where it stood shoulder to shoulder for the first time with the 52nd. Its very hard and varied service included Brooklyn and minor affairs, in 1766-81, down to the surrender at York Town. After the peace its scattered companies were brought home from America and Jamaica. The regiment had, meanwhile, in 1782, received the county title of the "Monmouthshire" Regiment of Foot. The lace of the regiment was, about this time, changed to a different pattern, with a *black stripe* in it.

The regiment remained at home until sent to the West Indies with Sir Charles Grey, when it fought at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe, in 1794. It remained in the West Indies until 1801, when it returned home.

On 17th July, 1803, the 43rd was converted into a light infantry corps; and soon after, together with the 52nd and Rifle Corps, was brigaded at Shorncliffe, under the orders of Sir John Moore. At one period the officers wore scarlet and silver hussar-pattern jackets, with grey pelisses trimmed with black fur, similar to that formerly worn by the officers of the Rifle Corps.

A second battalion was raised at Worcester in November, 1804.

The first battalion served in the expedition to Copenhagen in 1807, and afterwards went to Portugal. It fought at Vimiera. Both battalions served under Sir John Moore in Spain, the first being part of the force that retreated to Corunna, while the second retired on Vigo with Brigadier Crauford, and embarked for England. The second battalion also served in the Walcheren Expedition; after which it remained at home as a depôt for the first battalion, until disbanded in 1817. The first battalion re-embarked for Portugal on 24th May, 1809, and was one of the regiments of the Light Brigade under General Crauford. From that time forward as part of the Light Brigade, and afterwards of the Light Division, the

43rd was conspicuous in almost every fight—in the action at the Coa, at the battle of Busaco, the combats of Pombal, Redinha, and Castel Nova, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos, the action of Sabugal, the battle of Salamanca, the battle of Vittoria, the combat of Vera, the actions on the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, and the battle of Orthes.

When the war was over the first battalion proceeded from the south of France to America, and took part in the attempt on New Orleans, and the subsequent capture of Fort Bowyer, Mobile. It was at Deal at the commencement of the Waterloo Campaign, and embarked for Ostend on 16th June, reaching Ghent the day after the battle of Waterloo had been fought. It accompanied the army to Paris, and remained in France with the Army of Occupation until the final withdrawal of the troops in 1818.

From 1823 to 1827 the regiment was stationed at Gibraltar; in 1827-28 it was with the Army of Occupation in Portugal, under Sir William Clinton; after which it was again at Gibraltar until 1830. After a tour of home service it went to New Brunswick in 1835; and was one of the regiments despatched from thence to Quebec, on horse-sleighs, in the depth of the winter of 1838-39, on the occasion of the insurrection in Lower Canada. The regiment was employed in Canada until 1844, when it removed to Nova Scotia; and returned home in 1846. In 1848 it was in the south of Ireland; and, in 1851, went out to the Cape, and served in the Kaffir War of 1851-53, and in the expedition across the Orange River, and action at the Berea. A party of the regiment was on board the troopship "Birkenhead," when that vessel was lost near Cape L'Agulhas. From the Cape the regiment went on to Madras; and, during the Mutiny, marched from Bangalore, through Central India, to Calpee, a distance of 1,300 miles, during the hottest season of the year. The regiment was employed at the capture of Kirwee; in the operations in Bundelkund; and with various flying columns, in 1858-59. In 1863 it went from India to New Zealand, and served in the Maori Wars of 1864-65. It returned home in June, 1866.

In 1872 the battalion again went out to Madras, and was employed against the Moplas, in Malabar, in 1873. The battalion returned from the Afghan frontier, *via* Bombay, in 1887, and is at present stationed in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 52nd Foot.)

The origin of this corps, raised as the 54th Foot by Colonel Hedworth Lambton, Coldstream Guards (who had been nominated to the Colonelcy 20th December, 1755), is traced to a Letter of Service, dated 1st January, 1756. The recruiting appears to have been general; the rendezvous at Coventry. The uniform was red, faced with buff. On 8th February, 1757, the regiment was re-numbered the 52nd Foot, in consequence of the disbandment of Colonel Shirley's and Sir W. Pepperell's regiments, and remained in England until it went to Ireland in 1758. In 1765 it proceeded to Canada. In 1774 it removed to Boston; and, on 17th June, 1775, it suffered heavy loss at the battle of Bunker's Hill, the grenadiers having every officer and man, save eight, either killed or wounded. The regiment was actively employed in the American campaigns of 1776-78, including Lexington, Brooklyn, Brandywine, and Freehold, and was sent home in 1779. In 1782 it became the "Oxfordshire" Foot. In 1783 the 52nd went to Madras, and was engaged at the capture of Cannanore, previous to which Private Rowlandson Taylor had signalized himself by his intelligence in ascertaining whether the wet ditch would be passable if a breach were effected. It was also at the capture of Bangalore, Savendroog, and Seringapatam; and likewise at the siege of Pondicherry in 1793. The word "Hindoostan," inscribed on the colours and appointments, was granted thirty years afterwards, to commemorate "the distinguished services of the regiment in the East Indies, from September, 1790, to September, 1793."

In 1795 the regiment was at the reduction of Ceylon, after which it was some time at Tanjore. It returned to England in 1798, and was augmented to two battalions by volunteers from the Militia.

In 1800 the first battalion was employed at Quiberon and Ferrol, under Sir James Murray Pulteney; after which it went to Gibraltar, and was employed with the force under Sir Ralph Abercromby off Cadiz, subsequently proceeding to Lisbon, and returning home some months later. In January, 1803, the 52nd was made a light infantry regiment. On the renewal of the war with France soon after, all the men considered unfit for light infantry duties were

transferred to the second battalion, which was formed into a separate corps as the 96th Foot. This corps—itself augmented to two battalions—served many years in the West Indies and North America. The 52nd, in 1804, raised a second battalion, under the "Additional Forces Act," in the counties of Herts, Oxon, and Berks, which battalion, with the first, was brigaded with the 43rd and 95th Rifles, under the orders of Sir John Moore, at Shorncliffe and Hythe.

In 1806-7 the first battalion of the regiment was employed in Sicily, where it raised a company of Sicilians—afterwards embodied in the Royal Sicilian Regiment in British pay. In 1807 the second battalion took part in the expedition to Copenhagen. In 1808 the first battalion went with Sir John Moore to Sweden; and afterwards to Portugal, whither the second battalion followed, both battalions being present at the battle of Vimiera. Both, likewise, served in Spain under Moore, the first battalion being with the army that retreated to Corunna, and the second with the force that retired on Vigo. The second battalion was next engaged in the Walcheren Expedition. The first battalion returned to Portugal in May, 1809, and was brigaded with the 43rd and 95th Rifles as part of the Light Brigade; and afterwards, with the Light Division, it bore a most distinguished part in all the subsequent campaigns in Portugal, Spain, and the south of France, until the end of the war, including the battles, etc., of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Salamanca, Vittoria, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

In 1813 the second battalion, which had remained at home since its return from Walcheren, was sent to Holland, where it served under Sir Thomas Graham in 1813-14, and remained in garrison in Belgium after the peace. In January, 1815, the first battalion, which had returned to England from Bordeaux at the peace, was ordered to Plymouth, where reinforcements from America were to rendezvous; but delays occurred; and, on the news of Napoleon's escape from Elba, its destination was changed to Belgium. On the arrival of the first battalion, the second battalion, then in garrison at Courtrai, transferred its effective men to the first, and returned to England, where it remained during the Waterloo Campaign, and was disbanded, 31st March, 1816. Of the distinguished services of the first battalion, under Lord Seaton, at Waterloo, Captain Moorsom's "Historical Records, 52nd Light Infantry," and the Rev. W. Leake's "Lord Seaton's Regiment at Waterloo," contain ample details. The 52nd accompanied the army to Paris, and

encamped in the Bois de Boulogne. As a single battalion corps it remained with the Army of Occupation in France until the final withdrawal of the troops in 1818, when it returned home. From 1823 to 1831 it was in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In 1836 it went to Gibraltar; and thence, in 1838, to Barbados, remaining in the West Indies and North America until 1848. In 1853 the battalion embarked for India, where it formed part of the Oude Field Force soon after the "annexation." It had not long been removed from Oude to Sealkote when the outbreaks occurred at Delhi and Meerut in May, 1857. The battalion formed part of the Punjaub Column under Sir Neville Chamberlain, which arrived before Delhi in June, 1857, and took part in that memorable siege down to the fall of the city, 20th September, 1857. At the end of the year it returned from Delhi to the Punjaub, where it was employed during the remainder of the Mutiny. The battalion returned home from India in 1865. From 1868 to 1874 it was stationed in Malta and at Gibraltar. After ten years home service the battalion, in 1884, went again to Gibraltar, whence it was removed the year after to Egypt. In 1885 it proceeded from Egypt to Madras, and is now in India.

COLOURS. *Vide* Queen's Regulations. The 4th Battalion bears on its colours and appointments a scroll inscribed "Mediterranean," for services on that station during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—On a scalloped edge; a laurel wreath, a bugle with string; below the bugle "Oxfordshire." On the Collar—On an edgeless button; within a laurel wreath, a bugle with strings; above the bugle, the Crown; below the wreath "Oxfordshire." A piece of gold Russia braid $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, attached to the button. On the Helmet-Plate—In silver, on a ground of black enamel, a bugle with strings. On the universal scroll, "The Oxfordshire Light Infantry." The plate is of *gilding*, not of gilt metal. On the Waist-Plate—In silver, on a frosted gilt centre, a bugle with strings. On the circle "Oxfordshire Light Infantry." On the Forage Cap—A bugle with strings, in gold embroidery, on a green cloth ground. For Active Service and Peace Manœuvres a bugle with strings, in silver.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal Bucks Militia.

4th Battalion, Oxford Militia.

The 3rd Battalion, late Royal Bucks (King's Own) Militia, served under Wellington in the South of France as a provisional Battalion, in 1814. The 4th Battalion (late Oxfordshire Militia) served in the Mediterranean during the Crimean War.]

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Both the 43rd and 52nd were unbadged.

The Rose was granted on re-organization. The laurel wreath on button was borne by both battalions, as was also the stringed bugle.

The 43rd made Light Infantry July 12, 1803, the 52nd, June, 1803.

The 3rd Battalion wished to retain a lion as a badge.

The 4th Battalion requested that the battalion might be allowed to wear their former badge (an ox crossing a ford—the Arms of Oxford).

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. 1st Oxfordshire. | 3. 1st Bucks. |
| 2. 2nd Oxfordshire. | 4. 2nd Bucks. |

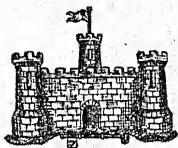
Regimental District, No. 43, Oxford. Dépôt, Oxford.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 44th) Foot.

2nd Battalion (late 56th) Foot.



The Castle and Key.

"Montis insignia Calpe."



The Sphinx.

MORO.	GIBRALTAR.	EGYPT.	BADAJOS.
SALAMANCA.	PENINSULA.	BLADENSBURG.	
WATERLOO.	AVA.	ALMA.	INKERMAN.
SEVASTOPOL.	TAKU FORTS.	NILE, 1884-85.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 44th Foot.)

THE present 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, was raised on 7th January, 1741, by Colonel James Long, 1st Foot Guards, and originally ranked as the 55th Foot (or 45th exclusive of the Marine corps), but became the 44th in 1751. Its facings were yellow.

The first regiment numbered 44th of the Line was, from 1740 to 1743, the 44th, or Wolfe's Marines—raised by the father of the famous General Wolfe—and served in the Carthage Expedition and at Culloden. They were disbanded with the other Marine regiments.

The corps served with Sir John Cope in Scotland, in 1745, but was not at Culloden. In 1751 the 44th went to North America, and was with Braddock in the disastrous attempt on Fort du Quesne, on the Ohio; and afterwards in the attacks on Ticonderoga and Fort Niagara, at Louisburg, and in the expedition against Montreal. It remained in Canada until 1760, when it returned home. In May, 1775, the regiment embarked for Boston, and arrived there just after the battle of Bunker's Hill. It served the campaigns of 1776-8, and fought at Long Island, Brandywine, Germantown, and Freehold; after which it was at New York—whence, in 1780, it proceeded to Canada, and remained there until 1786, when it again returned home. In 1782 it was styled the East Essex Regiment.

At the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War the flank companies went to the West Indies, and saw much hard service at Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucia, in 1794. The rest of the regiment was, meanwhile, employed under Lord Moira in the Channel with the force which afterwards joined the Duke of York in Holland, and served in the operations on the Waal and in the Bremen retreat—until 1795. In 1796 the regiment was with Sir Ralph Abercromby at St. Lucia, where it again suffered severely. Returning from the West Indies in 1797, it went to Gibraltar in 1798, and remained there until 1800. In 1801 it went to Egypt with Abercromby, and was in the battles before Alexandria (also Mandora), and at the capture of Cairo. From Egypt it went to Malta, and thence to Ireland.

On the renewal of the war with France, the 44th raised a second battalion in Ireland, where the regiment was then serving. In 1806-7 the first battalion was at Malta; in 1808 its flank companies were in Sicily; in 1809 the battalion formed part of the expedition from Sicily to the Bay of Naples, which captured the islands of Ischia and Procida. In 1809-10 detachments were employed in the reduction of the Ionian Islands; after which the battalion was employed in Sicily, Malta, and on the east coast of Spain, until the end of the war. After serving in the Channel Islands, at Lisbon, and at Gibraltar, the second battalion reinforced the troops under General Graham engaged in the defence of Cadiz;

after which it was at the defence of Matagorda; and in December, 1810, it joined Lord Wellington's army at Torres Vedras, and served the campaigns of 1811-12 with the 5th Division. The battalion did good service at Sabugal; at the storming of Badajos; at Salamanca—where it captured the "eagle" of the 62nd French infantry—and in the prolonged fight at Villa Muriel, during the retreat from Burgos. The second battalion joined Sir Thomas Graham's army in Holland in 1813, and lost very heavily in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in the desperate but unsuccessful assault on Bergen-op-Zoom. The survivors were formed into a Provisional Battalion, and did duty in Holland until the peace. With Pack's Brigade of Picton's Division (42nd, 44th, and 92nd), the battalion fought at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and again suffered most severely. It marched with the army to Paris, and was disbanded at Dover early in 1816.

The first battalion had meanwhile proceeded from the east coast of Spain to America, and fought at Bladensburg, Baltimore, at the capture of Washington, and in the disastrous expedition to New Orleans. It returned home at the peace.

The 44th, now a single battalion corps, went out to India in 1822, and served in the operations in Arracan during the first Burmese War, including the capture of Ava. In 1841 the corps, still serving in India, was sent to reinforce the troops about to be left to garrison Cabul after the first Afghan campaign. The 44th and some Bengal troops formed the only garrison of Cabul, when the rising of 2nd November, 1841, occurred, in which Sir Alex. Burnes was murdered. After gallant but fruitless efforts to hold their position, the garrison attempted to draw off through the Khurd Cabul, where, between 7th and 13th January, 1842, on the line between Cabool and Jugdulluck, with the exception of Dr. Bryden and some hostages in the hands of the enemy, every soul perished from the severity of the weather or the attacks of the enemy. The remnant of the regiment returned home in 1843.

In 1848 the 44th, having now a second or "reserve" battalion, embarked for Malta, and served there until 1851, when it returned to Gibraltar, where the "reserve" battalion was absorbed. Afterwards it was again at Malta, and thence embarked, on 4th April, 1854, for Gallipoli. With the 4th and 28th it was in General Eyre's brigade of the 3rd, or Sir Richard England's division, with which it served in Bulgaria, and afterwards in the Crimea, where it fought at the Alma and Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sevastopol. It returned home from Balaklava in June, 1856, and in July, 1857,

was despatched, *via* the Cape, to India, where it was stationed in Madras during and after the mutiny. In 1860, it served with the expedition to the north of China; was present at the taking of the Taku Forts; and was afterwards employed against the Taeping rebels about Shanghai. It returned from China to Madras in 1861, and thence to England in 1866.

In 1871 the battalion again proceeded to Madras, and, after a fourteen years' tour of Indian service, returned home from Aden in 1884. It is at present in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 56th Foot.)

The 56th Regiment was originally numbered 58th, but, in consequence of the disbandment of two inefficient corps (Shirley's and Pepperel's), it became the 56th, the original 56th becoming the 54th.

It was raised by Lord Charles Manners, whose commission as colonel was dated 26th December, 1755. Its rendezvous was Newcastle and Gateshead.

Its uniform was scarlet, with deep crimson facings, afterwards changed to purple, of the shade known as pompadour, and so named after the celebrated Madame Pompadour. The order for the alteration is dated 9th October, 1764.

The original officers of the regiment were: Colonel Lord Charles Manners, Lieut.-Colonel P. Parr, Major J. Doyne, Captains Stewart, Skipton, Playstowe, William Earl of Sutherland, Hargrave, Heighington and Deaken. Captain-Lieutenant, Gregor. Lieutenants Marshall, Forster, Harrison, Eyre, White, Perrin, Ingram, Archer, Dundas (afterwards the celebrated tactician Sir David Dundas), Lacy. Ensigns Brereton, Jenkins, Lyons, Wight, Baillie, Sandys, Jenkinson, Hales, Woodford.

Chaplain, Halsted; Adjutant, Hardy; Quarter-Master, Lamplow; Surgeon, Pitman.

The regiment was stationed in England until 1757, when it marched to Berwick, and was quartered in Scotland until July, 1760, when it returned to England; and, in March, 1762, sailed from the West Indies.

The 56th accompanied the expedition against Cuba in 1762, and greatly distinguished itself at the preliminary capture of El Moro Castle, a strong fort forming one of the outlying defences of Havana. When Cuba was restored to Spain the 56th came home, and proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until May, 1770, when it embarked for Gibraltar, and was one of the five corps that served through the famous Defence of 1779-83, from first to last, and whose prowess and endurance is recorded in the ancient device and badge of the "Castle" borne on the colours and appointments of the survivors. The distinction was not notified in the "London Gazette," or inserted in the Army List until 27th December, 1827, when, for the first time, it was confirmed to the 56th Foot by King George IV., and displayed on the colours issued to the regiment on 4th April, 1828.

In 1782, while still at Gibraltar, it received the designation of the West Essex Regiment, and, the following year, returned to England. From 1784 to 1788 it was stationed in Scotland; and in the latter year proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until 1794,¹ when it joined the expedition under Sir C. Grey, and was engaged at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe.

In 1795 it returned home and proceeded to Ireland; but in the following year returned to the West Indies, where it was employed in St. Domingo, at the capture of Bombarde (1796), and the attack on Port Jack Thomas; the defence of Trois, and attack on St. Mary's; after which (1797) it proceeded to Jamaica, and thence, the year after, to England.

It joined the expedition to Holland in 1799, and was at the battles of Bergen and Egmont-op-Zee, and returned to England, embarking for Ireland in 1800.

In 1804, a second battalion was raised in the county of Surrey.

The first battalion remained in Ireland until January, 1805, when it proceeded to England, and then, in May, to Bombay, arriving there in August.

After a short service at home, the second battalion proceeded (1807) to Madras, but both battalions were, in 1808, stationed at Bombay.

In 1809, while a detachment of the first battalion joined the expedition against Mauritius, &c., the second battalion was engaged

¹ In the previous year Major Valloton was killed during a riot at Wexford.

in the operations in Kattywar, including the capture of Mallia, 6 July, 1809, which was carried by storm.

Meanwhile the detachment of the first battalion was employed at the capture of Mauritius and the Island of Bourbon. At Fort St. Paul, 1809, Ensign Pearce distinguished himself.

A detachment of the corps also served as marines during the same year (1809) on board H.M.S. "Psyche," which operated on the coast against the Rajah of Travancore, and stormed a strong fort commanding Colatchi Bay.

About the same time the head-quarters and four companies of the first battalion proceeded to Madras to overawe a disaffected portion of the native army.

The second battalion, meanwhile, was stationed at Barachia, Bombay, and Colaba, until 1812; while the first battalion was at Bellary, Goa, &c.

In the latter year the first battalion joined the field force in the Southern Mahratta country, but nothing of importance occurred.

In 1813, the second battalion had detachments at Surat and elsewhere, including service with the Gaekwar of Baroda, and taking possession of the fort of Palampore. The first battalion was, in the same year, at the reduction of Raree, after which it was stationed at Bellary, and at Madras, where it was presented with honorary colours by the East India Company.

Meantime a third battalion was formed at Horsham, which afterwards distinguished itself in Holland (Antwerp, &c.), and, returning to England, was disbanded at Sheerness, in September, 1814, after less than a year's existence, during which it did excellent service.

In 1815 the first battalion proceeded to Mauritius, and remained there until 1826, when it returned home.¹

Meanwhile the second battalion, in 1816, was engaged in the field against a Guzerati chief; and, returning to England, was, on the 10th December, 1817, disbanded at Chatham.

The first battalion having returned to England in 1826, proceeded to Ireland, where it received new colours, bearing the

¹ N.B.—During the great fire at Port Louis, Mauritius, in 1816. Sergeant James Hasty was particularly distinguished by his valuable exertions in saving the Government House from destruction. He proved a man of talent, and was selected to take charge of, and educate, two Hova Princes in Madagascar, in which island he was appointed British Resident, and eventually died there.

devices "Moro," Gibraltar, with "Montis insignia Calpe," and the badge of the Castle and Key.

The corps remained in Ireland until 1831, when it embarked for Jamaica, where it remained until March, 1840, and, sailing for Quebec, arrived 7th May. In consequence of a dispute with the United States, it sent detachments to Lake Tenisconata and Modawaska which accomplished long and trying marches, partly, however, in sleighs, cars, &c., but without any casualties. The "Boundary Question" being amicably settled, the regiment returned home, and disembarked at Cork, 22nd July, 1842, where it was stationed in 1843—the period at which Cannon's record of its service ends. In 1846 the 56th proceeded to Gibraltar, where it was followed, in 1847, by a "reserve" battalion, the two battalions being subsequently formed into one in 1850, when the regiment was still there. In 1851 it went to Bermuda, where it remained until 1855, when it returned home. Immediately after its return the regiment was hurried off to the Crimea, and served before Sebastopol from July, 1855, until the fall of that stronghold. It returned from the Crimea in June, 1856. In 1857 the regiment was sent overland to Bombay, where it remained during the Mutiny. It served in India until 1866, when it came home. It went to India once more in 1871, and served there until 1877, when it went to Aden, returning home in 1878. In 1882 the battalion—under its new name, and with its distinctive purple facings replaced by white—proceeded to Gibraltar; and, in 1884, arrived in Egypt, where it served in the Nile campaign of 1884-5. After the return of the troops to Lower Egypt, the battalion remained in that country until the beginning of 1887, when it was withdrawn to Malta, where it is now stationed.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—Button—Within an Oak Wreath, the Badge of the County of Essex, with the Sphinx over "Egypt" above, and the Castle and Key below. On the Collar—The Arms (gules 3 seaxes argent) of the County of Essex—the shield in gilt metal; the blades of the curtelaxes or seaxes (ancient Saxon sword) in silver. In the 3rd and 4th Battalions the badge is in embroidery, with the seaxes wholly in silver. On the Helmet-plate—An Oak Wreath is substituted for the universal wreath. On the black velvet centre, the Castle and Key, with the Sphinx over "Egypt" above, a scroll inscribed *Montis insignia Calpe* below—all in silver. Waistplate—Special pattern with oak-leaf ends. On a frosted gilt centre a silver Oak Wreath, encircling a dead-gilt circle, inscribed

"Essex Regiment," and surmounted by a silver Crown. Within the circle the Badge of the County of Essex, the shield in red enamel set in gilt, the seaxes inlaid, with gilt hilts and silver blades. Above the shield, the Sphinx over "Egypt" in silver; below the shield, on the bottom of the oak wreath, the Castle and Key, also in silver. On the Forage-cap—On a raised ground of blue cloth, a blue silk, gold embroidered scroll, inscribed "Essex Regiment." Within the scroll, the badge of the County of Essex surmounted by the Crown. The shield and Crown in gold embroidery; the seaxes in silver. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Essex Rifles Militia.

4th Battalion, West Essex Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The

44th received the Sphinx over "Egypt" in 1802.

The 56th was granted the Castle and Key, with "Gibraltar," April, 1784.

The badge of the Arms of the County of Essex, comes from the Essex Rifles. The Oak Leaf Wreath commemorates the hiding of King Charles II. in an oak tree in the Forest of Hainault.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, Ilford.

3rd Battalion, Plaistow.

2nd Battalion, Braintree.

4th Battalion, Silvertown.

Regimental District, No. 44, Warley. Dépôt, Warley.



On Collar.

Class N

THE SHERWOOD FORESTERS (DERBY-SHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 45th Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 95th Foot.



The Rose.

LOUISBURG.	ROLEIA.	VIMIERA.
TALAVERA.	BUSACO.	FUENTES D'ONOR.
CIUDAD RODRIGO.		BADAJOS.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	ORTHES.	TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA.	AVA.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
CENTRAL INDIA.	ABYSSINIA.	EGYPT, 1882.

BATTALION I.

(Late 45th Foot.)

DURING the reign of King George II., in the year 1739-40, ten regiments of marines were raised and numbered from 44th to 53rd inclusive, and formed part of the regular establishment of the British forces of that period.

The first, or original 45th Regiment, was the second of these Marine Corps, and was known as "The Green Marines," from the colour of their facings. This regiment was disbanded in 1748.

In 1741, seven regiments, numbered from 54th to 60th, inclusive, were raised, and added to the establishment of the army.

In consequence of the disbandment of Colonel Spottiswood's "American Provincials," and also of the ten regiments of marines, 44th to 53rd (after the peace of 1748), the numerical titles of six of these corps were changed, the 55th becoming the 44th, the 56th becoming the 45th, and so on.

From the year 1741, therefore, up to the Peace of 1748, the history of the 45th regiment is contained in the annals of the then 56th Regiment.

On 1st July, 1751, a warrant was issued by authority of King George II., confirming the numerical titles of regiments. Previous to this period, regiments were generally designated and distinguished by the names of their colonels.

In November, 1778, the 45th Regiment landed in England from North America, its total strength being only about 100 men. In August, 1779, a meeting was held during the race week in Nottingham of the nobility, gentry, and clergy of the county for the purpose of raising a subscription to be applied for the Public Service of the Kingdom in the then critical situation of affairs. Sir Robert Sutton presided. After some little discussion, it was resolved to form a committee, which unanimously agreed—"That the chairman of this committee do write to the Secretary at War, transmitting to him copies of the resolutions of the general meeting, and of the present committee, and do request him to move his Majesty to appoint some particular regiment, to be recruited in this county, with the assistance of the subscription entered into; and that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to order such regiment, henceforward, to be distinguished with the name of the county."

This request was at once complied with, and the skeleton of the 45th Foot, which had recently returned from America, numbering less than one hundred men, was at once ordered to Nottinghamshire, on recruiting service, with the assurance that, whenever three hundred men should be raised and incorporated in the said regiment, with the assistance of the influence and bounty of the noblemen and gentry of the county, then the regiment should be distinguished thenceforward by the title of "The Nottinghamshire Regiment," as a memorial of the zeal and loyalty shown by the county.

In addition to the usual sum, an extra bounty of six guineas was paid to each recruit out of the county subscription; and many more men than the stipulated number were speedily obtained.

The 45th Regiment, and Nottinghamshire, have ever since been closely connected; and, during the French Revolutionary War, the Regiment received many hundreds of men belonging to the county, nearly all of whom were volunteers from the Nottingham Militia.

Major Lawson Lowe, of the Notts Militia (from whose record of his own corps, "The Royal Sherwood Foresters," this account is taken), adds: "Few regiments under the Crown have, during the

last eighty years, seen more arduous service than the 45th, and none have earned for themselves a higher renown. Should any be disposed to sneer at this bloodless record of a Militia regiment, let them look upon the honours upon the tattered colours of the gallant 45th, and remember that it was by Nottinghamshire Militiamen those honours were won."

On the 12th December, 1866, it was intimated to the corps that "Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the regiment bearing in future the title of 'Sherwood Foresters,' with reference to the traditions of the county of Nottingham, and in consideration of the regiment's distinguished services."

On the 1st July, 1881, the 45th and 95th Regiments were formed into one Territorial Regiment, with the title of "The Sherwood Foresters" (Derbyshire Regiment). The 45th is now the 1st Battalion, the 95th the 2nd.

*Stations and Battles of 1st Battalion (late 45th Regiment).—*1741-45, South of England; 1746, Reading, &c., Scotland; 1747, capture of *Cape Breton*; 1750, Nova Scotia; 1755, capture of *Fort Beau-Séjour, Ohio*; 1756, North America; 1758, capture of *Louisburg*; 1759, *Quebec* (Grenadier Company); 1760-61, North America; 1762, capture of *St. John's, Louisburg*; 1763, Newfoundland; 1764, North America; 1766, Ireland; 1776, actions of *Banks River, Brooklyn*; 1777, America; 1779, Chatham and Rochester; 1782, Dover; 1783-85, North of England, Scotland, and Ireland; 1786-88, West Indies; 1791, capture of *Grenada*; 1794, Portsmouth and Guernsey; 1795-80, West Indies; 1801, West Indies to Portsmouth, Winchester, and Southampton; 1802-5, Ireland (2nd Battalion Mansfield, Notts, raised 1803); 1806, South of England (2nd Battalion, Chelmsford); 1807, expedition to *Buenos Ayres* and *Monte Video*; 1808, Ireland to Peninsula (battles of *Roleia, Vimiera*); 1809, battles of *Talavera* (2nd Battalion, Nottingham); 1810-13, battles, &c., of *Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle* (2nd Battalion, Lewes, Sussex); 1814, *South of France*, battles of *Orthes, Toulouse* (2nd Battalion, disbanded); 1815-18, Ireland; 1819-20, Ceylon; 1821, Kandi (*Kandian Rebellion*); 1825, campaign in *Burmah*; 1826, capture of *Ava*; 1827-28, *Burmah*; 1832-33, India; 1838-40, England, S. Wales, and Ireland (Belfast); 1841-2, Ireland; 1843, Cape of Good Hope (depôt, Parkhurst, I. W.), Reserve Battalion, Gibraltar; 1844-45, Cape and Natal (Reserve Battalion) *Monte Video*; 1846-58, Natal, Reserve Battalion at

battle of *Boem Plaats*, *Kaffir War*, 1852-3; 1859-61, Preston, Bradford, Aldershot; 1862-63, Ireland; 1864-66, Bombay; 1868, the expedition to *Abyssinia*, and capture of *Magdala*; 1869-70, Madras; 1872-74, Burmah and Andaman Islands; 1875-7, Bangalore, Madras; 1878-81, Shorncliffe, Aldershot, and Chatham; 1882-87, Ireland.

BATTALION II.,

Late 95th (Derbyshire) Foot.

The 95th (Derbyshire) was one of six new regiments (94th-99th) added to the Army in the reign of King George IV. It was raised by general recruiting in January, 1824. The uniform, which was retained until the recent changes, was scarlet, with yellow facings. In the regiment, originally, were a good many officers and men of the old 95th (Rifles), and a Maltese Cross, with the regimental number in the centre, was adopted as the regimental device.

After its formation the 95th went abroad at once, and served many years in Malta and the Ionian Islands, returning home in 1834. It went abroad again in 1838, and served in Ceylon and in China until 1848, when it again came home. In April, 1854, the regiment embarked for the East; and, with the 30th and 55th, in Pennefather's Brigade¹ of Sir De Lacy Evans's Division, landed in the Crimea. It fought at the Alma and at Inkerman, and at the repulse of the Russian sortie of 26th October, 1854; was present at the battle of the Tchernaya; and served throughout the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack of the 18th June, 1855. It returned home in July, 1856. In June, 1857, the regiment was ordered to the Cape, whence it proceeded to India, where it saw much service in Central India in 1858-9—at Awah, Kota, the battle of Kota-ke-Serai, the siege and capture of Gwalior, the siege and capture of Poree, and capture of the rebel camp at Kurnyee. It returned home from India in 1870. In 1882 the battalion went to Gibraltar. It was in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and afterwards proceeding from Egypt to India, is at present stationed there.

¹ The present Lieut.-General A. M. Macdonald (late commanding in Scotland) was his aide-de-camp, and severely wounded at Inkerman. *Vide* Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea."

The following summary of stations at which the 2nd Battalion (late 95th Regiment) has served has been contributed by the commanding officer:—1824-34, Mediterranean (Corfu, Malta, &c.); 1835-38, Ireland; 1839-46, Ceylon; 1847, Hong Kong; 1850-54, South of England; 1854, Turkey and Crimea; 1859-70, Bombay, Hyderabad, &c.; 1870-75, England and S. Wales; 1876-79, Ireland; 1880, Aldershot; 1882, Gibraltar and Egypt; 1882-7, India.

Six regiments have borne successively the number "95" in the British Line, the last being the present 2nd Sherwood Foresters, late the 95th (Derbyshire) Regiment:—

The 95th Foot of 1760-3 served in America in 1760-61; and five companies were present at the capture of Martinique in 1762. Disbanded in 1763.

The 95th Foot of 1780-83 was raised in Yorkshire by Colonel John Reid of the Black Watch. It shared in the defence of Jersey, in January, 1781, and was disbanded in 1783.

The 95th Foot of 1794-6 assisted in the first capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795; immediately after which it was broken up.

The 95th (Rifles) of 1802-16. It was brought into the Line as the 95th (Rifles) in 1802, and was made the Rifle Brigade in 1816, in recognition of its services in the Peninsula and at Waterloo.

The 95th Foot of 1816-18. Originally a second battalion, 52nd Foot. In 1803 it was formed into a separate regiment as the 96th Foot, and served in the West Indies, Bermuda, and North America. When the 95th (Rifles) was taken out of the Line the 96th became the 95th, and as such was disbanded in 1818.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Maltese Cross surmounted by a Crown.

On the Cross, within an Oak-leaf Wreath, a Stag lodged. On the left arm of the Cross a half scroll, inscribed "Sherwood;" on the right, a similar half scroll inscribed "Foresters;" on the lower arm a scroll inscribed "Derbyshire." On the Collar—A Maltese Cross surmounted by a Crown, in silver. On the Cross, the Wreath and scrolls as on the buttons, in gilt. In the centre, a Stag lodged, in silver on blue enamel. On the Helmet-plate—The usual Garter and Motto are omitted. A special scroll inscribed "Sherwood Foresters," takes the place of the universal scroll. Within the universal wreath a Maltese Cross in silver. On the Cross, in gilt metal, an Oak-leaf Wreath. Within the Wreath, on a ground of blue enamel, a Stag lodged, in silver. In gilt metal on the left division of the Cross "The;" on the right "Regt.;" on a scroll on the lower division "Derbyshire." On the Waistplate—Special

pattern with oak-leaf ends. On a burnished gilt plate, the badge as on the collar, but larger. On the Forage-cap—The badge as on the waist-plate. (*Vide* Dress Regulations.)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

The seniority among these battalions was determined in the reign of King William IV. The Chatsworth Rifles thus acquired a permanent precedence over the older county regiment, the 1st Derby Militia. The late 1st Derby Militia furnished a strong quota to the Militia in the South of France in 1814.

3rd Battalion, 2nd Derby M. 4th Battalion, Royal Sherwood Foresters M.
5th Battalion, 1st Derby Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—A Stag (the Arms of Nottingham) was the badge of the Notts Militia. The "Rose and Crown badge" of the 1st Derby Militia not introduced. The Rose a new introduction.

N.B.—The 45th permitted to bear the title of "Sherwood Foresters," 13th November, 1866.

The 2nd Battalion was raised in the counties of Nottingham and Rutland in 1804.

The 95th was formed at Winchester, December, 1823; styled "The Derbyshire Regiment" 8th November, 1825.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. 1st Derbyshire. | 3. 1st Nottinghamshire. |
| 2. 2nd Derbyshire. | 4. 2nd Nottinghamshire. |

Regimental District, No. 45, Derby. *Depôt*, Derby.



On Collar and Buttons.

Class No...

THE LOYAL NORTH LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 47th) Foot.

2nd Battalion (late 81st, Loyal Lincoln Volunteers) Foot.



The Rose.

LOUISBURG.	QUEBEC, 1759.	MAIDA.
CORUNNA.	TARIFA.	VITTORIA.
ST. SEBASTIAN.	PENINSULA.	AVA.
ALMA.	INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.
ALI MASJID.	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 47th Foot.)

THE position of the 47th Regiment of the Line was held from 1740 to 1748 by the 4th Marines. The latter corps was raised by Colonel Lowther, of the Coldstream Guards, in 1740, and with the other Marine corps was disbanded in 1748. Its place was taken by the present 1st Loyal North Lancashire, which had been raised in Scotland in 1740 or 1741 by Colonel, afterwards General Sir John Mordaunt, and had ranked, by seniority, as the 58th or 48th Foot, according as the Marine corps were or were not placed apart. In 1743 it became the "47th Foot," and in 1782 the "47th Lancashire." Its facings were then, as now, white. It is said that the badge of the "King's Crest" was at this period conferred on the corps. Mordaunt's, afterwards Lascelles' regiment, as it was called, passed the first years of its service in Scotland during the Rebellion. Four of its companies were with Sir John Cope at Falkirk, and two more defended Edinburgh Castle against the adherents of Prince Charles. From Scotland the regiment went to the Channel Islands

in 1747; and in 1750 thence to America. At the outbreak of the Seven Years' War it was serving in Nova Scotia.

Having served at the siege and capture of Louisburg in June, 1758, the regiment went with Wolfe to Quebec the year after, and in the memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham, 12th September, 1759, together with the 43rd, formed the centre of the first line. The regiment was at the winter defence of Quebec; at the affair of Sillery; and in the expedition against Montreal in 1760, where the surrender of the gallant remnant of Montcalm's army, under the Marquis de Vaudreuil, completed the conquest of Canada. It was also at the capture of Martinique in 1762. It returned home at the peace of 1763. In 1770 it went again to America, and fought at Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775. It proceeded from New York for the defence of Canada in 1776, having meanwhile fought in the actions of Lexington, Bunker's Hill, and Still Water, and served with the force under General Burgoyne on the Lakes, which was compelled to surrender at Saratoga, 17th October, 1777. After being "interned" some time in America, in 1781 it returned home.

In 1790 it again went to America, and served there, in Bermuda, and in the Bahamas, down to the Peace of Amiens. On the renewal of hostilities, the 47th raised a second battalion, in Norfolk, from men enrolled under the "Defence Acts."

Proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, after the re-capture of that colony in 1806, the first battalion 47th was among the earliest reinforcements sent to the Rio Plata, where it was employed under Colonel Backhouse at Maldonado, during the operations against Monte Video and Buenos Ayres. On returning to the Cape, in 1807, it was sent on to Madras, and thence, the year after, to Bombay, where it served many years. In 1809 the flank companies of the battalion formed part of an expedition despatched to the Persian Gulf, to punish certain Arab pirates. The pirate stronghold of Ras-ul-Khymah was taken and destroyed, after some desperate fighting. The second battalion went out to Cadiz about the same time. Its flank companies fought under Graham at Barossa; and the battalion took a prominent part in the gallant defence of Tarifa. Subsequently, in 1813, it joined the Duke of Wellington's army, and served at the battle of Vittoria, the siege and capture of St. Sebastian, the actions on the Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. It came home at the peace, and was disbanded at Portsmouth on 24th October, 1814. The surviving battalion was employed with the Bom-

13778
Class No.

bay troops during the Pindari War of 1816-18. In 1819 it formed part of the expedition despatched to the Persian Gulf, under Sir William Keir Grant, against the Joasmis, whose stronghold was again destroyed. The battalion afterwards served with the Madras Division of Sir A. Campbell's Army in the First Burmese War of 1825-6, including the capture of Ava. From Rangoon it went to Calcutta, and returning home in 1827, went to Ireland.

The 47th served, from 1833 to 1843, at Gibraltar, in Malta, in the West Indies and British Guiana. In 1850 it went to the Ionian Islands, and served there till 1853, when it removed to Malta. On 18th April, 1854, the battalion arrived at Constantinople; served at Scutari and Varna; proceeded to the Crimea, and was brigaded with the 41st and 49th Regiments. It fought at the Alma, at Inkerman, the repulse of the Russian sortie of 26th October, 1854, and served throughout the siege of Sevastopol. In May, 1856, it was sent from the Crimea to Malta, and thence to Gibraltar. From Gibraltar it returned home in August, 1857.

In 1861 the battalion was sent out to North America, and served there, and in the West Indies, until 1869, when it returned home. In August, 1882, it went to Gibraltar, and thence, in 1884, to India, where it has taken the usual tour of stations. It was, later on, on the Afghan frontier, and is now (1887) in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late 81st Foot.)

The first regiment numbered "81st,"¹ was the 81st Invalids in 1759. In 1763 it was re-numbered the 71st. It was raised at Bristol by Lord Lindores, but was shortly afterwards broken up. The second corps of the same number was the 81st, or Aberdeen Highlanders, raised, 1778, at Stirling, by Colonel, the Hon. William Gordon, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, and disbanded at Edinburgh in 1783.

The third, now the 2nd Battalion, Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, has successively borne the titles of the Loyal Lincoln Volunteers, 1793-4; 81st Foot, 1794-1833; and 81st Loyal Lincoln

¹ See "Hist. Record of the Eighty-first Regiment, Gibraltar. 'Twenty-eighth Regimental Press,' 1872."

Volunteers, until the Territorial System was introduced. Its original facings were buff.

The present regiment was raised by Major General Albemarle Bertie, of the 1st Foot Guards (commission as Colonel, 19th September, 1793) at Lincoln, under a letter of service, dated 23rd September, 1793, and was embodied at Lincoln in January, 1794, as the Loyal Lincoln Volunteers, the Militia of Lincoln having volunteered in a body to serve in the regiment, which received its numerical rank on the 25th January of that year.

In the spring of 1794 the regiment proceeded to Chester, to Liverpool, and thence to Ireland (Dublin); but returned to England (Bristol) in July, and marched thence in three divisions to Windsor, Richmond, and Hampton Court. Subsequently joining at Southampton the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, destined against the French West Indies, it embarked in 1795, and after encountering all the dangers of the hurricane which dispersed Admiral Christian's fleet, was obliged to seek refuge at Jersey; but, in April, proceeded to the West Indies, touched at Barbados, and ultimately arrived at St. Nicholas, St. Domingo. Here it suffered severely from yellow fever. The following year, with the 32nd Regiment, it carried the enemy's position at Bomparde by assault. Embarking along with the 19th Dragoons and 62nd Regiment in 1797, it landed at Portsmouth, and occupied various quarters, until it proceeded to Guernsey. In 1798 the regiment subscribed with extraordinary liberality towards carrying on the war. In 1799 it proceeded to and arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 1st January; and in May following was engaged in operations against the Kaffirs between Sunday River, Algoa Bay, and Graaf Reinett, during which (5th May) a detachment under Lieutenant Channing, numbering twenty-eight men and a drummer boy, was overpowered, eight miles from camp, by a large body of Kaffirs, and slain, with the exception of the boy, who escaped. Three days afterwards the enemy attacked the regiment, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The only memorable event of 1800 in the regimental annals was (assisted by the 61st Regiment) the building of a block house at Algoa Bay, which became the nucleus of the future prosperous colony. In 1801 Lieut.-Col. Brock was killed in a duel with Captain Menzies of the 22nd Regiment; and in 1802 the corps returned to Cape Town. Thence, the following year, it proceeded in the "Victorious" to St. Helena; and, after repairing a leak, had reached Land's End, when it was driven back, and had to seek shelter in

Class No. 13779

the Tagus. Returning to England by transports, the head-quarters reached Portsmouth in safety; but the other portion of the regiment was run ashore at Dover. The corps, re-united, proceeded to Jersey; but one of the ships conveying it was totally wrecked in St. Aubyn's Bay. In 1804, in prospect of a French invasion,¹ the regiment was recalled to Plymouth; and, about the same time, a second battalion was raised, which at once proceeded to Ireland (1804-8); it afterwards (1808) joined Sir D. Baird's reinforcement, and landed at Corunna in November. The 2nd Battalion, 81st, was brigaded with "the Royals" (3rd Battalion) and 26th (1st Battalion) in the sudden march to Villa Marana; and effected a junction with Sir John Moore's force on 22nd December, but moved to Valencia, whence it again moved to Astorga, and rejoined the other force. The abandonment of the Bridge of Mansella by the Spaniards increased the danger of the British; while the scenes of drunkenness on the line of retreat were appalling. At the destruction of the Bridge of Batarizos, the gallantry of Private Thomas Savage was very conspicuous. At the battle of Corunna, the conduct of the 81st was equal to the crisis; the loss of the corps in that action and previous retreat was 326, including 13 officers. The narrative of Colonel Anderson, the friend of Sir John Moore, describing the hero's last moments, may be read with deep interest in the original regimental record.

Returning to England, the 2nd Battalion subsequently joined the Walcheren expedition, and was at the reduction of Flushing in 1809. Returning again to England, it went to Jersey in 1812. In 1814 it joined the expedition to Holland, and took part in the blockade of Antwerp.

Meantime, in 1805, the first battalion proceeded with the expedition under Sir James Craig, which ultimately reached Naples; but, being too weak to hold the mainland, landed at Messina, and took possession of Sicily in the interest of Ferdinand IV.

In 1806 the regiment and its flank companies (which had been separated at Malta), being reunited, the corps joined the expedition of Sir John Stuart to Calabria; and, on the 4th July, came into collision with the French under Regnier, in the celebrated and peculiar battle of Maida. On this occasion Colonel Kempt, perceiving that the 81st were encumbered with the blankets they carried, made them halt, and disburden themselves of the latter.

¹ At this period, exclusive of Royal Marines, the British army all told numbered the grand total of 632,500 men.

The enemy, mistaking the pause for hesitation, came on to the charge, but discovering their mistake, recoiled at the impact; but too late—for the bodies of 700 Frenchmen paid the penalty of their over-confidence.

The 81st still preserve, as a spoil of the field, a curious silver-mounted snuff-box.

As a result of the victory several forts and magazines were captured by the British. The 81st and 58th then proceeded under General Ackland to the coast of Naples; but the former corps returned to Sicily, and occupied the citadel of Messina.

In 1807 (the year in which *queues* were abolished, to the great joy of the soldier,) the 81st was still in Sicily. In 1809, under Sir J. Stuart, it aided in the capture of the islands of Ischia and Procida; after which it returned to Sicily, where, and in the Ionian Islands (?), it remained until 1812, when it proceeded to Spain, and landed at Alicante on the 11th August; shortly after which occurred the affair of Denia; and, in the following year, that of the Pass of Biaz, where the 81st covered the retreat of the allies; of Castella, where the 27th Inniskillings annihilated the 121st French regiment; the pursuit of Suchet, skirmishes near Tarragona, Col del Ordal, and Arbos, &c. These were precarious operations, in consequence of the frequent embarking and disembarking of the troops in rough weather; and although no great battle was fought, they caused the French to evacuate Catalonia; whereupon, in 1814, the 1st Battalion 81st proceeded as far as Biarritz to join Wellington; but hostilities having ceased, its destination was altered to Quebec. After a short stay in Canada, in 1815, it returned to England. About the same time the 2nd Battalion was quartered in Brussels, where it was detained on duty until the 15th July, and, consequently, did not participate in the Battle of Waterloo, although the medal for that victory was conceded to the officers and men. The 2nd Battalion returned to England, and was disbanded 24th March, 1816. The 1st Battalion, proceeding to Holland, landed at Ghent, joined the army of occupation, and remained in France until March, 1817, when it proceeded to Ireland (Cork), where it was quartered until 1821, when it embarked for Halifax. In 1824 it moved to Newfoundland, but almost immediately returned. In 1826 Sir James Kempt, Lieut.-Governor, presented the corps with new colours at Halifax. In 1829 it proceeded to the Bermudas. At this period occurred the melancholy loss of the "Billow," with a party of discharged soldiers of the 81st, and their families.

13772
Class No.

In 1831 the regiment returned to England, and in 1832 to Ireland, where it remained until 1836, when it proceeded to Gibraltar. In 1839 we next find it in Barbados, where, in 1840, it received new colours. In 1843 it again proceeded to North America (Canada), and returned home in 1847. In 1850 it removed from Berwick to Ireland, where it remained until 1853, and then sailed for India, when one of the ships conveying it was wrecked at Callingapatam, near Vizagapatam. In 1854 the corps was at Meerut; and from 1855, until the revolt of the Bengal Sepoys, in the Punjab (Mean Meer, &c.). In 1857 the admirable conduct of the 81st, then stationed at the cantonment of Lahore, was the turning-point in the destiny of India, and strengthened the allegiance of the Sikhs; while its punishment of the mutinous 26th N. I. paralysed the revolt in that quarter.

In 1858 the 81st served in the Euzossffie expedition, after which it was quartered successively at Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Jullunder, Morar, Gwalior, Agra, and Calcutta, until its embarkation for England on the 23rd February, 1865. On the voyage home, the "Sultana," with the head-quarters of the regiment, was nearly lost in a cyclone. Touching at Mauritius, it ultimately reached Portsmouth on the 10th August.

In 1867 it proceeded to Ireland (Dublin), and thence, in 1870 (28th February), to Gibraltar, where, the following year, it rendered valuable service in extinguishing a fire which broke out in dangerous proximity to explosives. In 1872 the corps again proceeded to India, and served the campaign of 1879-80 in Afghanistan, including the capture of Ali Musjid. It returned home in 1883, and is now stationed in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations. The 3rd Battalion (as late 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia) bears "Mediterranean" on a scroll, for services there during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Royal Crest over the Arms of the City of Lincoln. The whole within a circle inscribed with the regimental title. On the Collar—The Arms of the City of Lincoln, in embroidery, the shield silver, the cross red silk, the fleur-de-lis gold. On the Helmet-plate—The Royal Crest in silver. Below it the Rose of Lancaster in gilt metal and red and green enamel. All on a ground of black velvet forming the ordinary regulation-pattern gilt Star and Wreath. On the universal scroll "Loyal North Lancashire Regiment." On the Waist-plate—The Royal Crest, in silver; below it the Rose of Lancaster in gilt and coloured enamel. All on a frosted gilt centre. The regimental titles on the circle. On the Forage-cap—The Royal Crest. Below it

the Rose of Lancaster. All in gold embroidery. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

The Loyal North Lancashire is one of the seven English territorial regiments, in which the gold lace—of rose pattern—is distinguished by a *black stripe* introduced at top and bottom.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 3rd Royal Lancashire Militia.

4th Battalion, " " "

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 81st permitted to resume the title of "The Loyal Lincoln Volunteers," March, 1832.

The word "Loyal" was derived from the 81st.

Neither the 47th nor 81st was badged.

The Arms of the City of Lincoln (argent—a fleur-de-lys or, on St. George's Cross) was proposed by Lt.-Col. Chichester, and introduced. The badge worn, with the words "Maida," "Corunna" under, on the collars of the non-commissioned officers and men.

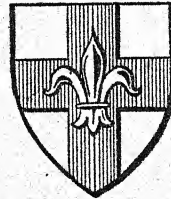
The Lion and Crown come from the buttons of the officers of the 47th. The Rose is the new territorial badge.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Preston.

2. 2nd Bolton.

Regimental District, No. 47, Preston. Dépôt, Preston.



Arms of the City of Lincoln.

Class No. 13779

THE NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 48th Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 58th Foot.



The Castle and Key.

"Montis Insignia Culpe."

The Sphinx.

LOUISBURG.	QUEBEC, 1759.	GIBRALTAR.
EGYPT.	MAIDA.	DOURO.
TALavera.	ALBUHERA.	BADAJOS.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	ORTHEs.	TOULOUSE.
PENINSULA.	SEVASTOPOL.	NEW ZEALAND.
	SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 48th Foot).

THE present 1st Northamptonshire Regiment was raised in January, 1740, or more probably (according to Trimen¹) in 1741, by its first colonel, the Hon. Jas. Cholmondeley, who afterwards commanded the 34th at Fontenoy, and died a general and colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons. It had, originally, buff facings; and is believed to have been raised at Norwich. It first received its numerical title of "48th" in 1751.

The regiment embarked for Flanders in the year 1747. There seems to be a doubt whether it was in garrison at Ostend at the time of the battle of Fontenoy; or was present at the battle, in 1745 (during the Scottish Rebellion), of Culloden; as this is contradicted

¹ "Regiments of the British Army," by Captain R. Trimen.

by Trimen, who says that it was in Flanders from 1744 to 1747, and made the campaigns of 1747-8. It suffered heavily at the battle of Val, where its colonel, Seymour Conway, afterwards a field-marshal, was made prisoner. In 1753 it was quartered in Ireland. It was one of the regiments sent out to America in 1755; and served in the unfortunate expedition against Fort Duquesne, where Braddock fell. In 1756 it was among the troops sent from Virginia to Nova Scotia, to act against Cape Breton; and served at the famous siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758; and with Wolfe at Quebec in 1759. It was in Quebec during the winter defence of 1759-60; at Sillery; and furnished its quota to the expedition against Montreal, which completed the conquest of Canada; after which it was at the reduction of Martinique; and at the capture of Havana, in 1762, when it garrisoned that town. It returned home at the peace of 1763. The regiment was afterwards in America; but early in 1796 went to the West Indies. At the beginning of the French Revolutionary War the regiment was at home; but its flank companies served in some of the flank battalions at the capture of the French West India Islands in 1794; and the regiment subsequently went to the West Indies with Sir Ralph Abercromby in 1796, and lost about thirty men in the attack on Mont Chembron, St. Lucia. Returning home, it was augmented to two battalions, and went out to Minorca. The two battalions were subsequently employed in the Mediterranean, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. They were stationed for a time at Leghorn in 1800; and were at Malta during the Egyptian Campaign of 1801. About the time that hostilities with France were renewed, the 48th, reduced to a single battalion, returned home from Malta, and was ordered to raise another second battalion from men enrolled under the "Defence Acts" in Lancashire. Both battalions then served in Ireland.

In 1805 the first battalion proceeded to Gibraltar, and served there until the summer of 1809, when it joined the Army under Sir Arthur Wellesley in Portugal, and was present at the passage of the Douro and capture of Oporto, and at the battle of Talavera. On the latter occasion Sir Arthur declared that the day was "saved by the advance, position and steadiness of the 1st Battalion 48th," the command of which had devolved on Major, afterwards General, G. Middlemore. The second battalion also joined the Army in Portugal in the same year, and the two battalions made the subsequent campaigns of 1810-11, including the operations against

Badajos, and the battle of Albuhera. The second battalion then made over its effectives to the first battalion, and returned home in the autumn of 1811. It remained at home, and was disbanded 24th Oct., 1814. The first battalion continued with the Peninsular Army, and bore a gallant part at the siege and capture of Badajos, at the battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, the actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle, at Orthes and at Toulouse. It returned home at the peace, and was in Ireland in 1816. In 1817 the 48th, a single battalion corps, went out to New South Wales, and thence to Madras, where it served until 1835; the most important event in its annals during that period being its share in the brief but arduous campaign in Coorg of 1834. In 1838 the regiment went to Malta, and served there, and in the West Indies, until 1848, when it returned home from Jamaica. In 1853 it embarked for Corfu; and in April, 1855, joined the Army before Sevastopol, and served throughout the remainder of the siege, including the destruction of the Docks of that stronghold. On the evacuation of the Crimea in 1856, the 48th proceeded to Malta, and subsequently to India, whence it returned home in 1865. From 1868 to 1880 the battalion again served in India. Returning home, it is at present in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 58th Foot).

The first of three regiments successively numbered "58," was the present 1st Loyal North Lancashire, raised in Scotland in 1740, and which became the 47th in consequence of reductions at the peace of 1748. The next was raised, as the 58th, in 1756. Third in succession was the present 2nd Northamptonshire. It was raised as the 60th Foot by Colonel, afterwards Lieut.-General, John Anstruther, of the Cameronians, under a Letter of Service, dated 28th December, 1755, which directed the rendezvous to be at Gloucester. It was renumbered 58th, 8th February, 1757. The uniform was red, with black facings.

In 1757 the regiment went to Ireland, and, in 1758, embarked for America, where it fought at the siege and capture of Louisburg, and at Quebec, under Wolfe. It was also at the winter defence of Quebec by Murray; at Sillery, and the advance on Montreal, where

the surrender of De Vaudreuil's troops on 12th September, 1760, one year after the death of Wolfe, completed the conquest of Canada. It was stationed for a while on the Lakes; and, in 1762, formed part of the force despatched from New York to assist in the Havana Expedition. After Cuba was restored to Spain, the regiment returned to Ireland.

It went, in relief, to Gibraltar in 1770, and was one of the five regiments which served throughout the famous defence of that fortress from 21st June, 1799, to 5th February, 1783. During its stay at Gibraltar the regiment received its original county title of the "Rutlandshire." From 1784 to 1794 it was at home—the later years in Ireland, during which time the Duke of Wellington obtained his company in it from the 12th Light Dragoons. After the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War, the 58th was employed, under Sir Charles Grey, at the capture of the French West India Islands in 1794. In 1795-7 it was at home. In 1798 it was at the capture of Minorca; in 1799-1800 it was employed under Sir Ralph Abercromby at Genoa, Cadiz, Malta, and elsewhere in the Mediterranean; and in 1801 it accompanied the expedition to Egypt, where it was on the left of the British Line in the memorable battle before Alexandria, 21st March, 1801; and served, subsequently, with Colonel Brent Spencer in the expedition sent against Rosetta; at Mandora; and afterwards advanced with the Army on Cairo. After the fall of Alexandria, the 58th remained in garrison there until 1802, when it returned to England.

When war with France was renewed, the 58th, then in Ireland, was one of the regiments ordered to raise second battalions. The first battalion went to Naples with Sir James Craig in 1805; and was afterwards in Sicily. It took part in the descent on Calabria and the battle of Maida in 1806; and was then employed for some time at Scylla and Reggio, in restoring order in Calabria. It was in the expedition from Sicily to the Bay of Naples in 1809; in the defence of Sicily in 1810; and was afterwards actively employed on the east coast of Spain in 1811-14. The second battalion of the regiment proceeded from the Channel Islands to Portugal in 1809, and was stationed for some time in Lisbon. In 1812 it moved to the front; and, in brigade with the 1st Battalion 42nd Highlanders, and 2nd 24th, served at Salamanca, at the siege of Burgos, and in the subsequent retreat, where the battalion was so much reduced, that the effectives were formed into four companies, and the remaining six went home to recruit. The four senior com-

18977
Class No.

panies of the battalion served in Barnes's brigade, Lord Dalhousie's Division, during the subsequent campaigns in Spain and the south of France—including the battle of Vittoria, the investment of Pampluna, and various actions in the Pyrenees. At Puerto de Echalar, on 2nd August, 1813, the conduct of Barnes's brigade was highly praised by Wellington. It was also in the actions on the Nivelle and Nive, at Orthes, and at the occupation of Bordeaux. After the peace the second battalion came home, and the first went from the east coast of Spain to Montreal, where it took part in the unsuccessful expedition against Plattsburg, on Lake Erie. The battalion returned to Europe too late for Waterloo, but landed at Ghent, and marched to Paris, where it was encamped at St. Denis until the end of the year.

In 1816 the first battalion, then in Ireland, was joined by the second battalion from England, which had been reduced to a skeleton, and the two battalions were formed into one.

Now a single battalion corps, the 58th served from 1816 to 1822 in Jamaica; from 1828 to 1838 in Ceylon, where it was employed in the field during the disturbances of 1835 in Kandy. In 1843-5 it embarked, by detachments, as convict-guards, for New South Wales. It served in the New Zealand War of 1845-6, and remained in Australia and New Zealand until 1859, when it returned home. From 1864 to 1874 it was stationed in India. Returning home in 1879 it embarked for Natal, and served in the Zulu War of 1879, and the Boer War of 1881. From the Cape it proceeded to China (1886) and is now serving there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations. The Militia Battalion bears on a scroll "Mediterranean."

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Castle and Key, within a scroll inscribed "The Northamptonshire Regiment," and the Crown over. On the Collar—In gilt metal, within a laurel-wreath, a circle, pierced with the words "Northamptonshire Regiment" in letters of blue enamel, and surmounted by a Crown gilt. Within the circle, in relief, on a raised ground of blue enamel, the Cross of St. George in silver. Below the Cross, on the circle, a Horseshoe in silver. On the Helmet-plate—The Castle and Key, with a scroll inscribed "Gibraltar" above, and another inscribed "Talavera" below. All in silver on a ground of black velvet, forming the centre of the universal pattern gilt Star and Wreath. The regimental title on the universal scroll. On the Waist-plate—The Castle and Key and scrolls, as on the Helmet-plate, in silver, on a frosted gilt centre. On the circle—"Northamptonshire Regiment." On the Forage-cap—The Castle and Key in gold embroidery. Above the word

"Gibraltar," below the word "Talavera," each in gold embroidery on a blue silk scroll. (*Vide Dress Regulations.*)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Northampton and Rutland Militia.

4th Battalion, Northampton and Rutland Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 58th were granted the word "Gibraltar" April, 1784, and the Castle and Key, with the motto "*Montis insignia Culpe*," 2nd May, 1836.

The Castle and Key, from the 58th, as having been worn as a badge on the forage-cap of the officers.

The word "Talavera," derived from the 48th. See "London Gazette," of 12th November, 1816, authorizing it to be borne on its colours and appointments, in consideration of the regiment's distinguished gallantry in the Battle of Talavera, 1809.

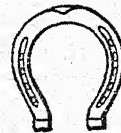
The Horseshoe is worn by the County Militia. It is the badge of the County of Rutland.

The St. George's Cross is the distinctive badge of the Northamptonshire Militia.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1st Northamptonshire.

Regimental District, No. 48, Northampton. *Depôt*, Northampton.



On the Collar.

Class No.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF WALES'S (BERKSHIRE) REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 49th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 66th Foot).



The Chinese Dragon.

EGMONT-OP-ZEE.	COPENHAGEN.	DOURO.
TALAVERA.	ALBUHERA.	VITTORIA.
PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.	NIVE.
ORTHES.	PENINSULA.	QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.	ALMA.	INKERMAN.
SEVASTOPOL.	KANDAHAR, 1880.	
AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	EGYPT, 1882.	
SUAKIN, 1885.	TOFREK.	

BATTALION I.

Late 49th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Regiment.

In the reign of Queen Anne, Colonel Roger Handyside's Regiment of Foot, afterwards the 22nd Foot, on returning from the West Indies, was ordered to leave behind any soldiers willing to remain on that station. Two independent companies of foot were thus formed, which adopted the uniform worn at that time, and long after, by independent companies. These companies were subsequently augmented to six, and in 1744 were constituted a regiment, in Jamaica, by Governor Trelawney.

In the lists of the Army extant for the period of 1742-48, the place of the 49th Foot is filled by the 6th, or Cotterill's Marines. Trelawney's Regiment was then called the 63rd (Americans).¹ On

¹ See "Quarters of the Army in Ireland" (Dublin Castle), 1742-48—the only official list regularly published before the commencement of the "Annual Army List" in 1754.

the disbandment of the Marine regiments and other corps at the peace of 1748, Trelawney's became the 49th Foot.

From the West Indies, the corps first came home in 1762, when it was relieved in Jamaica, by the 66th Foot—the present second battalion—which then first went abroad. The facings of the 49th at this time appear to have been “full” green. The regiment was in Ireland when the war commenced in America, and was among the reinforcements sent out under Howe, in the spring of 1776. It fought in various engagements about New York, and in the Philadelphia Expedition of 1777; at Bunker's Hill, Brooklyn, Brun, Long Island, Brandywine, etc. Its light company was one of those in the flank battalion under Francis Dundas, of the Guards, which adopted the red heckles as a distinctive badge, and were conspicuous throughout that conflict. The battalion companies went with the expedition from New York to the West Indies, in 1778, and were present at the capture of St. Lucia. At this period not only was the light company distinguished by red heckles, but the grenadiers were permitted to wear a black top to their white plume; but the original authority for these distinctions was subsequently lost, with other regimental records. In 1782, the 49th became the “Hertfordshire” Regiment of Foot.

It was in Jamaica again, at the beginning of the French Revolutionary War; and two companies, subsequently reinforced by five others, saw much hard service in San Domingo. The regiment was employed in the Thames, during the mutiny at the Nore; in the unsuccessful descent on Ostend in 1798; in North Holland (at Egmont-op-Zee, etc.), under the Duke of York, in 1799. In 1801 it was employed as marines, on board the Baltic fleet, and was present at the battle of Copenhagen. In 1803 it embarked for Quebec, and took part in the operations on the Canadian frontier, during the American War of 1812-14, including the actions at Queenstown, where fell its gallant chief, Sir Isaac Brock; at Chrystler's Farm, Fort George, Black Rock, Stony Creek, etc. On 16th December, 1815, the regiment received the additional title of, the “Princess Charlotte of Wales's.” Its facings were afterwards “Lincoln green.” The 49th went to the Cape in 1821, and was for some years employed on the Kaffir frontier. Thence it proceeded to India; and, in 1841, to China, where it served at the capture of Chusan, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, occupation of Ningpo, and other operations of the first Chinese War, for which it was granted the badge of the “Chinese Dragon,” 12th July, 1843. It returned home from Hong Kong in 1843. In 1850,

the battalion went to the Ionian Islands, and on the outbreak of the Russian War, formed part of the force sent to Bulgaria. Thence it proceeded to the Crimea, and served in Sir De Lacy Evans's division at the Alma and at Inkerman, at the repulse of the Redan sortie of 25th October, 1854, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol, including the attack on the Quarries of 7th June, and the assaults on the Redan of 18th June and 8th September, 1855. On the evacuation of the Crimea it returned home. From 1857 to 1860 it was in the West Indies, and from 1865 to 1875 was stationed in India. In 1881 the battalion went to Gibraltar, and in 1882 served with the Expeditionary force in Egypt, and was present at the capture of Kafr Dowar. It formed part of the expedition to Suakin, under Sir Gerald Graham, and was present at the affairs of Hasheen, Tofrek, and Tamai. The title "Royal," was conferred on the Berkshire Regiment, in recognition of the distinguished gallantry of the first battalion at Tofrek, near Suakin, 22nd March, 1885. The battalion subsequently returned from Suakin to Cairo, and took part in the operations under Generals Stephenson and Butler on the Upper Nile, in 1885. Thence it proceeded to Cyprus, where it remains.

BATTALION II.

(Late 66th Foot.)

The present 2nd Royal Berkshire Regiment dates its origin from the year 1755, when second battalions were ordered to be added to fifteen regiments of the Line. It was raised as a second battalion of the 19th Foot, now, the "Princess of Wales's Own" (Yorkshire Regiment). The latter corps was stationed at the time in Yorkshire, and the new battalion was formed at Morpeth. In April, 1758, these new second battalions were formed into separate regiments, and the second 19th became the 66th Foot, retaining the green facings of the original corps. Its first colonel was Edward Sandford.

For the first few years of its existence the 66th Foot remained at home; but, in 1760, five companies of the regiment, then known as Colonel La Faussille's, embarked on board a naval squadron with reinforcements for Madras. The main body of the regiment was in England until 1762, when it relieved the 49th in Jamaica, and there remained until 1773. For some years afterwards (1774-85) it was in Ireland. In this interval, county titles

1397
Class No

were bestowed, and the 66th become the "Berkshire" Regiment. Between 1785 and 1793 the regiment was in Jamaica, and on its receiving new colours the old ones were deposited in the Court House of Kingston. After a change to Gibraltar, it returned in 1795 to the West Indies, and until 1797, was engaged in harassing warfare in San Domingo, the regiment losing fifteen officers and 690 men from service and climate. In 1799 it was removed to Halifax, and to Newfoundland in 1802, and there remained until the Peace of Amiens, when it came home. In 1803 a second battalion was formed at Gosport, when the two battalions were enrolled under the "Defence Acts" in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight, and removed to Ireland. In 1806 the first battalion embarked for Ceylon, remaining there, and on the Madras coast, for several years. In the spring of 1809, the second battalion proceeded to Portugal, with reinforcements under General Cradock for Sir A. Wellesley's Army, and served throughout the subsequent campaigns in Portugal, Spain and the South of France, from the passage of the Douro to the investment of Bayonne. Meantime the battalion had served with distinction at the Passage of the Douro; at Busaco, at Talavera, Albuhera (where its loss was 16 officers, and nearly 300 men killed and wounded); after which it formed part of a Provisional Battalion, and fought at Arroyo dos Molinos; and was with the covering force before Badajos; at Vittoria, in the combat at Roncesvalles; at Nivelle, where it captured two guns; at Garris, Nive, Orthes; present at Toulouse, and the investment of Bayonne (where it stormed and carried a redoubt). The total loss of the battalion during the Peninsular War was 547 officers and men out of 1,056. At the peace the second battalion returned from Bayonne to Gosport, and furnished reinforcements to the first battalion, which had removed to Bengal. The corps took part in the operations on the Nepaul frontier, under Sir David Ochterlony, in 1814-16. The first 66th was distinguished on various occasions, particularly, at the final assault on the Goorkha position at Muckwanpore.

When Napoleon was sent to St. Helena, the second 66th, with the second 53rd, were ordered out from England to form the garrison of the island, which had previously been furnished by the East India Company troops. Subsequently, in 1817, the second battalion having been ordered to to be reduced, the second 66th, which had been brought to Calcutta, was sent to St. Helena, and amalgamated with its second battalion. As a single battalion the 66th continued

in St. Helena until after the Emperor's death. The 66th formed part of the guard of honour at his funeral, and assisted to bear his body to the grave.

From 1822 to 1827 the regiment was stationed at home, most of the time in Ireland. In the latter year it proceeded to Canada, and there stayed fourteen years, during which it was actively employed in Lower Canada during the rebellion in 1838-9. From 1840 to 1844 the regiment was in England, Scotland, and Ireland; from 1845 to 1848 it was stationed at Gibraltar, and from 1848 to 1851 in Barbados. It was in North America during the Russian War. After a brief sojourn at home, it went out to Madras in the autumn of 1857, and remained in India until 1865, when it returned home. In 1870 the battalion again proceeded to India, and served in the Bombay Presidency until January, 1880, when it was ordered from Kurrachee to Quetta, and thence proceeded to join the Candahar Field Force. It formed part of Brigadier-General Burrows's Expedition to Gerishk, and was engaged with the mutinous infantry of the Wali of Candahar on 16th July, 1880. Thirteen days later, on 27th July, 1880, the 66th—two companies detached at Khelat-i-Ghilzai excepted—fought at Maiwand, where the heroic stand made by part of the battalion against the whole Afghan Army, afforded one of the grandest examples of heroism, in the annals of war. The survivors of the battalion were subsequently present at the defence of Candahar and the battle of Candahar. They returned home from Afghanistan early in 1881. The battalion is now stationed at Athlone.¹

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations. The Militia Battalion is not entitled to the battle honours, but bears a scroll inscribed "Mediterranean," for services there during the Crimean War.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Buttons—The Dragon of China, with a Crown above, and "Berkshire" below, all within a circle inscribed "Princess Charlotte of Wales's." On the Collar—The Dragon of China, in gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—A Stag under an Oak, in silver on a black velvet ground, forming the centre of the regulation pattern gilt Star and Wreath, the universal scroll of which is inscribed "Royal Berkshire Regiment." On the Waist-plate—Oak-leaf ends. The Dragon of China in silver on a frosted gilt centre, and "Royal Berkshire Regiment" on the circle round. On the Forage-cap—The Dragon of China in gold embroidery. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

¹ For the foregoing particulars the compiler is chiefly indebted to Captain R. E. T. Bray and Mr. Percy Groves.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal Berks Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Dragon of China from the 49th. The Stag under an Oak, the badge of the County of Berks, from the Royal Berkshire Militia. According to a letter from "Garter," June 15th, 1881, reference is made to a Royal Warrant, dated December 19th, 1768, which regulates what badges are to be borne on the colours.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1st Reading.

Regimental District, No. 49, Reading. Depot, Reading.*On the Helmet-plate.*1397
Class No

THE QUEEN'S OWN (ROYAL WEST KENT REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 50th Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 97th Foot.



The Sphinx.

"Quo Fas et Gloria ducunt."

EGYPT. VIMIERA. CORUNNA. ALMARAZ.
VITTORIA. PYRENEES. NIVE. ORTHES. PENINSULA.
PUNNIAR. MOODKEE. FEROZESHAH. ALIWAL.
SOBRAON. ALMA. INKERMANN.
SEVASTOPOL. LUCKNOW. NEW ZEALAND.
EGYPT, 1882.

BATTALION I.

(Late 50th Foot.)

On the 7th January, 1756, Colonel James Abercromby was authorized to raise and command a regiment of foot, which was numbered 52nd Regiment.

On the reduction, in 1757, of the two senior regiments (50th and 51st) it became the 50th, and served at home until 8th September, 1757, when it embarked with the fleet, on secret service, to the coast of France, but returned to England without having landed.

On the 8th May, 1760, it received orders to join the army in Germany, where it arrived in June. The flank companies were engaged in several battles and minor affairs—namely, Corbach, Denkern, Wilhelmstahl, etc.

In January, 1763, it went into cantonments on the frontiers of Holland, returning to England the same year.

It embarked (1772) at Cork, for Jamaica, where it was quartered

till May, 1776, when it embarked for North America, where, shortly after its arrival, it was broken up—the men being drafted to other corps; and the staff arrived in England in November, 1766, being quartered, and recruiting, at Salisbury.

On the 3rd July, 1778, it embarked at Gosport, sailed with the fleet, and was engaged in the attack on the French fleet off Ushant. It returned to England in August, 1782, and was quartered at Exeter. This year it took the county title of "West Kent."

It embarked, 3rd August, 1784, at Cork for Gibraltar, and was quartered there until it sailed for Corsica, January, 1794, where it was distinguished at the attack on the two martello towers, at the storming of Conventional redoubt, the Blockade of Bastia, and siege and surrender of Calva, 10th August, 1794. (Specially thanked.)

In October, 1776, it proceeded to the Island of Elba. Returned in 1797 to Gibraltar, and sailed from thence for Portugal, which, in 1799 it left for Minorca, and after remaining there one year, sailed for Egypt.

At Aboukir, it was engaged in the memorable actions of 13th and 28th March, 1801, and was present at the reduction of Rackmani, and surrender of Grand Cairo, and also at the surrender of Alexandria. Thence (17 October, 1801) it proceeded to Malta, and (4th May, 1802) to Ireland.

A second battalion was formed on the 1st October, 1804.

The first battalion embarked, 25th July, 1807, with the expedition for Copenhagen, at the siege of which it served till the surrender of that place on the 7th September, when the battalion returned to England.

On December, 1807, it sailed on a secret expedition from Gosport, but the fleet was dispersed by storm, and the headquarters' ship went on to Sicily; while the remainder of the battalion, after returning to England, proceeded to Gibraltar, March, 1808; and, in May, this portion of the battalion re-embarked and joined the headquarters at sea, off Cadiz, from whence the battalion sailed for Portugal, and joined the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The Light Infantry Company was engaged and behaved gallantly at the Battle of Vimiera, where the 50th, not exceeding 900 strong, completely routed 5,307 of the enemy, with the loss of 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, 1 drummer, and 38 privates.

The corps was subsequently engaged at the Battle of Corunna, under command of Major Charles Napier (afterwards "Conqueror

of Scinde"), who writes: "I commanded the Fiftieth in battle (Corunna), under the great and immortal Moore, whose dying eyes were fixed upon the advancing colours of our regiment." On this occasion the regiment lost—Killed and died of wounds, 5 officers, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, and 169 privates. The battalion returned to England immediately afterwards.

In July, 1809, it served in Holland, and returned to England in December. It again proceeded to the Peninsula, and (25th September, 1810) landing at Lisbon, joined the army under Wellington. It fought at Fuente-d'Onor.

On the 19th May, 1812, it stormed and captured Fort Napoleon along with two companies of 71st Regiment, and its gallantry was particularly marked by the personal thanks of Sir Rowland Hill.

Killed—1 officer, 1 corporal, 9 privates. Severely wounded—4 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers, and 17 privates.

In February, 1813, it was present at the repulse of the enemy before Bejar, and at the battle of Vittoria particularly distinguished itself, as also in the Pyrenees during the last seven days of July.

Casualties at Vittoria—6 officers severely wounded; 29 rank and file killed, and 70 rank and file wounded. In the Pyrenees—5 officers killed.

It fought at the battle of the Nivelle, and was engaged with the enemy near Bayonne, where it sustained a severe loss in repulsing repeated attacks.

On the 16th, 17th, and 18th February, 1814, it was engaged in several skirmishes with the enemy, and at the battle of Orthes, but sustained little loss.

On the 2nd March, 1814, it particularly distinguished itself in an engagement near the town of Aixe, at Tarbes and Toulouse.

On the cessation of arms it returned home 31st July, 1814; and on the 25th December, when quartered in Tyrone, the first and second battalions were amalgamated.

On the 7th and 8th January, 1819, it proceeded to Jamaica, where it subsequently lost, before the end of the year, from fever, 11 officers and 256 men, besides women and children. During another epidemic, between 26th February, 1821, and 26th March, 1822, 6 officers, and 109 non-commissioned officers and men died. The regiment returned home in January, 1827, and landed at Gosport.

On the 25th September, 1827, the regiment was ordered to be styled "the 50th (or the Duke of Clarence's) Regiment," instead of

"the West Kent." On the 22nd January, 1831, its title was altered to "the 50th (or the Queen's Own)," and the facings were then changed from black to blue (velvet for officers retained).

The regiment embarked in detachments (1833-34-35), and proceeded in charge of convicts to New South Wales.

On the 30th August, 1834, two companies sailed for New Zealand, and rescued from the savages nine captive seamen and a woman, and returned with them to Sydney.

On the 6th February, 1841, the regiment sailed for Bengal, and was quartered at Calcutta. The ship "Ferguson" conveying the 3rd division of the regiment, and recruits received from England, was wrecked 27th April, 1841, in Torres Straits, but no casualties occurred. The same year the corps was armed with percussion muskets.

In October, 1841, it sailed for active service in Burmah, and joined the forces at Moulmein, and suffered severely from cholera at sea. Its services not being required, the regiment returned (March, 1842) to Calcutta.

On the 19th July, 1842, it embarked in a fleet of boats for Cawnpore, which, after considerable loss from shipwreck, drowning, cholera, and other causes, it reached on the 14th November. (Lost on the Ganges, 5 sergeants, 63 men, 2 women, and 11 children.)

On the 14th November, 1842, the regiment marched to join the "Army of Exercise" near Agra, and fought gallantly at the battle of Punniar, 29th December, 1843. "It attacked the enemy's left, charging down upon them in a most brilliant manner, completely defeating and driving them before them at the point of the bayonet, and capturing nine guns." (Casualties, 1 officer and 8 soldiers killed, 1 officer and 21 rank and file severely wounded.)

As an instance of the spirit that animated the corps, Lieutenant and Adjutant Crowe, 1 sergeant, and 34 privates, left sick at Cawnpore, marched fifty-three miles in twenty-four hours, in their endeavour to be in line with the regiment on going into action.

The regiment left Gwalior, 25th January, 1844, for Cawnpore; and, in October, marched to Loodiana.

A singular catastrophe befell a detachment of the regiment on board the ship "Runnymede," which was wrecked, 11th November, 1844, during a typhoon, in an intensely dark night,¹ on one of the

¹ The ship was pitched by a storm-wave high and dry in the jungle, and it was not until daylight that the nature of the catastrophe could be compre-

Andaman Islands. The conduct of Captain Stapleton and the men of the 50th under his command on this occasion, elicited the warm approbation of the Commander-in-Chief.

The summer of the year 1845 was very unhealthy, and the regiment lost 119 men.

On the 14th December, 1845, the regiment marched to join the army on the Sutlej, and subsequently distinguished itself at the battle of Moodkee. Casualties, 1 officer, and 25 rank and file, killed, and 5 officers and 94 rank and file wounded. Two officers died of their wounds. And, again, at the battle of Ferozeshah,¹ the regiment charged the enemy's position in two parts, having been separated by the explosion of a mine, and did not re-unite till they had traversed the whole length of the enemy's village and camp. Two Sikh colours were captured by the regiment. Casualties—killed, 24 rank and file; wounded, 6 officers, 7 sergeants, 82 rank and file.

Sir Harry Smith expressed his approbation in the warmest manner at the gallant conduct of the regiment during the previous actions.

At the battle of Aliwal, the regiment advanced under heavy fire. The enemy retreated at the first volley, leaving their guns to be captured (to which, however, the artillerymen clung gallantly), only two of which they saved. Casualties—killed, 1 officer, and 8 rank and file; wounded, 9 officers, 4 sergeants, and 55 rank and file.

At the final battle of Sobraon, 10th February, 1846, the regiment was in reserve; but when the 1st Brigade was retreating, and the centre division, after three gallant but ineffectual attempts, was repulsed, the Queen's Own advanced with a stunning cheer, and after a desperate struggle at the bayonet's point, captured the trenches. But the guns captured, but not spiked, by the regiment were now

hended. Another ship, containing a detachment of the 80th Regiment, coming from a different quarter, was, by a curious coincidence, wrecked at the same time, and near the same spot. A full and interesting account of these wrecks is to be found in the newspapers of the day.

¹ Reinforcements being required by Lord Gough, commanding the army in the field, the 39th Regiment, then in Fort William, was allowed to volunteer for service; one of the officers with 100 men accordingly proceeded as far as Cawnpore to join the 50th (others selecting other corps), but the victory of Sobraon anticipated them, and the men were taken by the 50th on its return through Cawnpore under Colonel Anderson, in 1846, their officer (the compiler of this work) joining the 29th Regiment, then in the Himalayas.

turned upon it from the rear, and it had to face about, and re-take them, the enemy slowly retreating with dogged resolution. Casualties—1 officer, 2 sergeants, and 43 rank and file killed; 11 officers, 8 sergeants, and 178 rank and file wounded.

On the 20th February, 1846, the enemy having been dispersed, the 50th encamped at Lahore.

On the 20th May, 1846, a violent tempest visited Loodiana, which levelled at one sweep, the whole ten of the infantry barracks, burying a large portion of the gallant 50th in the ruins. Fifty men, 20 women, and 24 children were at once crushed to death; considerable numbers escaped with broken limbs and severe wounds, and many others were dug out of the ruins only to die.

At length (February 1848) the regiment embarked at Calcutta for England, and landed at Gravesend. After a short period of service in England and Ireland, the regiment sailed from Kingston Harbour, 25th February, 1854, for the East, and disembarked at Malta on the 7th March. Three companies left for Gallipoli on the 4th April, and were followed by the remainder of the regiment.

On the 20th June, 1854, the regiment was armed with the Minie rifle, and landed at Varna, 24th June. Here it lost 24 men from cholera. On the 2nd September, 1854, the corps embarked for the Crimea, and on the 15th September disembarked. At the battle of the Alma the regiment was not engaged, being in reserve.

On the 25th September, 1854, it executed the flank march through Mackenzie's Farm to the Tchernya.

On the 2nd October, 1854, the regiment, as part of the 3rd Division, took up ground on the left of the British army, where it remained throughout the siege of Sebastopol. At the battle of Inkermann the 50th was the only regiment in the 3rd Division engaged. Casualties—1 officer, and 10 rank and file killed; 1 officer, and 15 rank and file wounded.

When a portion of the regiment was on guard in the trenches, 21st December, 1854, in repulsing the enemy's sortie, it lost 1 officer and 14 men killed, 12 men wounded, 2 officers and 9 men taken prisoners. During the first six months of the siege, 340 men of the corps died of disease.

On the 14th June, 1855, the Minie rifles were exchanged for Enfields.

On the 10th July, 1856, Sebastopol having fallen, the headquarters left the Crimea. The left wing, however (12th July, 1856),

remained to hand over the ruined stronghold to the Russians. It is noteworthy, that the Queen's Own was the very last to leave the Crimea, where it had served longer than any other regiment.

On the 11th August, 1856, the corps returned home, and was quartered at Portsmouth, but, on the 2nd July, 1857, it embarked for Ceylon.

The regiment left Ceylon, on board her Majesty's ship "Himalaya," 10th October, 1863, for service in New Zealand, arrived at Auckland on the 14th November; and was employed from January, 1864, at the head of the Waitatuna Valley, making a road over the ranges, to form a junction with General Cameron's force, then advancing along the the right bank of the Waipa river.

A small detachment of the regiment, under Captain Doran, was engaged, 11th February, 1864, with the enemy at Te Rori (2 men killed), and completely routed the Maorie, Rangaiwahai. A strong position occupied by the enemy was gallantly carried by the regiment at the point of the bayonet, 22 February, 1864, and under a heavy fire. Killed, 1 sergeant; wounded, 1 officer, 1 sergeant, and 9 privates.

At Weretua, 25th January, 1865, the enemy attacked and drove in a picquet of the regiment; but it was quickly reinforced, and, after a sharp engagement, the assailants were driven back. Casualties—11 privates killed, 2 officers and 18 privates wounded.

Near the rebel village of Kakarama (13th March, 1865,) the enemy was quickly driven from his positions, and Kakarama was occupied by a detachment of the regiment.

Headquarters and 400 men of the regiment, on the 2nd June, 1865, under command of Colonel Weare, as a movable column, marched northward from Patea, and formed a junction with a force from Taranaki, under Colonel Weare, C.B., 57th Regiment, returning on the 13th.

On the 7th January, 1866, a detachment took part in the capture of Putahi Pah. One corporal killed, 2 privates wounded.

On the 3rd October, 1866, headquarters and four companies proceeded to Sydney, the left wing following by companies to Adelaide, South Australia. In May, 1868, the regiment was armed with the Snider breech-loading rifle.

On the 24th March, 1869, the head-quarters embarked at Sydney, and picking up the left wing at Adelaide, landed at Devonport on 14th June.

The depôts of the 50th, "The Queen's Own," and 97th, "Earl of

Ulster's," Regiments, proceeded to Maidstone, and formed the 46th Brigade depôt.

In November, 1874, the regiment was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle.

On the 23rd June, 1878, helmets were taken into wear in place of shakoes.

On the 1st July, 1881, the 50th and 97th Regiments were amalgamated, and became respectively the 1st and 2nd Battalions of "The Queen's Own" (Royal West Kent) Regiment; the 1st and 2nd Battalions West Kent Light Infantry Militia, forming the 3rd and 4th Battalions of the Territorial Regiment, whose headquarters were at Maidstone, the 46th Brigade depôt becoming the 50th Regimental District. By special authority, dated Horse Guards, 28th June, 1881, the blue velvet facings which had been worn by the 50th since they became a royal regiment in 1831, were continued for the territorial regiment.

On the 3rd August, 1882, the 1st Battalion embarked at Portsmouth for active service in Egypt, and having been inspected by Her Majesty the Queen the following day, sailed, and, after touching at Malta, arrived (12th August, 1882) at Alexandria.

On the 19th August, 1882, it sailed with the fleet, and, after threatening Aboukir, arrived at Port Said the following morning, and embarked headquarters, and 300 men, who were the first of the regiments to enter the Suez Canal, and the following morning, advanced with the force under Major-General Graham. The regiment joined the latter officer at Kassassin, on the 30th, and was engaged there with the enemy, 9th September, 1882.

On the 13th September the battalion was left in charge of the camp at Kassassin; but a detachment, under Lieutenant Maunsell, was present at the battle of Tel el Kebir.

On the 9th October, 1882, the headquarters and four companies embarked at Alexandria for Cyprus, and arrived at Limasol on the 11th; the remaining four companies proceeded to Cairo, 9th August, 1884; while on the 2nd September, 1884, the headquarters, returning from Cyprus, arrived at Alexandria the following day, and proceeded to Cairo.

The battalion left Cairo, 10th November, 1884, to take part in the Nile Expedition, for the relief of General Gordon, at Khartoum.

On the 12th December, 1884, it took to the "whalers" at Gemai, and began (21st January, 1885) to arrive at Korti.

On the 10th February, 1885, the headquarters and three com-

panies started across the desert on foot; one company was left at Gakdul, the other two were mounted on camels, and, in company with the light Camel Corps, proceeded to Abu Klea, in charge of a convoy; the return journey being performed on foot.

On the 28th February, 1885, Khartoum having fallen, they commenced their return from Gakdul, and, after a ten days' halt at Megaga Wells, rejoined the force at Korti on the 15th March.

In March, 1885, the battalion went into summer quarters at Zani.

On the 28th May, 1885, the battalion proceeded to Dongola, and was detailed to act as rear-guard to the Nile force.

On the 6th November, 1885, Ambigole Wells, a small fort garrisoned by 24 men of the battalion, under Lieutenant Annesley, was attacked by about 800 of the enemy, but held out successfully till the arrival of a relief party three days later.

The battalion took part in the battle of Ginniss, the 30th December, 1885.

During the Nile Expedition the battalion, as also the 2nd Battalion, furnished an officer and 25 men each for duty as mounted infantry.

These detachments crossed the Bayuda desert, with Major-General Sir Herbert Stewart's column, and were present at the engagements at Abu Klea, and Metemneh.

During the campaigns in Egypt and the Soudan, the 1st Battalion, and detachment of 2nd, lost, killed in action, died of wounds or disease, 2 majors, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 colour-sergeants, 4 sergeants, and 61 rank and file.¹

On the 10th June, 1886, it embarked for Gibraltar, went into garrison on the 15th, and is still there.

BATTALION II.

(Late 97th Foot.)

This was the sixth regiment which bore the number Ninety-seven. The first, was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763. The second, existed from 1780 to 1783, having served at the memorable defence of Gibraltar. The third was the Strathspey Highlanders, 1794-95.

¹ By permission, contributed by Majors Wynyard and Wintour, and Captain Harrison.

The fourth, raised in 1798 from foreigners, at the capture of Minorca as the Queen's Germans, and was disbanded as "the 96th, Queen's Own," in 1818. It had served under Abercromby in Egypt, and in the Peninsular War, and had blue facings. The fifth, raised in 1804 as the 98th, was, as the 97th, disbanded in 1818.

The present regiment was raised by Lieut.-Colonel C. Hamilton, C.B., 25th March, 1824, and styled the "97th Foot," and, in 1827, the "97th, Earl of Ulster's."¹ Before becoming "territorial" it had sky-blue facings, which were ordered 29th March, 1824.

In 1824-5, it was in England; from 1825 to 1836, in Ceylon; from 1836 to 1841, in England and Ireland; from 1841-47, Ionian Islands; 1847-8, Malta; 1848-53, Jamaica and Nova Scotia; 1853-54, England.

The regiment served in the Crimea from November, 1854, until the fall of Sebastopol, and was distinguished at the attack on the Redan in 1855.

It was in England from 1856 to 1857. In the latter year it proceeded to India, where it served during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, at the actions, etc., of Nusrutpore, Chanda, Sultanpore, Ameera-pore, relief of Lucknow, storming of the Kaiser Bagh, and subsequent operations in Bundelcund.

Returning home, it was in England from 1869 to 1871; in 1872, in Ireland; then two years in the West Indies; two in Bermuda; and, from 1876 to 1880, in Nova Scotia. In the latter year it was one month at Gibraltar, when it proceeded to Natal.

It served during the Transvaal campaign of 1881 with the Natal Field Force, and returned home (Ireland) in 1882. In 1885, it was stationed in England.

In 1884-85 it furnished a detachment of mounted infantry, which co-operated with the Camel Corps, and was present at the battles, etc., of Abu Klea, El Gubat, and Metemneh.

The battalion is now in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—The Royal Crest. Tunic Collar—The Royal Crest in gold embroidery. Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground,

¹ The uniform on formation was—facings, sky blue, oak leaf embroidery (silver) for officers, white lace with blue worm for rank and file. No *special* changes except the change of facings in 1881, from sky-blue to Royal blue, the 97th having been the only Regiment wearing sky-blue facings. All other changes were general ones affecting all Line Regiments.

the White Horse of Kent on a scroll, inscribed, "Invicta." Above the Horse another scroll, with motto, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt." On the universal scroll, "The Royal West Kent Regiment." On Waist-plate—In silver, on a frosted gilt centre, the Royal Crest. On the circle, "The Queen's Own Regiment." Forage Cap—In silver metal, the White Horse of Kent on a scroll, inscribed "Invicta." Below, a blue silk gold embroidered scroll, inscribed "The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, West Kent Militia. 4th Battalion, West Kent Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The motto, "Quo fas et gloria ducunt," comes from the 97th. The White Horse of Kent, with motto, "Invicta," comes from the West Kent Militia. The Royal Crest comes from the 50th, and was worn on the buttons of the latter. The 50th bore the Sphinx over "Egypt" formerly worn on the officers' forage caps.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Tonbridge. 2. 3rd Blackheath. 3. Woolwich Arsenal.

Regimental District No. 50, Maidstone. *Depôt*, Maidstone.

THE KING'S OWN LIGHT INFANTRY (SOUTH YORKSHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 51st Foot.
2nd Battalion, late 105th Foot.



The Rose.

"Cede nullis."

MINDEN. CORUNNA. FUENTES D'ONOR.
SALAMANCA. VITTORIA. PYRENEES. NIVELLE. ORTHES.
PENINSULA. WATERLOO. PEGU. ALI MASJID.
AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.

BATTALION I.

(Late 51st Foot).

THE 51st (King's Own Light Infantry), was raised in Yorkshire, 1755, as the 53rd, when its first commandant, Colonel Napier, who had been Adjutant-General, chose sea-green, for its facings, which were those of the 2nd Foot, in which he had served. The original 50th and 51st Regiments having been disbanded for misconduct in America, this corps succeeded to the numerical rank of the latter, and was first styled the "51st Foot" in 1757, and in 1782 it received the appellation of "51st, Second Yorkshire West Riding Regiment," which it retained until April 7th, 1809, when it became "Light Infantry" corps, and (28th March, 1821) its title was again changed to "51st, Second Yorkshire West Riding, the King's Own Light Infantry," and is now the 1st Battalion "The King's Own Light Infantry (South Yorkshire) Regiment."

Class No. 35

The services of this distinguished corps, have, like others, been varied. In 1757, it accompanied Sir John Mordaunt's abortive descent on the French coast; and the following year, proceeded (with the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, and 37th Regiments) to join the army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, and was present at the battles of Minden, Corbach, and Warbourg, returning home, in 1762. During the campaign, it first encountered the French at the Bridge of Bock, and was distinguished at Minden, and suffered severely, from the inclemency of the season, and privations. From England, in 1763, it proceeded to Ireland, and afterwards to Minorca (1771-82), and at the brilliant defence of Port Philip, its conduct, as part of the garrison, was the admiration of the enemy. But the enemy prevailed, the British troops were forced to surrender, and became prisoners of war; but when these were exchanged, the 51st returned home, and was quartered in England and Scotland in 1783, and in Ireland from 1784 to 1789. In 1791 it proceeded to Gibraltar, and in 1794 took part in the descent upon Corsica, and capture of Bastia, etc., and remained in that island until October, 1796. In 1797, it joined Sir John Stuart's force in Portugal. In 1798, it proceeded to India, touching at the Cape, and landed at Madras early at the following year.

In 1800, it joined the British force in Ceylon, and in the Kandian war the gallantry of Ensigns Grant and Smellie, and of Captain Pollock, in encounters with the enemy, was conspicuous. In 1807, the regiment returned to England, and the following year formed part of Sir David Baird's reinforcements, and, proceeding to Portugal, was subsequently engaged at the battle of Corunna.

Returning to England in 1809, it immediately embarked for Holland, and was engaged at Flushing. Having returned to England, it again proceeded to the Peninsula, was in the lines of Torres Vedras, and at the combat of Sabugal. It also fought at Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, &c. Returning to England in 1815, it proceeded to the continent; and, in front of the extreme left of the British line, again distinguished itself at Waterloo. It was at the storming of Cambray, and marched with the Army to Paris, and thence returned home in January, 1816. After this the regiment was several years in England, during part of which time, it had a strong detachment on the island of Heligoland.

In 1816, it returned to England (Dover), where it remained until 1821, when it proceeded to Malta, and thence to Corfu. In

1821 the facings were changed from grass-green to blue, on the regiment receiving the title of "King's Own Light Infantry," and the officers were directed to wear embroidery instead of lace. In 1834 it was quartered in Ireland, and in 1837, having previously been presented with new colours at Chatham, it embarked for New South Wales, where it was subsequently quartered at Hobart Town. It proceeded to Madras in 1846, and, joining the expedition to Burmah, April, 1852, had much hard fighting, and particularly (March 17, 1853) at Pegu. Part of the regiment was on board the H.E.I.C. steam-sloop "Sesostris" in the naval action in the Rangoon River, and took part in the capture of Rangoon, Bassein, etc. It returned to Madras in 1854, and thence to England in 1855, but was detained at Malta until 1856. In 1857 it was in Ireland, and the following year proceeded to India, and arrived at Bombay 1st January, 1858. In 1859 it moved up to the Punjab; and in 1863, during the Hazara disturbances, was engaged with the enemy at the Umbeyla Pass. Returning to England in 1867, in 1870 it was quartered in Ireland. In 1872 it returned to India, and served in the Jowaki Campaign of 1877, and in the Afghan Campaigns of 1878-80, including the capture of Ali Masjid. In 1886, the battalion joined the Expeditionary Force in Burmah, and is at present on service in the field there.

BATTALION II.

(Late 105th Foot.)

The 105th was originally the 2nd Madras European Regiment, and, as such, was raised in 1839. In 1858 it became the "2nd Madras Light Infantry"; and in 1861, on the extinction of the East India Company's rule, the "105th Madras Light Infantry." It was raised in India, bore the motto "Cede nullis," and originally had yellow facings.

A Madras European regiment was formed in 1824, and, in 1830, was ordered to be regarded as a wing of the parent corps, the present 1st Battalion, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, with which, however, it was afterwards amalgamated. As the 2nd Madras European Light Infantry, it did good service in Madras and Burmah (1839-60) until re-organized as the 105th (M. L. I.), and transferred to the Line.

Class No. 35

The motto "Cede Nullis," of unknown origin, first appeared in the "Indian Army List" of 1841.

The 105th has served in the Bengal Presidency, and at Aden, where it was employed, in 1873, in an expedition against the Arabs of the interior. The Battalion came to England, for the first time, in 1874; served at home eleven years, proceeded to Malta, and thence, in 1886, to Bombay, where it is at present stationed.

In the Royal army there had been, between 1761 and 1796, three corps similarly numbered, viz., the "105th, Queen's Own Royal Highlanders" (1761-63), "105th, Volunteers of Ireland" (1781-83), 105th Foot (1794-96).

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—Scalloped edge; within a laurel wreath, a French horn with the Crown above. A Rose in the centre of the horn. Tunic Collar—A French horn, in gold embroidery; the White Rose, in silver embroidery, in the centre of the horn. Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, a French horn with the White Rose in the centre; on the scroll below, "Cede Nullis." On the universal scroll, "The South Yorkshire Regiment." Waist-plate—In gilt metal, on a frosted gilt centre, a French horn surmounted by a Crown. In the centre of the horn the White Rose, in silver. Below the horn, a silver scroll inscribed "Cede Nullis." Forage Cap—In gold embroidery, a French horn surmounted by a crown. The White Rose, in silver embroidery, in centre of horn. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st West York Militia. 4th Battalion (not yet formed).

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Minden wreath (new introduction) from the 51st, which had "Minden" as a distinction. The "bugle" common to all Light Infantry regiments. "Cede nullis" was the original motto of the 105th.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Wakefield.

Regimental District, No. 51, Pontefract. *Depôt*, Pontefract.

THE KING'S (SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 53rd Foot.

2nd Battalion, late 85th Foot.



The Rose.

"Aucto splendore resurgo."

NIEUPORT.	TOURNAY.	ST. LUCIA.	TALavera.
FUENTES D'ONOR.	SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.
NIVELLE.	NIVE.	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.
BLADENSBURG.	ALI WAL.	SOBRAON.	PUNJAB.
GOOJERAT.	LUCKNOW.	AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	
	EGYPT, 1882.	SUAKIN, 1885.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 53rd Foot.)

EARLY in 1755, Colonel William Whitmore, major in the 3rd Foot Guards, was commissioned to raise a regiment of foot, which, being done, he was, on the 21st December, appointed its first colonel. The corps was raised in the south of England, and numbered "55th," but owing to the disbandment of two other regiments shortly afterwards, it became the 53rd. Its facings were red. The following year, the formation of the corps being completed, it was despatched to Gibraltar, where it remained until

Class No. 35

1768. It was then removed to Ireland. In the spring of 1776, the 53rd, and several other corps, proceeded, under Major-General Burgoyne, to the relief of Quebec, then besieged by the rebel Americans; which object being effected the following year, after some fighting at Ticonderoga, its flank companies joined in the invasion of the revolted States; but incessant toil and hardship had reduced the force to such an extent, that it laid down its arms. The other eight companies which had remained in Canada were eventually joined by the flank companies, and remained there until its embarkation for England in 1789. Meantime, in 1782, it was ordered to assume the title of the 53rd, or Shropshire Regiment.

In 1790 the regiment served as marines on board the Fleet.

In 1791-92, it was stationed in England and Scotland; in 1793 it proceeded to Flanders, and was engaged with the French at Famars, at the siege of Valenciennes, and Dunkirk. It was then detached to Nieuport, where it gallantly defended its post against a superior French force. In the spring of the following year, the colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on the afterwards celebrated Lord Lake.

The 53rd was then successively engaged at Vaux, Prémont, Marets, etc., at the capture of Landécies, and combats at Cateau and Tournay; the capture of Lannoy, Rubaix, and Mouveaux; while in the masterly retreat to Leers, "the fighting Brigade," of which it formed a part, displayed astonishing intrepidity, and gained its object, although at the cost of 533, left on the field, out of 1,120 men, or more than half its number.

In 1795 it returned to England, and shortly afterwards embarked with an expedition for the West Indies, where (1796) it was engaged at the capture of St. Lucia, and (1797) of Trinidad, and in failure at Porto Rico. It was also engaged in the Carib war of 1796, and was stationed at St. Vincent; and, lastly, at St. Lucia, until the peace of Amiens, when it returned to England in January, 1803, in which year its second, or reserve, battalion was formed at Sunderland; the latter, after a glorious career, closing with the battle of Waterloo, and escorting of Napoleon to St. Helena (1815-17), was ultimately disbanded, in 1817, at Canterbury.¹

In 1805, the 1st Battalion proceeded to India, and occupied the stations of Madras, Dinapore, and Berhampore until 1809, when

¹ During its stay on the island the Emperor Napoleon used to speak of it as a model of all a regiment should be.

three companies of the corps were employed at the capture of Adjigihore, while the remainder took the field, in consequence of defection in the Madras Native Army; but nothing occurring, the whole, in 1810, returned to Cawnpore. The following year five companies were engaged at the storming of Callinger. In 1812, the battalion proceeded to Meerut, and thence, in 1814, with the force which invaded Nepaul, on the confines of which it carried the stockade of Kalunga (where the gallant Gillespie fell) by storm, and captured Nahun and other fortified heights. At the close of the war, it embarked for Berhampore and Calcutta, and thence for Madras. In 1816, the corps was engaged in the Pindari war. Subsequently, in 1819, the flank companies were engaged, with Kritzler's field force, at the capture of Copaul Droog. Relieved by the 41st Foot, the regiment left Madras, went to the Cape, and arrived in England in 1823. In 1826 it proceeded to Ireland; in 1829 to Gibraltar, where it received new colours; in 1834, to Malta; in 1836, to the Ionian Isles; whence it returned in 1840. The following year it was in Scotland, and in 1843 in Ireland, whence, in 1844, it proceeded to Calcutta.¹ In 1846, it joined the army of the Sutlej, and was engaged with the Sikhs at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sohraon. It was still in India during the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, and was in reserve at the final victory of Googerat, but joined in the pursuit of the enemy to the Indus. It was constantly engaged on the Peshawur frontier in 1851-53; and, during the first six months of 1857, was at Calcutta, the only European corps at the seat of Government. It was with Sir Colin Campbell at the relief of Lucknow, at the battle of Cawnpore, and at the subsequent siege and capture of Lucknow, after which it was employed in Oude and the Trans-Gogra districts until April, 1859, when, as part of a force under Brigadier Walker, of the Queen's Bays, it inflicted the final blow on the survivors of the very regiments that had been concerned in the massacres at Cawnpore. The regiment returned home in 1860.

In 1866 it went abroad again, and served in Canada until the withdrawal of Line regiments from the Dominion, and afterwards in Bermuda until 1877. In 1882 it accompanied the expedition to Egypt, and was at the defence of Alexandria and capture of Kafr Dowar and Damietta. After serving in Egypt and Malta the bat-

¹ The late Lord Sandhurst, an officer of the highest personal distinction, was then a Captain in the regiment.

talion left Malta for Suakin in February, 1885, and took part in the operations there under Sir Gerald Graham. Subsequently it served at Suakin, in Cyprus, and in Egypt, until it removed to Malta, where it is at present stationed.

BATTALION II.

(Late 85th Foot.)

This regiment was raised in Buckinghamshire, by the exertions of the Marquis of Buckingham, in 1793, and was completed in three months, under the superintendence of (Sir) Geo. Nugent.¹ It was designated "the 85th, or Bucks Volunteers." The regiment proceeded to Walcheren in August, 1794, and, in October following, joined the army under the command of the Duke of York. It was present at the actions of St. Andria and Thuyl, and during the disastrous retreat from the Rhine. Colonel (afterwards Sir Geo.) Nugent was succeeded in the command of the corps by Lieut.-Colonel Hon. E. Bligh. On arrival in England in 1795, it was ordered to Gibraltar, where it remained until 1797, when it returned home, and, after various changes of stations, embarked with the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, for Holland, and, under the immediate command of Sir Eyre Coote, effected a landing, and immediately drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet from the heights which commanded the shore, suffering a severe loss in its gallant exploit, and holding its ground under the most trying circumstances. On the 2nd October, it drove in the enemy's outposts, and again holding the Sand Hills, bore the brunt of the fight. On the 3rd November, owing to a cessation of hostilities, it re-embarked for England, landed at Great Yarmouth, and was quartered in Norwich, whence, in 1800, it proceeded to Colchester, and, after receiving volunteers from Ireland, formed a second battalion, and marching to Bagshot Heath, was there reviewed by the king. After various changes of quarters, the 1st Battalion received orders, in 1801, for foreign service, embarked for Madeira, and occupied quarters in that island (after its surrender) until its departure for Jamaica, where it arrived on the 13th February, 1802,

¹ *Vide* an alphabetical list of the officers of the 85th King's Light Infantry Regiment from 1800 to 1850, by Henry Stooks Smith.

and remained until April, 1808, when it returned to England, and was, on the 10th September, constituted a Light Infantry corps. On the 16th July, 1809, it embarked for Walcheren, and, arriving there, formed part of the advance guard, which drove in the enemy's outposts near Flushing. After being engaged in most of the encounters with the enemy, it returned, in December, to England, whence, in 1811, it proceeded to the Peninsula, and, on the 4th May, advanced towards Fuentes d'Onor. After skirmishing with the enemy, the corps moved onwards, and encamped before Badajos, where, on the 10th June, Major McIntosh commanded the storming party of the 85th in the fruitless attempt on Fort Christoval. The division, of which the corps formed a part, then retreated to Pinnamacor, whence, *via* Lisbon, it returned home, 13th December, 1811. On the 21st July, 1813, it embarked at Dover, and proceeding to Spain, disembarked at Passages. On the 7th October it crossed the Bidassoa, and entering France, shortly after captured the village of Urogue with some loss. It was subsequently engaged, near the Adour, before Bayonne, with the enemy's outposts. The brigade being broken up at Blanc Ford, near Bordeaux, on the 24th May, the 85th embarked for America on the 29th, and, shortly after its arrival, was engaged with the enemy at Bladensburg, subsequently advancing on Washington. At Baltimore it suffered some loss. Leaving America on the 14th, it arrived in Jamaica on the 31st October. Returning immediately to America, it was, however, engaged in the operations at New Orleans, on the Mississippi, and at Fort Boyer. On the 18th March, 1815, it sailed for England, and arrived on the 13th May.

On the 15th August following, it received the title of "the 85th, (Duke of York's Own) Regiment of Light Infantry," with the motto, "Aucto splendore resurgó."

During its tour of home service, on the 11th April, 1821, its designation was altered to "the 85th, or the King's Light Infantry Regiment," and at the same time its facings were changed to blue, with silver lace. Leaving England in June following, it arrived at Malta in July, and remained there until the 25th January, 1827, when it proceeded to Gibraltar. Returning to Malta, it was stationed there until 20th October, 1831, when it embarked for England, whence it afterwards removed to Ireland, and arrived there, 6th January, 1834. In 1836, the regiment proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence (after a severe march of 450 miles)

Class No. 3

it went to Quebec, and then to Upper Canada (December-January, 1837-8), the rebellion which had occasioned its movements having been suppressed. Proceeding to St. John's, in 1842, it remained there until its embarkation for the West Indies (Barbados), 11th October, 1843, where it was quartered until its return to England in 1846. It disembarked at Cork, however, and was stationed in Ireland during the disturbances there of 1848, and subsequently, until April, 1851, when it returned to England.

In February, 1852, the regiment, having moved from Hull to Portsmouth, on the 19th of the following December, was formed into service and dépôt companies, preparatory to embarkation for Mauritius, whither it proceeded 28th January, 1853, and arrived at Port Louis, on the 12th April, the order and discipline attending both embarkation and disembarkation, having elicited the special approbation of the authorities. On arrival at Mauritius it was broken up into detachments. In 1856 it suffered severely from an epidemic of cholera; and, on the 18th May, the same year, it embarked for South Africa, arrived at Algoa Bay, on the 7th June, and thence proceeded to Grahamstown. On the 6th July, 1857, the regiment received the new Enfield rifle; and, in August, was again broken up into detachments. In 1859, the corps proceeded to Pietermaritzburg, and occupied Fort Napier. After various changes of quarters, in July, 1861, consequently on the menacing attitude of Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, it advanced, with a combined force, to the Tugela river; and, on the 23rd July, entrenched itself at a spot now known as Fort Buckingham. But, the enemy not appearing, a detachment being left to hold the post, the remainder of the corps returned to Fort Napier. On the 24th April, 1863, the headquarters of the 85th embarked at Durban for England, picking up at the mouth of the Buffalo river, the wing which had been stationed at East London. While in the Cape Colony, Kaffraria, and Natal, "the well-known discipline of the gallant regiment," says the General Commanding the Forces, in a farewell order, "has not, by its long colonial service, suffered in any degree whatever." On the 8th June following, the regiment landed at Dover, and the following year proceeded to Shorncliffe. In February, 1865, the service and dépôt companies were amalgamated at Aldershot, where General Sir J. Y. Scarlett reported to the Commander-in-Chief, that it was "a most excellent and efficient corps." From Aldershot, the 85th proceeded to Manchester, and thence to Ireland, disembarking at Dublin, 22nd February, 1866,

and at once moving to the Curragh Camp. Two years later on, the service companies embarked (28th January, 1868) for India, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Appleyard, and reaching Suez on the 15th February, ultimately arrived at Bombay on the 10th March. Here the regiment was transshipped, reached Multan on the 4th April, and proceeded by train to Mean Meer (Lahore); where, on the occasion of the visit of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, 9th February, 1870, it furnished the usual guard of honour.¹ Early in December (8th and 9th), 1870, the regiment went by train to Umballa, and thence marched to Dugshai, in the Himalayas, on the 13th, arrived at its destination on the 15th December, and remained there during the following year. On the 1st June, 1872, it was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala, and on the 1st November, the head-quarters marched to Umballa, and there took the train for Meerut, followed by the remainder of the corps. The latter remained at Meerut during the year 1873. The headquarters joined (November 22nd) the Northern Camp of Exercise, and returned to Meerut, 8th January, 1874. In December the following year, the headquarters (17 officers and 536 men) marched from Meerut to the Camp of Exercise at Delhi, where, on the 12th January, 1876, the corps was inspected by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; a few days after which it proceeded by train to Lucknow, at which latter station, on the 9th January, 1877, it was presented with new colours, by the Duke of Buckingham (Governor of Madras), who, after the ceremony, accepted the old colours as a *souvenir* of the corps, and his own connection with the county Bucks.

The regiment (1877-8) was first on the list in India, in the annual course of musketry, and second in order of merit, of the Infantry of the army.

Halting at Bareilly and Meerut, the corps proceeded to Umballa by train (1st November, 1877), and thence (6th November) to Loodiana and Multan (5th December).

On the 23rd and 24th September, 1879, the regiment left Multan, in two wings, by rail for Jhelum (25th and 26th September), and thence by road to Rawul Pindi, arriving there 3rd October. Its strength was: 25 officers, 44 sergeants, and 761 rank and file, under the command of Captain D. A. Grant. Thence it marched

¹ These details are given merely to illustrate the contrast between India of the *past* and of the *present*.

to Kohat, and joining there (15th Oct.) the Cabul Field Force, was posted to the 3rd Infantry Brigade, Kurrum Division. It reached Thull on the 20th October, and Kurrum on the 25th. On the 20th November it reached Balish Khyal, where it was employed reconnoitring. On the 14th December it took part in the assault and capture of Trawa, and returned to Thull 23rd December. From Chuppri the regiment returned, 31st March, 1880, to Thull, which it garrisoned. It thence, by Chuppri, moved to Kurrum, advanced to Shalazan, and encamped with the Upper Kurrum Brigade as a flying column. Hence it marched to the Peiwar Kotal. It returned to Thull, 21st October, 1880, and was constantly sending out detachments from Togr, its next post, until its return (3rd February, 1881) to Rawul Pindi, whence, proceeding by rail, it reached Jullunder on the 5th and 6th February. In March it received orders for service in South Africa, and, embarking at Deolah on the 9th, disembarked at Durban, 1st April, 1881.

For its services, the regiment was authorized to bear on its colours and appointments, "Afghanistan, 1879-80."

On the 1st July, 1881, the corps was transferred from the 42nd Brigade, to the 53rd Regimental District, and, with the 53rd Regiment, and Shropshire and Herefordshire Militia, formed the Shropshire Regiment, "The King's Light Infantry," the 85th becoming the 2nd Battalion of the territorial corps.

From Durban, the regiment embarked for England on the 8th November, 1881, and (touching at Port Elizabeth, Cape Town, and Madeira) landed at Cowes, Isle of Wight, 6th December, and marched to Parkhurst Barracks, where, on the 7th following, it was inspected by Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar.

On the 10th March, 1882, the title of the regiment was changed to "The King's Shropshire Light Infantry" ("2nd Battalion Shropshire Light Infantry").

The battalion moved to Aldershot 13th September, 1882, and on the 10th November, furnished a draft of 124 men to join the 1st Battalion at Cairo.

In 1883 a monument was erected, in Shrewsbury Cathedral, to the memory of those gallant men of the corps who had lost their lives in the campaign of 1879-80 in Afghanistan.

On the 15th May, 1884, the battalion moved from Aldershot to Woolwich, and thence embarked on the 7th October, 1886, for Ireland, where it joined the Curragh Camp. It is now stationed in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet* ; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—Buttons—A circle surmounted by the Crown. On the circle, "Shropshire," with two twigs of laurel in the lower part. Within the circle the monogram, K.L.I. Tunic Collar—A bugle with strings, in gold embroidery, on a ground of dark blue cloth. Helmet-plate—In silver, on a ground of dark green velvet, a bugle with strings. In gilt metal within the strings of the bugle, the monogram K.L.I. On the universal scroll, "The Shropshire Lt. Infy." Waist-plate—In silver, on a frosted gilt centre, a bugle with strings. Within the strings, in gilt metal, the monogram, K.L.I. On the circle "Shropshire Light Infantry." Forage-cap—In gilt metal, on a silver eight-pointed star, a raised circle, inscribed "Shropshire," with two twigs of laurel in the lower bend. Within the circle, on a ground of dark green velvet, a bugle with strings, in silver. Within the strings the monogram in gilt metal. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Shropshire Militia. 4th Battalion Herefordshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 53rd Foot was unbadged. The 85th was constituted Light Infantry in September, 1808, and on August 3rd, 1815, was ordered to be styled "The Duke of York's Own Regiment of Light Infantry," and to bear on its colours the motto, "Aucto splendore resurgo," in consideration of its services in Europe and America. On the 28th March, 1821, it received the title of "The King's," along with *blue* facings. The "Rose" was granted to the Territorial regiment, the motto being derived from the 85th Light Infantry.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Shropshire, 2. 2nd Shropshire. 3. 1st Hereford.

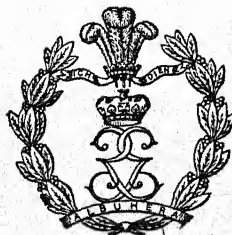
Regimental District No. 53, Shrewsbury. Depot, Shrewsbury.

Class No

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN
(MIDDLESEX REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 57th Foot.
2nd Battalion, late 77th Foot.



Plume of the Prince of Wales, and The Duke of Cambridge's
Coronet and Cipher.

SERINGAPATAM. ALBUHERA. CIUDAD RODRIGO
BADAJOZ. VITTORIA. PYRENEES. NIVELLE. NIVE.
PENINSULA. ALMA. INKERMEN. SEVASTOPOL.
NEW ZEALAND. SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.

BATTALION I.

(Late 57th Foot.)

On the termination of the Scottish Rebellion, and the conclusion of the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, ten regiments, which had chiefly been employed as Marines, were reduced, and the numerical rotation of the line regiments was, in consequence, disturbed. Hence the old 57th became the 46th, and, for the time, the 57th ceased to exist. But, in 1755, Colonel John Arabin was commissioned to raise another—the present 57th—in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset, and was himself appointed colonel-commandant of it.

The corps thus raised, and numbered "57th," was despatched with the fleet to the Mediterranean, where it served as Marines, until 1757, when it landed at Gibraltar. Here died Colonel Arabin, and was succeeded by Sir David Cunningham, Bart.

In 1763 the regiment was removed to Minorca; and thence, in 1767, to Ireland.

In 1775 the 57th embarked with the expedition, under the Marquis Cornwallis, and joined the fleet under Admiral Sir Peter Parker. In 1776, having proceeded to Charlestown, and, failing to accomplish its object, the troops sailed for New York, stayed some time at Staten Island, and eventually arrived in time to participate (26th August) in the battle of Brooklyn. The regiment then proceeded to storm Redbank, took York Island, and attacked Powell's Hook; but the enemy had retreated. Its next exploit was the storming (with heavy loss, along with the 52nd), of Port Montgomery, after which it returned to New York. In 1778 it was engaged in other minor operations. About this time its flank companies were formed into separate battalions; and, in 1781, at York Town, the Light Company were taken prisoners with Lord Cornwallis.

The corps, at this period, wore red feathers.

In 1783 it proceeded to Nova Scotia; in 1790 returned to England, and in 1792 went to Edinburgh; thence, the following year, it proceeded to Holland, when, after a short stay, it returned to England. In 1794 it formed part of the expedition to Holland, and joined the Duke of York's forces at Malines; and, after some skirmishing, etc., the 57th continued to serve in Holland and Flanders until the close of the year, when it returned to England. In 1795 it was in "Admiral Christian's storm," and was obliged to return. The following year it proceeded to Barbados, and thence to the reduction of St. Lucia, where it was quartered until 1797, when it was despatched to Trinidad, whence, after six years' stay, it returned, in 1803, to England.

On the war again breaking out, a second battalion was added to the regiment. In October, 1804, the 1st Battalion proceeded to Gibraltar, where it continued for four years. On the 9th July, 1809, it embarked for Portugal; and, on the 17th of that month, reached Lisbon, where it joined Crawford's division, and subsequently marched to the Spanish frontier; but, almost immediately, moved with the British force into Portugal. On the 26th September, 1810, the regiment joined the army under Lord Wellington, and, next day, was fought the battle of Busaco. Retiring on the lines of Torres Vedras, with the rest of the army, the 57th, the following year, joined in the pursuit of Massena. Soult having, meantime, advanced, on the 16th May, was fought the battle of

Albuera, in which the 57th was so greatly distinguished, and from which it acquired the sobriquet of "the Die-hards." "Fifteen hundred unwounded men, the remnant of six thousand unconquerable British soldiers, stood triumphant on that fatal hill." Colonel Inglis, 22 officers, and more than 400 men, who had gone into action, were placed *hors de combat* in the 57th alone; and the gallant remnant of the corps was marched off the field of battle by Lieutenant and Adjutant Mann. The king's colour received seventeen shots, while the regimental colour was pierced by twenty-one. Here was won the "laurel wreath," of which any corps might well be proud.

From this point, the career of victory must be marked merely by those famous battle names which have become landmarks in the military history of England—Arroyo dos Molinos; the reduction of Ciudad Rodrigo; siege and assault of Badajos; skirmish at Berlango, 30th August, 1812; advance on, and occupation of Madrid, 1813; occupation of Placentia; affair of Estapas; battle of Vittoria; actions in the Pyrenees, Pampeluna, passage of the Bidassoa, passage of the Nivelle and Nive, and battles, etc.; entry into Bordeaux. In most of these exploits of war the 57th suffered heavy loss.

Embarking at Poliac, on the 16th June, 1814, the regiment landed near Quebec on the 11th August. It returned to England in August, 1815, whence it immediately proceeded to join the Army of Occupation in France. On the 25th December this year, the 2nd Battalion was disbanded. It had never been on active service.

The 1st Battalion, after serving with the Army of Occupation until the 15th November, 1818, returned to England, and proceeded at once to Ireland, and in 1824, returned again to England, where it remained until 1828, when, by detachments, it sailed for New South Wales, where it was stationed until its removal to Madras in 1831. Here, in 1832, Lieut.-Colonel Hartley established a regimental savings bank—"an institution equally calculated to fortify discipline, improve morals, and diminish crime."

In 1834 the regiment, by wings, was stationed at Bangalore and Cannanore. In 1837 it quelled an insurrection at Mangalore. In 1839 the head-quarters and left wing were at Trichinopoly. The entire regiment was in garrison at Madras in 1840, and in 1845 the head-quarters were at Poonamalee, the old dépôt station, picturesquely situated thirteen miles from Madras.

The following year, the 57th returned to England, and in 1848

proceeded to Ireland, where it served with great credit during the disturbed period that followed.

In 1853 new colours were presented to the regiment prior to its embarkation for Corfu, which island it subsequently left for the Crimea on the 12th September, 1854, and, on the 23rd, disembarked from Katcha River, joined Cathcart's division, and took up its position before Sebastopol, on the 30th following.

At the battle of Balaklava the regiment acted as support to the artillery, and at the battle of Inkerman, where it suffered considerably, its old colonel, Brigadier Goldie, was killed. Out of a total of 333 of all ranks, its loss in killed and wounded was 90—a heavy percentage.

In the combined attack of the 18th June, 1855, the "Die Hards," to the number of 400 men, with 19 officers, were selected to lead the assault on the right flank of the Great Redan; but, after a heavy loss—6 officers and 110 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded,—the attempt failed.

On the 24th September, 1855, it accompanied the expeditionary force to Odessa. It was at the surrender of Kinburn; and, after a skirmish with some Cossacks near Shadoffka, embarked for Sebastopol, and thence proceeded, 28th May, 1856, to Malta, where it was joined by the reserve companies.

On the 11th May, 1858, the corps embarked for India, under Colonel Warre, C.B. (from whose excellent history of the corps this *résumé* of its service has been made), and disembarked at Bombay. On November 21st it was ordered on field service, and, accordingly, proceeded to Ahmednugger; but nothing important occurred. In 1860 the regiment was stationed at Poona, where it was joined by the detachment from Aden, and, embarking at Bombay in November, arrived at Auckland, New Zealand, on the 21st-23rd January, 1861.

During the ensuing Maori War it did good service.

In 1863 a misfortune befell the corps in the loss of Lieutenant Targett and his party, who were all treacherously slain—one man only escaping—by Maories in ambush. But this was amply avenged on the 4th June, in the attack and capture of the rebels' Pah. Another encounter, on the 15th September, was equally successful; and, after several skirmishes, the capture of Kaitake by a small force, comprising the 57th, was a severe blow to the enemy. The following year, on the 13th March, the Maories were again defeated with heavy loss, and again on the 31st following. In 1866 the

57th gallantly carried, on the 13th January, the Otapawa Pah, but with the loss of many brave men, and Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Hassard, who fell inside the Pah, leading on his men with great courage.

The event was commemorated by the erection of a handsome obelisk.

The same year (1866) the regiment returned to England; and was presented with new colours at Manchester, November 28th, 1867.

In 1870, while the regiment was at Devonport, it received the "New Zealand medals," long after the events which they commemorated. The following year the regiment was removed to Ireland, and thence embarking on the 23rd December, arrived in Ceylon on the 31st January, 1874, where it remained until 1877. In 1875 it was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle.

On the 12th July, 1877, the marble tablet erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the illustrious dead of the regiment was unveiled, in presence of Major-General Warre, C.B., and several other officers and soldiers who had borne their part in maintaining the renown of the corps.

Meantime, on the 3rd October, 1873, the Queen, as a mark of Her Majesty's special favour, ordered that the word "Albuhera," with a wreath of laurel, should be worn on the forage-cap and shoulder-straps of the 57th.

In February, 1879, the regiment proceeded in H.M.S. "Tamar" to Natal, landed at Port Durban, proceeded to the Lower Tugela, joined Lord Chelmsford's force, and took a conspicuous part in the action of Ginghlova, and relief of Ekowe. It then embarked at Durban, 1st November, 1879, for England; proceeded to Dublin, where it was quartered the whole of 1880, and, while there, many deserved honours were bestowed on officers of the corps, including Lord Gifford, the pursuer of Ketchwayo, for services in the Zulu War. Here also (Dublin) the gallantry of Private Howard, who, with Lieutenant Torrens, of the Scots Greys, assisted in rescuing the crew of the brig "Robert Brown," wrecked off the Pigeon House Fort (28th October, 1880), was publicly commended by the Commander-in-Chief.

In July, 1881, the title of the regiment was changed to the "1st Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment," and its facings altered from yellow to white, in common with all other English regiments not designated Royal.

After two years' and eleven months' stay in Ireland the regiment embarked, November 8th, 1882, for the Channel Islands, where it was quartered until the 16th August, 1884, when it proceeded to Dover, and at present (1887) is still in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 77th Foot.)

The present 2nd Battalion of "The Duke of Cambridge's Own," late 77th, or East Middlesex Regiment, was raised in the three kingdoms, in 1787, for service in the East Indies, under letter of service dated 12th October, when Lieut.-General James Marsh was appointed Colonel.

It was, in 1788, embodied at Dover, where it received its first colours.

Meantime, the 77th (Montgomery's), 1st Highland Battalion, raised in 1757, served in the American War, 1757-63; was present at attack on Fort Du Quesne, Cuba, 1762; Martinique, 1762; and was disbanded in 1763.

Another 77th was embodied in 1778, and disbanded in 1783. It was designated the "Atholl Highlanders."

The 77th embarked for India, and landed at Bombay, 4th August, 1788, under command of Lieut.-Colonel James Balfour. Subsequently, it joined the force under Colonel Robert Abercromby, of the 75th, destined for service against Tippoo Sultaun; and was at the siege and surrender of Canonore, 18th December, 1790, and then advanced upon Periapatam; but, on Lord Cornwallis suspending operations, returned to cantonments.

It entered Mysore in December, 1791, under Major Abercromby, and joined Lord Cornwallis before Seringapatam, 14th February, 1792. During the campaign against Tippoo, the regiment lost 288 men. After the campaign, it proceeded to Canonore, and thence to Bombay, where it remained until October, 1794, when it embarked for the Malabar Coast, and landed at Calicut, 30th October.

In 1799 it was employed in the reduction of the Dutch Settlements at Cochin, which surrendered, whereupon the regiment returned to Calicut, and, again, almost immediately to Cochin. It embarked for Ceylon, 18th January, 1796, and, arriving there, joined

the expedition of Colonel Stewart, of the 72nd. It was present at the siege of Colombo, and surrender of the Dutch Settlements, 15th February; and returned to Calicut in April, 1796.

In 1797 a detachment was engaged in the operations against the Rajah of Cotiote, which being ended, it returned to Cochin. On the 14th January, 1799, the 77th joined the Bombay army under the command of Major-General James Stewart, and, advancing, occupied the invaluable signalling station of Sudapore, between Stewart and Harris's forces. Here the enemy, headed by the Sultan in person, appeared suddenly in order of battle, and, being greatly superior in numbers, turned the position, and cut off its communications with the Bombay force. But the 77th and 75th recovered the advantage, before General Stewart had reached them with his supports.

On the 14th April the regiment reached Seringapatam, where the 77th furnished, for the storming party, its flank companies, each 100 strong, under Captains Owen and Shaw, and Lieutenant Laurence. The troops moved to the attack on the left under Lieut.-Colonel Dunlop, of the 77th. In 1799 the corps was quartered at Mangalore; and, in 1800, at Cochin and Calicut. In February, 1800, it proceeded from Chittledroog with an expedition to Arrakerry, which, in June, it captured. It served under Colonel Arthur Wellesley in the operations against the Mahratta chief, Dhoondra; at the capture of Bednore Coongull, Subitee, and Dumaul (at the assault of which latter Captain McPherson distinguished himself); and final defeat of Dhoondra.

In 1801 the regiment proceeded to Coliote, and was engaged in the operations in Coliote and Wynand, and in the attack on the Polygar stronghold of Panjalamcouchy, which was captured with a regimental loss of 2 officers and 51 men. Subsequently, it operated against the Polygars, and then, on the 8th November, went into cantonments at Trichinopoly.

In 1801 it again took the field (under Wellesley) against the Bollaum Rajah; and, in 1802, participated in the second capture of Arrakerry, and, subsequently, in the operations against the Mairs in Coliote and Wynand.

In 1803 the 77th was ordered to join the army under Wellesley, employed against Scindia and Holkar, but was countermanded, and sent to Goa; and, in May, 1805, embarked for Bombay, and was quartered at Colabah. In 1807 it returned to Madras (Fort St. George), and embarked for England, the head-quarters, from Bom-

bay, 10th February, and the remainder, in several East Indiamen, in March. While the fleet was beating about in stormy weather, the "Ganges" foundered, but most on board were saved. Touching at St. Helena, the corps eventually reached England, after an absence of nineteen and a half years, on the 14th September, and proceeded to Chatham. Here, colours were presented to the regiment by the East India Company, for its gallant services in India. Proceeding to Rochester, it thence marched to Lincoln, 10th to 25th November. In 1808 it marched into quarters at Winchester, whence it proceeded in July, 1809, and joined the force near Gosport, under the Earl of Chatham, destined for the Scheldt, and was attached to Picton's brigade. It arrived at Walcheren, and landed, with little opposition, on the 31st July, and was present at the capitulation of Ramakius and Flushing. Here it suffered severely from fever. Leaving a detachment, the regiment returned to England in January, 1810, and proceeded to Chichester. Here, it was authorized to bear on its colours and appointments the "Plume of the Prince of Wales." It subsequently proceeded, *via* Portsmouth, to Jersey, where it arrived on the 15th January, 1811; and, on the 25th June, embarked for the Peninsula, and landed at Lisbon on the 5th July, 1810; in a few days took the field; and, on the 25th September, 1811, was engaged at El Bodon. In the following month Sir Thomas Picton was appointed its Colonel. It took part in the assault and capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, with a loss of 47 of all ranks, killed and wounded (1812); and at the assault and capture of Badajos, also with loss, and then returned to Lisbon. On the 13th October, 1813, it proceeded to rejoin the army in the field, and was actively employed in the operations resulting in the investment of Bayonne, where it assisted in carrying the entrenched works. On the cessation of hostilities, it embarked at Passages, 25th August, 1814, for Ireland.

In the meantime, the regiment received the highest commendation for its conduct at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, where, with the 5th, 94th, and part of the 45th regiments, it first entered the breach. It was especially distinguished also at El Bodon.

The regiment returned to England in November, 1820; and, next year, proceeded to Scotland; was stationed in Edinburgh Castle during George IV.'s visit to Scotland, and furnished his majesty's guard of honour.

The regiment returned to Ireland in 1823, and, in February, 1824, embarked for Jamaica, where it landed in March and April,

and was stationed at Stony Hill, etc. . During its stay in the island, it lost 12 officers, 11 sergeants, and 230 of other ranks. It is curious, that the mortality was greatest amongst the robust and generally healthy. In 1831 the corps was employed against insurgent slaves. On the 15th May, 1834, it embarked for England, and arrived at Portsmouth, 22nd June following, and in August went to Scotland, arriving at Leith "after a passage of fifteen days." While at Glasgow it was presented with new colours, 25th September, 1835, on the anniversary of El Bodon; after which it proceeded, by sea, to Liverpool, in November. On the 26th March, 1836, it embarked at Liverpool for Dublin; and, in 1837 (with other corps), was organized as "service and dépôt companies." In November-December, 1837, it proceeded from Cork to Malta; and, at the latter, furnished the guard of honour on Queen Adelaide's visit. In the spring of 1842 it proceeded to the Ionian Islands. In January, 1843, it again proceeded to Jamaica, and was chiefly quartered in Maroon Town. In the spring of 1846 the corps proceeded to Nova Scotia, and thence to Canada (Quebec, etc.), where it did good service during the political crisis of 1848, in the summer of which year it returned to England (Portsmouth). In 1849 it furnished Her Majesty's guard of honour at Osborne. Its other stations were Newport, Devonport, Plymouth, Weedon, etc.; and it was represented by a selected party at the funeral, in London, of the first Duke of Wellington, in 1852.

From Weedon the regiment proceeded, in April, 1853, to Scotland. In March, 1854, it arrived from Scotland at Liverpool, and on the 10th March embarked for Malta, *en route* to the Crimea. It left Malta, 9th April, and arrived at Gallipoli on the 14th, and thence proceeded to Scutari, where it was encamped until its embarkation for Varna, where, and in Bulgaria, it remained until its embarkation on the 30th August for the Crimea, landing there 14th September.

It was present at the skirmish on the Balganaç, and distinguished itself at the following battle of the Alma, and at the taking of the Castle of Balaklava. On the 11th October it first broke ground before Sebastopol for the first parallel. At the battle of Inkerman, under Lieut.-Colonel Egerton, and seven other officers, with the right wing it charged the Russians brilliantly more than once; but we must refer to the pages of Kinglake and the regimental records for the stirring incidents of the fight. Its loss was, of all ranks, 60 killed and wounded. It was engaged in the capture of the

Russian rifle-pits on the 19th April, 1855, and in all the fighting and heavy work in the trenches until the fall of Sebastopol, including the assault on the Redan. The total loss of the 77th during the war was 15 officers, and 897 non-commissioned officers and men.

In June, 1856, the regiment returned to England, and proceeded to Aldershot, where it was inspected, on the 31st July, by Her Majesty the Queen, who walked down the ranks, and graciously spoke to several of the corps.

In September the regiment proceeded to Dublin; and, in June, 1857, to Sydney, New South Wales, where it arrived in September. In 1858 (April 20th), in consequence of the Indian Mutiny, it proceeded to Calcutta, and occupied, successively, most of the stations in Bengal and the north-west provinces, from Fort William to Peshawur, etc., until 1870. Within this period it was at Agra during the Grand Durbar of November 28th-29th, 1866; and, while stationed there the second time, it entertained H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, then visiting India, at a grand banquet.

On the 18th February, 1870, it proceeded to Bombay, preparatory to embarkation for England (having previously returned the obsolete Enfield rifles into store), and ultimately landed at Portsmouth on the 25th May, 1870.

The regiment while at Portsmouth, in 1870, was armed with the Snider rifle. In 1872 it was stationed at Weymouth and Portland, where the regiment had the honour of furnishing the guard of honour for H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, when laying the *last* stone of the Breakwater, as it had, by a remarkable coincidence, furnished the same, when his Royal Highness laid the *first* stone.

In 1873 the regiment was linked with the 57th. In June the same year it proceeded to Aldershot. After the summer drills of 1874, it went to Chatham, where it was armed with the Martini-Henry rifle. In 1875 it proceeded from Chatham to Aldershot, and thence to Woolwich.

While at Woolwich, 4th May, 1876, the Duke of Cambridge presented the corps with new colours on behalf of her Majesty. The old colours were subsequently removed to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, 8th May, 1876, under imposing circumstances—a grand procession of the Civic authorities, etc.

On the 18th May, 1876, the corps embarked for Ireland (Cork).

On the 20th June, 1876, appeared the notification in the "London Gazette": "Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of

the 77th (East Middlesex) being in future designated the "77th East Middlesex, or the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Foot." And under a Horse Guard's memorandum of 14th December, 1876, "Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 77th (East Middlesex), the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment of Foot, being permitted to bear H.R.H.'s coronet and cipher on its regimental colour."

In 1877, still in Ireland. In 1877-8 it was the best "shooting" regiment in the army; and again, in 1878-9.

In 1880 the regiment left Ireland, and proceeded to Dover, where Colonel Henry Kent, who had served in it thirty-five, and commanded it for twelve years with popularity, retired. From Dover, in 1880, it proceeded to Portsmouth, sailed for India on the 15th August, and disembarked at Bombay on 10th and 11th September, the left wing proceeding to Madras and Bellary.

On the 16th December, 1880, the corps proceeded to Rangoon, and furnished detachments for Port Blair (Andaman islands).

In 1881 its designation was changed to "the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)," and the facings were altered to *white*.

The battalion remained in British Burmah until December, 1883, when it returned to Madras; and, in 1884, joined the Camp of Exercise at Bangalore; and, later on, proceeded to Secunderabad.

It is now (1887) in Burmah.¹

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within a wreath of laurel, the Prince of Wales's Plume; on the bottom of the wreath a scroll inscribed "Albuhera." Tunic Collar—A laurel wreath in gilt metal; within the wreath, in silver, on a frosted gilt centre, the Prince of Wales's Plume; above the Plume a scroll inscribed, "Albuhera;" below the Plume the Coronet and Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, a laurel wreath; within the wreath, the Prince of Wales's Plume; below the Plume, the Coronet and Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. On the bottom of the wreath a scroll inscribed, "Albuhera." On the universal scroll, "The Middlesex Regt." Waist-plate—In silver, on a frosted gilt centre, a laurel wreath; within the wreath the Prince of Wales's Plume; below the Plume the badge of the County of Middlesex. A scroll on the bottom of the wreath, inscribed "Albuhera." On the circle, "The Duke of Cambridge's Own." Forage Cap—In gold embroidery on a raised blue cloth ground, a laurel wreath;

¹ For these details the Compiler is chiefly indebted to Major Garstin.

within the wreath, the Prince of Wales's Plume, the motto embroidered in silver on a ground of blue silk; below the Plume, in gold embroidery, the Coronet and Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge. On the bottom of the wreath a light blue silk gold embroidered scroll, inscribed "Albuhera." On the 3rd October, 1873, the Queen, as a mark of her Majesty's special favour, ordered that the word "Albuhera" be put on the forage caps and shoulder straps. *Vide Dress Regulations.*

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal Elthorne M. 4th Battalion, Royal Middlesex M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 77th was granted the Prince of Wales's Plume 20th February, 1810, under the signature of the Prince of Wales. On the 9th October, 1807, the regiment had been ordered to be styled the "Royal Middlesex Regiment." On the 4th December, 1876, it was permitted to bear on its colour H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge's Coronet and Cipher, having previously, 9th June, 1876, been ordered to be styled, "The East Middlesex, or the Duke of Cambridge's Own Regiment." The present badge of the 57th is borne in recognition of distinguished gallantry in the field, viz., "Albuhera," within a laurel wreath. The corps was authorized to bear it in 1816.

The arms of Middlesex, a new introduction, viz., a Shield with three scimetars, supposed to have been (apocryphal) the arms of the Saxon kings, with the Saxon crown.¹

The Duke of Cambridge's coronet and cipher is a new introduction. Ornaments on the Glengarries are similar.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 3rd Middlesex. | 3. 4th Middlesex. |
| 2. 8th Middlesex. | 4. 17th Middlesex. |

Regimental District, No. 57, Hounslow. Dépôt, Hounslow.

¹ Introduced in waist-belt plate, notwithstanding decision to the contrary.



THE KING'S ROYAL RIFLE CORPS.

(FOUR BATTALIONS.)

*"Celer et Audax."*

LOUISBURG. QUEBEC, 1759. ROLEIA. VIMIERA.
 MARTINIQUE. TALAVERA. BUSACO. FUENTES D'ONOR.
 ALBUHERA. CIUDAD RODRIGO. BADAJOZ.
 SALAMANCA. VITTORIA. PYRENEES. NIVELLE. NIVE.
 ORTHES. TOULOUSE. PENINSULA. PUNJAUB.
 MOOLTAN. GOOJERAT. SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3. DELHI.
 TAKU FORTS. PEKIN. SOUTH AFRICA, 1879. AHMAD
 KHEL. KANDAHAR, 1880. AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.
 EGYPT, 1882, 1884. TEL-EL-KEBIR.

Colonel-in-Chief.—Field-Marshal H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge, K. G., etc.,
 Commander-in-Chief.

THE BATTALIONS.

THIS distinguished corps was, originally, raised in America, in 1755, under the designation of "The 62nd Loyal American Provincials," which title was altered, in 1757, to "The 60th Royal Americans." In 1816 it became "The 60th Royal American Light Infantry," but, in 1820, the previous designation was restored. In 1824 its title was changed to "The 60th, the Duke of York's Own Rifle Corps," and again altered, in 1830, to "The King's Royal Rifle Corps."

The first colonel of the regiment was the Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in North America, since when, the succession of colonels has been marked by many illustrious names, the present Colonel-in-Chief being H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

The men originally raised were chiefly German and Swiss Protestants who had settled in America, and were antagonistic to the French.

They took the oath of allegiance and became naturalized British subjects. At this period, the corps had four battalions; but two of these were twice reduced, and again restored, before 1788. They consisted almost entirely of foreigners, and were sent to the West Indies. In 1794 rifles being introduced into the British Army, the 60th is said to have been the first to receive them.

In 1797 a fifth battalion was raised, when a large number of Hompesch's Mounted Riflemen, and Lowenstein's Chasseurs, etc., were incorporated with it. Hompesch, it may be observed, was a relation of the last Grand Master of the Knights of Malta—hence, it is presumed, the origin of the regimental Maltese cross. Meantime, in 1759, the heroic General Wolfe conferred upon the corps the highly appropriate device or motto, "Celer et Audax," and this was confirmed to it in 1824. The regimental uniform was red, with blue facings, for at least forty years; but it appears, in 1800, that the fifth battalion had been clothed for some time in green. Gradually the corps was increased to eight battalions, chiefly composed of Germans, the last having been raised at Lisbon in 1813. These battalions had all been reduced before May, 1819, with the exception of the second and third, which then became, respectively, the *first*, or Rifle Battalion, and the *second*, or Light Infantry.

During the Crimean War, a third battalion was raised in Dublin, in 1855, and a fourth in 1857, during the Indian Mutiny.

Amongst the Colonels-in-Chief have been the Duke of York, two Dukes of Cambridge, the late Prince Consort, and that gallant soldier, the first Viscount Gough.

In a corps of so many battalions, the records of service are both unusually long and complicated; but Major N. W. Wallace has elucidated them with great care, and his excellent work has afforded the materials for the following *résumé*.

In the years 1757-1758 the corps was employed in skirmishes with the Indians in the American backwoods, and in expeditions to Louisburg, Ticonderoga, etc. In 1759 it was pre-eminently distinguished by the part which it played at the battle of Quebec, or of the Plains of Abraham, and formed part of the first English garrison of Quebec. The following year, under General Murray, it took part in the second battle of Abraham Plains, and in the defence of Quebec, and was at the capture of Montreal, skirmishing with Indians in Virginia, etc. In 1862 the corps was represented at the capture of Martinique and Havana. From 1763 to 1767 the battalions in America engaged in desultory fighting.

Later on they sent their quota to join Prevost's expedition to Georgia, and these were present throughout the following operations, actions, sieges, etc. Meantime, the 1st Battalion was engaged in quelling the Jamaica rebellion of 1776. It formed part of the garrison of St. Vincent, which surrendered to Count d'Estaing; and was at the defence of Savannah (1779); while other portions of the corps served under Lord Rawdon at Hobkirk's Hill, at the battle of Guildford, under Lord Cornwallis, and ultimately, in 1781, at the surrender of Yorktown to General Washington. From 1784 to 1794 the battalions in the West Indies were engaged in the suppression of the Carib insurrection in St. Vincent, etc., and the negro *émeute* in Tortola; in an expedition against Tobago, at the capture of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe, and in the expedition against Trinidad and Porto Rico. The 5th Battalion was serving (during the rebellion) in Ireland in 1798; and a portion of it, the next year, at the reduction of Surinam, as was also the rifle company, 2nd Battalion, in 1804. The 6th Battalion took part in the battle of Bergen in 1799, under the Duke of York. In 1807, 3rd Battalion was present at the capture of the Danish Islands. In 1808, the 5th, or Rifle Battalion, formed part of the expedition to Portugal under Sir A. Wellesley; and was present at Obidos, Lorinda, and battles of Roleia and Vimiera. The 2nd and 5th Battalions were in reserve at the battle of Corunna. The 5th Battalion continued to gather the Peninsular laurels of the corps at the passage of Douro, capture of Oporto, battles of Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuhera—including the minor affairs of Pombal, Casal Nova, Olivenza, sortie at Badajoz, El Bodon, Aldea de Ponte, and Arroyo dos Molinos—siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, escalade of the Castle of Badajoz, action at Almaraz, the siege of forts St. Cayetano, etc., Salamanca, skirmish of Castragon, battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, St. Jean de Luz, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, with the minor affair of Alba de Tormes, passage of the Bidassoa and Adour, besides capture of Fort St. Michael, assault of Burgos, and, finally, at the repulse of the great sortie from Bayonne.

Meantime, in 1809, the regiment was represented at the capture of Les Saintes, Guadeloupe, etc., and afterwards (in 1816) in quelling riots in Barbados. In 1826 the 1st Battalion formed part of the expedition to Portugal under Sir E. Blakeney. In 1846 this battalion was despatched with a force to Scinde, under Colonel the Hon. H. Dundas; and, in 1848, proceeded, under the same officer, to the siege of Mooltan, and was present at its capture in 1849,

after which it joined the force under Lord Gough just in time to participate in the great victory of Goojerat. It was on this occasion that an anecdote became current that the Commander-in-Chief, irritated at the easy-going style of its colonel, wrote peremptorily to the latter: "*You* can stay, if you like, but the 60th must come on." The battalion, however, was on the extreme left of the line. It afterwards served against the insurgents in Barrydurrah, and in the short Eusufzie expedition. The following year, it served against the Affridis, under Sir Colin Campbell. About this time the officers were wearing *pelisses*.

The 2nd Battalion was employed in the Kaffir War of 1851-1853, under Sir Harry Smith and Sir George Cathcart, and was present in most of the desultory operations of the period.

In 1857 the 1st Battalion was present at the outbreak of the Sepoy revolt at Meerut, and was engaged with the rebels at the Hindun, the siege and capture of Delhi, and other minor operations. In 1858 it served during the Rohilcund Campaign, and with the Oude field force, including the capture of Bareilly by its Colonel, Sir John Jones, and about fifteen minor actions or skirmishes.

Meantime, the right wing of the 2nd Battalion was patrolling the Jugdespur jungles. In 1860 the 2nd Battalion formed part of the force, under Sir Hope Grant, sent to China, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts, occupation of Peking, and two minor affairs.

From 1820 to 1854 there were but two battalions, three in 1855-1856, and four from the latter date to the present time. The two battalions were employed in India and in South Africa during the Crimean War. From that period until 1878, the four battalions have served in Madras, Bengal, South Africa, England, Ireland, Canada, Burmah, the Red River Expedition (1870), Aden, Halifax, etc.

According to the "Regimental Chronicle" the following incidents occurred within the period 1755-1878: "In 1816 the uniform was changed to a green jacket with short skirts, lapels lined with scarlet, etc." In 1824 all British born subjects were drafted into the 1st Battalion, others to be confined to the 2nd Battalion. In 1852 a detachment of the 2nd Battalion was on board the "*Birkenhead*" when wrecked in Algoa Bay. In 1854 the rank of ensign was substituted for that of second lieutenant. In 1873 Martini-Henry breechloaders were issued to the 1st Battalion. In 1877 the 2nd Battalion was present at the ceremony of proclaiming, in the capital of the Great Moguls, the Queen, Empress of India.

In 1860 the 2nd Battalion formed part of the force sent to China, and was present at the capture of the Taku Forts, and occupation of Peking.

In 1870 the 1st Battalion formed the principal portion of the Red River Expedition to Fort Garry in Upper Canada, but the rebels abandoned the latter on its approach.

In 1878 the 2nd Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Algar, then quartered at Meerut, marched to Mooltan, to join the Afghanistan Field Force. By the Bolan Pass it arrived at Quetta, and on the 8th January, 1879, entered Kandahar. In March, 1880, it joined the advance on Cabul, and was engaged at the action of Ahmed Khel, at the surrender of Ghuzni, and action of Arza; subsequently taking part in the famous march to Kandahar, and in the subsequent battle of the 1st September, which avenged the disaster of Maiwand.

The 3rd Battalion, meanwhile, in 1879, formed part of the force despatched to South Africa, and was at the battle of Ginghlovo, the relief of Ekowe, and second advance on Ulundi. In the beginning of 1881, it was present at the combat on the Ingogo with the Boers. It proceeded to Egypt the following year, and took part in the reconnaissance of the 5th August. Subsequently, it accompanied the force to Ismailia, was engaged at Tel-el-Mahuta and Kassassin, and supported the assault of the Highland Brigade at Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884 it landed at Suakin, and was in the actions of El-Teb and Tamai. It subsequently accompanied the Nile expedition, and was present at the action of Abu Klea. The following is a *résumé* of the services of the respective battalions:—

1st Battalion (originally 2nd Battalion, 1755).—Louisberg and Quebec, 1760-75. North America and West Indies, 1787-1800. Peninsula, October, 1808, to January, 1809. Channel Islands and West Indies, 1809. 1 company at Capture of Guadaloupe in 1810. West Indies and North America, 1809-18. In 1818 it became the 1st Battalion, and at the same time the 5th Battalion (which had won the battle honours in the Peninsular War) was absorbed into it. Canada until 1824. Portugal, 1826-27. Mediterranean Stations, 1830-40. India, 1845 to 1860 ("Mooltan," "Goozerat," "Eusufzie" Expedition, "Affridi" Expedition, Indian Mutiny, "Budlee-ke-Serai," "Siege of Delhi," Rohilcund and Oude Campaigns). At home until 1866. Malta, 1866. 1867, North America (Red River Expedition). Returned from Nova Scotia, 1876, and is now on home service.

2nd Battalion (formerly 3rd Battalion, 1787).—West Indies and Channel Islands. West Indies (Capture of Martinique, 1809) and Nova Scotia until 1818, when it became the 2nd Battalion. Newfoundland, Bermudas, West Indies, 1818-29. Mediterranean Stations, 1835-40. West Indies, 1841-44. North America, 1845-1847. South Africa, 1851-57 (Kaffir War of 1851-53). India to 1860 (Mutiny, Shahabad Campaign). China, 1860-61 ("Taku Forts" and Capture of Peking). At home until 1867. India (Afghanistan, 1878-1880, Ahmed Khel, Arza, march to and battle of Candahar, Murri Expedition). South Africa, 1881-82 (Boer War). At present in England.

3rd Battalion (1855).—India, Burmah, and Aden, 1857-71. At home until 1879. South Africa, 1879-81 (Boer War). To Malta, and in 1882 to Egypt (Tel-el-Kebir, El Teb, Tamai, Nile Expedition, part as mounted infantry at Abu Klea). From Egypt to Cyprus and thence to Gibraltar, where it is now in garrison.

4th Battalion (1857).—England and North America until 1869. India, 1876 to the present time.

COLOURS.—None, since it became a rifle corps, for which, in 1824, colours were abolished. The original colours bore the "Royal Cipher, Crowned."

UNIFORM.—*Green*; facings, *red*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within a laurel wreath, a bugle with strings; above the bugle, the crown. Tunic Collar—No badge. Helmet-plate—In bronze, a Maltese cross with scroll at the top, inscribed "Celer et Audax." Above the top scroll, the Crown. On the Cross a circle, inscribed "The King's Royal Rifle Corps;" within the circle, on a scarlet cloth ground, a bugle with strings; and on each branch of the Cross the battles of the regiment. Waistplate—No badge. Forage Cap—No badge. The whistle and chain of silver are attached to a lion's head, with the motto round it, on the pouch belt.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

5th Battalion, Huntingdon M. 6th Battalion, Royal Flint M.
7th Battalion, 2nd Middlesex M. 8th Battalion, Carlow M.
9th Battalion, Royal Cork M.

N.B.—The bugle horn was granted to Rifle Regiments and Light Infantry, Dec. 20th, 1814. Rifle Regiments do not carry colours.

Regimental District, None. Rifle Depôt, Winchester.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S (WILTSHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 62nd Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 99th Foot).



The Duke of Edinburgh's Coronet and Cipher.

NIVE. PENINSULA. FEROZESHAH.
SOBRAON. SEVASTOPOL. PEKIN. NEW ZEALAND.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.

Colonel-in-Chief.—Admiral H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., etc.

BATTALION I.

(Late 62nd, Wiltshire Regiment of Foot.)

THE 62nd Regiment was constituted a distinct corps, from the 2nd Battalion 4th King's Own, 21st April, 1758. With regard to the parent corps, two years before, along with the 23rd, 24th, and 34th Regiments, it took part in the defence of Fort St. Philip, Minorca (for failing to relieve which garrison, Admiral Byng was tried and shot). Marshall le Duc de Richelieu bore the following testimony to the gallantry of the defence: "The noble and vigorous defence which the English have made, having deserved all the marks of esteem and veneration, which every military man ought to show to such actions . . . grants to the garrison, all the honours of war . . . to wit, firelocks on shoulders, drums beating, colours flying, twenty cartridges each man, and also lighted matches, [and] General Blakeney and his garrison to carry away all the effects belonging to them." On the return of the 4th King's Own to Torbay, it was

F F

augmented to two battalions—the 2nd, two years later, being designated the 62nd Regiment. In 1758, four companies of the regiment served under General Amherst at the capture of Louisburg, and in 1759, they served the campaign under General Wolfe, and were present at the battle of the Heights of Abraham and capture of Quebec, the other corps having been the 28th, 35th, 47th, 48th, 58th, and 60th. In 1760, on the French invasion of Ireland, the 62nd so greatly distinguished itself at the defence of Carrickfergus Castle (for which it is said to have been allowed to have a “splash on its buttons,”¹) as to receive the thanks of the Irish House of Commons.

In 1763, the regiment proceeded to Dominica (West Indies), and returned to Ireland in 1769. In 1776 it embarked at Cork for America, where it served in the disastrous campaign under General Burgoyne, and during it, acted as Light Infantry—hence the *sobriquet* of “the springers.” The corps was engaged at the severe fight of Stillwater. At Saratoga, with the 20th and 21st Regiments, it sustained the brunt of the action, and with the British force was surrounded, and capitulated. In this campaign the corps lost in killed and wounded, 18 officers, 15 sergeants, 9 drummers, and 74 rank and file. In 1782, the regiment was stationed at Newark, the flank companies being on duty at Windsor Castle. It remained at home (in the three kingdoms) until 1790, when it proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and thence to Jamaica, where, in 1796, in the operations against the Maroons, and by disease, it lost 25 officers, and nearly all the men, and returned a mere skeleton to England. In 1799 it received a second battalion, and the following year both proceeded to Ireland, the 2nd being reduced in 1802. In 1804 the regiment went to Devizes, where a second battalion was formed. In 1806, the 1st Battalion joined the force in Hanover, but returning, proceeded with the expedition (1807) to Sicily, and thence to Egypt, where the force occupied Alexandria. After some fighting at Rosetta, the expedition was obliged to return to Sicily. In 1808, the flank companies proceeded to the relief of Scylla Castle, then besieged by the French. The 2nd Battalion was at the time in Jersey. In 1809, the corps proceeded, with the expedition under Sir John Stuart, to Naples, and was at the capture of Ischia and Procida. The following year, it was employed in coast warfare against the adherents of Murat. In 1811 three

¹ The tradition is, that, their bullets being expended, the men loaded with their coat buttons.

U. S.



Class No. 355-B

companies performed a gallant exploit, in destroying the batteries at Palermo. The Grenadier Company, in 1813, joined Lord Aylmer's Brigade in Spain; was at the passage of the Bidassoa, at Nivelle, and sustained some loss at a place called the "Mayor's House," prior to the investment of Bayonne.

The 2nd Battalion was in the 5th Division, at the passage of the Nivelle and the Nive, etc., and then returned to Ireland.

In 1814 it proceeded with the expedition which captured Genoa. Thence it proceeded to America, landed at Halifax, and was at the surrender of Castine. A wing of the corps was sent to Bermuda. Eventually the battalion returned to England, and thence to Ireland in 1823.

The 2nd Battalion joined the Army of Occupation in France; in 1816 it returned to England, and thence to Ireland, where two companies were wrecked near Kinsale. The 2nd Battalion was disbanded in 1820. In 1830 the 1st Battalion proceeded to Madras (Masulipatam, etc.), and thence to Moulmein. In 1840 it proceeded to Calcutta, and thence to Ghazepore, etc. On the passage up the Ganges to Dinapore, on the 6th September, 1842, the boats were wrecked, and the colours of the regiment lost; but in 1843 they were recovered from the wreck of the colonel's pinnace, by divers. On the 18th November of the following year, the regiment was presented with new colours at Dinapore. On being relieved by the 39th (Dorsetshire), the corps marched (19th December) to Ferozepore, where it arrived on the 27th March, 1845. In November it was inspected by Prince Waldemar of Prussia, who was then travelling in India.

The Sikhs having, in December, crossed the Sutlej, the 62nd joined Sir John Little's division, and was engaged at the severely contested two-days' battle of Ferozeshah, where it lost 7 officers killed and 11 wounded, and 280 non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed and wounded. A small detachment of the 62nd had previously been engaged at the battle of Aliwal. At the battle of Sobraon, 10th February, 1846, it was in the brigade of Brigadier Ashburnham, contributed to that crowning victory, and pursuit of the enemy to Kusoor. Proceeding towards Calcutta, on the 1st February, 1847, the fleet of boats conveying the regiment was again wrecked, about the same place (Colgong) on the Ganges, and, by a singular coincidence, again lost its colours, which were burnt—the colonel's boat, in which they were, having at the same time taken fire. The regimental records were also lost on this occasion. The

62nd, finally, embarked at Calcutta, and arrived in England in July, 1847. On the 6th April, 1848, it was presented with new colours; and, in 1850, proceeded to Ireland. In 1854 it proceeded to Malta, and thence to the Crimea, and was actively employed during the siege of Sebastopol, in the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division.

It formed part of the covering party in the attack on the Quarries, and part of the storming party in the assault of the 8th September, and was frequently engaged until the close of the war. During the operations in the Crimea, the corps had 6 officers, 5 sergeants, and 26 rank and file killed in action; died, 8 officers and 246 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, with 1 officer and 1 sergeant made prisoners.

On the 7th May, 1856, the regiment embarked at Balaclava for Halifax, N.S. In 1862, it proceeded in sleighs to Canada. In 1864 it left Quebec, and returned to England, and the following year, at Aldershot, was presented with new colours. In 1866 it proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until 1869, and then proceeded by the overland route to Bombay, and thence to Lucknow, partly by rail. In 1872 it was at Dum Dum, etc. It afterwards was stationed at Delhi, etc. In 1880, it left India for Aden. In 1881,¹ its title was changed to "The Duke of Edinburgh's 1st Wiltshire Regiment." From 1882 to 1885 it was quartered in England. It is now in Ireland.

BATTALION II.

(Late 99th Foot, The Duke of Edinburgh's.)

The first regiment, numbered the 99th, was raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763. The second was "the Jamaica Regiment of Foot," raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783. The third was raised in 1794, and disbanded in 1798. The fourth was raised in 1804, received the title of "The Prince of Wales's Tipperary" in 1811, and was disbanded in 1818, as the 98th. The fifth was raised in 1805, as the 100th, numbered 99th in 1815, and disbanded in 1818, when it bore the title of "H.R.H. the Prince Regent's County of Dublin Regiment." The sixth is the present 2nd Battalion of the Wiltshire Territorial Regiment.

¹ The Regiment then applied for the word "Quebec" to be placed on the Colours, but the application was refused.

U. S.



Class No. 355-B

The following is a summary of this battalion's regimental record :—

The 99th Regiment was raised at Glasgow on 25th March, 1824.

In January, 1825, the regiment went to England.

In October, 1825, it sailed for the Mauritius, and remained there until June, 1837.

On the 5th December, 1832, it was styled "The Lanarkshire Regiment."

In June, 1837, the regiment went to Cork, and remained in Ireland until September, 1841.

In September, 1841, it went to Chatham.

In September, 1842, the regiment, sailing for Van Dieman's Land, arrived at Parramatta, New South Wales, in February, 1843.

In August, 1844, it went to Sydney.

In May, 1845, two companies sailed for New Zealand, joined an expedition against the Maori chiefs, and took part in the assault on Ohaianai on 1st July, 1845, where our troops were obliged to retire with heavy loss—14 men killed, and 4 officers and 27 men wounded. The Pah was taken, on 11th July, and destroyed.

The detachment was present at the assault and capture of Ruapekapeka on 10th January, 1846.

In January, 1846, 105 men were sent from headquarters to join the detachment in New Zealand, and were engaged on several occasions against the rebels, until they returned to Sydney, in August, 1847.

In June, 1848, the headquarters, and in August, 1848, the remainder of the regiment went to Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, and remained there till September, 1853.

In September, 1853, the headquarters and 228 men went to Melbourne, Victoria, on special service, and returned in December, 1853.

In December, 1854, the headquarters and 265 men went to Melbourne, Victoria, on special service, and returned to Hobart Town in March, 1855.

In January, 1856, the regiment sailed for England, and on arriving at Spithead was ordered to Cork, and remained in Ireland till December, 1857.

In December, 1857, the corps went to Aldershot.

In September, 1858, it embarked for Calcutta.

In February, 1860, the regiment embarked for China for active service.

In May and June, 1860, two parties were sent out to Chusan against pirates.

In June, 1860, the headquarters and seven companies sailed for the north of China. Landed at Pehtung, and marched towards Peking.

Engaged with the enemy on 18th and 21st September, 1860, and entered Peking on 5th November, 1860.

Landed at Canton 6th December, 1860, and joined by detachment left at Chusan.

In October, 1861, half the regiment proceeded to Kowloon, and the other half to Hong Kong.

In January, 1862, one company went to Shanghai on active service against the Taepings, took the rebel camp of Tserpoo on 17th April, and returned to Hong Kong, July, 1862.

In October, 1864, one company proceeded to the Taku forts, and on 1st March, 1865, the remainder of the regiment embarked for the Cape of Good Hope. The company from the Taku forts arrived in September, 1865.

In March, 1867, the regiment was ordered to wear the Kilmar-nock bonnet with diced border.

The corps served in various parts of Natal and Cape Colony till July, 1869, sending four companies to St. Helena (from May, 1867, to December, 1868).

The regiment arrived in England 30th Sept., 1869.

Presented with new colours by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at Aldershot, 7th August, 1871.

Served in Scotland from May, 1874, to August, 1875.

Served in Ireland from August, 1875, to February, 1878.

Served at Chatham from February, 1878, to December, 1878.

In December, 1878, the regiment embarked for the Cape of Good Hope; disembarked at Durban, January, 1879, and proceeded to join the campaign in Zululand.

Two companies were engaged in the affair at Inyazane, January 22nd, 1879. The headquarters and three companies were shut up in Fort Ekowe, from January 29th, to April 4th. The remaining five companies formed part of the column for the relief of Ekowe, and were present at the battle of Ginghlovo, 2nd April.

After the Zulu War, the regiment was quartered in Natal. Headquarters at Maritzburg, and five detachments.

In October, the regiment was concentrated at Pinetown, and on 30th December, 1879, embarked for Bermuda.

U. S.



Class No. 355.B.

The regiment remained in Bermuda from 4th February, 1880, till 10th March, 1881, when it embarked for active service in Natal. But on reaching Cape Town, the corps was disembarked. On the 6th April, headquarters and five companies proceeded to Nynberg, leaving three companies at Cape Town. One company was afterwards sent to Simon's Town, and another to St. John's River, Pondoland.

The whole regiment assembled at Simon's Town, 31st December, 1881, and embarked for India, landing at Bombay 26th January, 1882.

It proceeded in detachments to Rawul Pindi, Punjaub, and remained there till 28th April, 1882.

It moved to the Murree Hills for the hot weather, returned to Rawul Pindi 31st October, 1882, and remained there till October, 1884.

The regiment was quartered at Nowshera from November, 1884, to December, 1885; with a detachment of four companies at Peshawur, from October, 1884, to January, 1885, and one company at Fort Attock.

The battalion was at Peshawur from 19th March to 15th April, 1885, for the reception of the Ameer of Afghanistan, returned to Nowshera, and subsequently marched to Peshawur, 21st December, 1885, and is still quartered there.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, with Coronet above, and "Wiltshire Regiment" below. Tunic Collar (1st and 3rd Battalions)—A Maltese cross in *lined* silver, with burnished edges. On the cross, a round convex plate, in burnished silver. On the plate, in gilt metal, the Coronet within the Cipher. (2nd Battalion)—A Maltese cross in silver embroidery, edged with gold. On the cross a round convex circle, in blue velvet, edged with gold embroidery. On the circle, in gilt metal, the Coronet within the Cipher. Helmet-plate—On a black velvet ground, the Maltese cross in *lined* gilt metal, with burnished edges. On the cross a round, convex, burnished plate. On the plate, in silver, the Cipher surmounted by the Coronet. On the universal scroll, "The Wiltshire Regiment." Waist-plate—On a frosted gilt centre, badge as for helmet-plate. On the circle, "The Wiltshire Regiment." Forage Cap—The Maltese cross in gold embroidery, surmounted by the Coronet. On the cross, a convex circle in blue velvet, edged with gold purl. On the circle, the Cipher in silver embroidery, with Coronet above in gold. Below the cross, a light blue silk gold embroidered scroll, inscribed "The Wiltshire Regiment." 1st and 3rd

Battalions : In gilt metal, the Cipher and Coronet in silver. *Vide Dress Regulations.*

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Royal Wiltshire M.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Official papers merely state that the 62nd Foot and the Royal Wilts Militia had the Maltese Cross.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Wiltshire.

2. 2nd Wiltshire.

Regimental District, No. 62, Devizes. Depot, Devizes.

THE MANCHESTER REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 63rd Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 96th Foot).



The Sphinx.

EGMONT-OP-ZEE.	EGYPT.	MARTINIQUE.
GUADALOUPE.	PENINSULA.	ALMA. INKERMEN.
SEVASTOPOL.	NEW ZEALAND.	
AFGHANISTAN, 1879-80.	EGYPT, 1882.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 63rd Foot.)

IN 1758, King George II. was pleased to constitute the 2nd Battalion of the 8th (the King's)—General Wolfe's regiment—a distinct regiment, numbered the "Sixty-Third," and on the 9th May the command of the corps was conferred on Colonel David Watson, for many years Quartermaster-General in North Britain. Major Peter Debrisay, from the 50th Foot, was appointed lieut.-colonel,

U. S.



Class No. 355.B.

and Captain John Trollope, who had been wounded at Roucoux, in 1746, major. The corps was then quartered successively, at Falmouth and other home stations, until it joined the expedition to Martinique, where it arrived on the 15th January, 1759. Guadeloupe was, however, the first French colony attacked, on the 23rd January; it capitulated on the 1st May. The loss was considerable; Lieut.-colonel Debrisay and Captain Trollope, amongst others, were killed. In 1762 the corps was still in the West Indies, when war was declared against Spain, and in the course of the year it assisted in the capture of Martinique, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and other French islands. In 1763 it was stationed in Grenada, etc. In this year the uniform was red with black facings. In 1764 the 63rd returned home, and was stationed in Ireland. In 1768 the facings were changed to deep green.

In 1775, having proceeded to America, the 63rd signalized its prowess at the action of Bunker's Hill, on the 17th June, and the following year, at Brooklyn. In 1777 it participated in the victory of Brandywine, and at the storming and capture of Fort Clinton. In 1779 it was with General Clinton's force during the operations in New Jersey, and in 1780 at the surrender of Charlestown. In the meantime, a considerable portion of the corps had acted as Mounted Infantry under the leadership of Colonel Tarleton, and was particularly distinguished at the action of Sherar's Ferry, in November, 1780. The regiment was also engaged, in 1781, at Hobskirk's Hill, and again, at the severely contested battle of Eutaw Springs. The following year we find the regiment in Jamaica. Returning home, it received the title of "West Suffolk Regiment," and was stationed in Scotland until 1786. It was stationed in Ireland in 1787, and, in 1788, four companies were quartered in the Isle of Man. Earl Waldegrave was at this time colonel, but, dying in 1789, was succeeded by the Earl of Balcarres. In 1793 the corps proceeded to Jersey, and, the following year, joined the expedition to Holland, and suffered some loss at Nimeguen. In November, 1795, having returned to England, and embarked again for the West Indies, two companies were lost at sea, in what has been called "Admiral Christian's storm" (18th November). In 1796 the 63rd formed part of General Sir Ralph Abercromby's force in the West Indies, and was frequently under fire. The same year it proceeded to Jamaica, whence it sent detachments to various islands, etc. In 1798 one of these detachments successfully defended the colony of Honduras against an attack made on it by a

Spanish force of 2,600 men. In 1799 (the well-known Harry Calvert being lieut.-colonel) the regiment returned to England, "a mere skeleton, counting only 150 rank and file." Having, however, been rapidly brought up to the strength of 900 rank and file, it joined the expedition of Sir Ralph Abercromby to Holland, in 1799, and was engaged in the landing at the Helder, action of Zuyp, attack on Schagen-Burg, and all the other actions, including that on the advance to Bergen-op-Zoom, where the enemy was routed and pursued, in a charge gallantly led by Major McLeroth of the 63rd, who was specially thanked by the Commander-in-Chief for his gallantry and conduct. At Egmont-op-Zee the regiment displayed great gallantry and steadiness. After this the corps returned home. The following year it took part in the Ferrol expedition, where Sergeant-major Nugent performed a gallant exploit, and was in consequence promoted. In 1801 the regiment proceeded to Gibraltar, and in 1802 to Malta. In 1803 it was removed to Ireland, where it remained until 1807, when it proceeded in the expedition which resulted in the surrender of Madeira, and continued the voyage to Barbados, whence it accompanied, in 1808, Sir G. Beckwith's expedition which, in 1809, took possession of Martinique. The articles of capitulation, it may be observed, were signed by Major O'Rourke, of the 63rd Regiment, on the part of His Britannic Majesty, and M. D'Espr s on the part of the French Government. Meantime, in 1804, a 2nd Battalion had been raised in Suffolk. In 1810, Guadaloupe, St. Martin, and St. Eustatia capitulated, and the 63rd returned to Martinique.

Meantime, the 2nd Battalion of the regiment, which had been formed, was disbanded 26th November, 1814, when at Ipswich. After the restoration of Martinique to the French, in 1815, the regiment was quartered in St. Vincent and Grenada; but, on Napoleon's escape from Elba, it joined an expedition against Guadaloupe, in which Captain Lynch, and the Light Company of the corps, were greatly distinguished in repulsing the enemy. The eagles and standards of the French were here surrendered. About this period, the 63rd seems to have adopted a "fleur-de-lis" badge. On the next restitution of Guadaloupe, the regiment remained in the West Indies, garrisoning various islands; and on the 6th May, 1819, embarked at Barbados for England, after which it was stationed in the latter kingdom until 1820, when it proceeded to Ireland. In 1826 the corps was stationed at Windsor, where Major Fairtlough died, and where his monument may be seen, in St. George's Chapel.



Class No. 355.B

In December of the same year, the 63rd and 2nd Battalion of the Guards, embarked in H.M. ships "Melville," "Gloucester," and "Warspite," but the "Melville," with the 63rd, lost sight of the other vessels, and landed the corps near Lisbon, where, on 1st January, 1827, it took up its quarters at the Convent de Graza, Sir William Clinton, K.C.B., being in command of the force. In April, 1828, it returned to England; and, in 1829, proceeded to New South Wales (Hobart Town).

After a short stay in Van Dieman's Land, the regiment proceeded to the Madras Presidency (its detachments following it), where it remained until 1838, when it embarked for Burmah, and landed at Moulmein. Here, it lost several officers, including Captain Alexander Edgar (to whom a monument was erected), Lieutenant Nash, and Ensign Cameron. In 1842, on being relieved by the 84th, the regiment proceeded to Madras, 14th October, new colours having been presented to it on the 20th September. It was subsequently stationed, part at Poonamalee, and part at Bellary, and thence marched to Secunderabad. On 5th April, 1847, it embarked for England, and, in 1849, furnished the guard of honour on the Queen's visit to Newcastle. At this time, a curious regimental relic was repaired, namely, the drum-major's staff, which bore the Royal Arms as then marshalled; it had been presented to the corps during the "Seven Years' War." In 1851 the regiment went to Ireland, where it had twice the honour of furnishing a guard to Her Majesty—on her arrival, and departure.

In 1854, 21st July, the corps embarked for the Crimea, where it joined the Division under Sir George Cathcart, and was present at the battle of the Alma, and shared in the subsequent glories of that war, including the great battle of Inkerman, and fall of Sebastopol. During the siege, Major James Slack¹ (to whom, and Lieut. W. G. Gwatkin, the compiler is indebted for much information) mentions the comradeship which existed between his regiment and the gallant Highland Brigade. For details, the reader is referred to that work, and also to Kinglake's "Invasion of the Crimea." During the siege, the 63rd lost 48 officers, 83 sergeants, 86 corporals, 18 drummers, and 712 privates, making the large total of 947 of all ranks. On the 5th May, 1856, the corps broke up camp before Sebastopol, reached Constantinople on the 7th, and proceeded to Halifax, N.S., and arrived there on the 2nd June. In 1864 it

¹ "The History of the late 63rd (West Suffolk Regiment)."

removed to Canada, and on 4th July, 1865, embarked at Quebec for England, where it arrived 14th August. From Aldershot, next year, it went to Scotland (Glasgow), and in 1867 to Ireland. In 1870 (7th October), it embarked for India, and proceeded to Hazareebagh. In 1872 it received new colours. After a tour of various stations, including Jhansi, Gwalior, and Delhi, it proceeded, in 1880 to Beluchistan (Sibi and Quetta), and joined the 2nd Division of the Kandahar force. It was chiefly engaged on outpost duties.

By the Horse Guards' General Order of the 13th July, 1881, in common with other Line regiments, it lost its numerical title (since preserved, however, in the Army List), and became the 1st Battalion of the "Manchester Regiment," receiving, at the same time, white facings. The same year it returned to India, 383 miles, by the Bolan Pass, and to Dera Ghazi Khan. In 1882 the corps proceeded to Egypt, *via* Bombay. During the short period of its stay in Egypt, it lost in action, etc., a considerable number; and, on its return, formed part of the force reviewed by the Queen, in London, on the 18th November, 1882. To sum up the services of this gallant corps, suffice it to say, that from the 24th January, 1759, to the 10th July, 1882, according to the history of the regiment, it has been engaged in *forty-one* battles, campaigns, etc. It is now (1887) in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 96th Foot.)

There have been, including the present 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, six regiments numbered 96th. The first was raised in 1760 and disbanded in 1763; the second, in 1780 and disbanded in 1783; the third, raised in 1793, was disbanded in 1798; the fourth, was originally 2nd Battalion 52nd Foot, made 96th in 1803, and disbanded, as 95th, in 1818; the fifth, was raised in 1798 as "the Queen's Germans," numbered 97th in 1802, and disbanded, as the 96th Queen's Own, in 1818. It served in Egypt in 1801, and during the Peninsular War. Its facings were blue. (Trimen, *vide* p. 141.)

The late 96th Regiment of Foot, now 2nd Battalion Manchester Regiment, was raised at Manchester in 1824. The same year it

U. S.



Class No. 355.B

was sent to North America, and did not return home till 1835—after eleven years' foreign service.

In 1835-1836 it served in Scotland; in 1836-1838 in Ireland; in 1838-1841 in England.

In 1841 the regiment left home for New South Wales, and in 1844 a detachment was sent to Auckland, New Zealand, where it subsequently saw some fighting at Kororarika, 11th March, 1845, under Lieutenant Barclay (four killed and five wounded); at Stokes Pah, 8th May, 1845, under Colonel Holme, (six killed and nine wounded); at the second assault of Stokes Pah, under Colonel Despard, 99th Foot (three killed and three wounded). The detachment rejoined head-quarters in 1847, and in 1849 the regiment proceeded to the East Indies, and did not return till 1854-5.

In 1856 the regiment went to Gibraltar, and returned home in the following year.

In 1862 it was ordered to British North America, and embarked in two divisions. The head-quarter division was twice driven back by stress of weather; the second division made the voyage with great difficulty, but was ordered back, in 1863, to join head-quarters, which had been finally retained in England.

In 1863 the regiment embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded thence, in 1865, to the East Indies, and returned home again in 1873 (Colonel Bray commanding).

In 1874 the 96th was linked with the 63rd Foot, and, in 1881, these two regiments became the 1st and 2nd Battalions of the Manchester Regiment.

In 1874 the regiment was allowed to adopt the distinctions of the old "96th, Queen's Own" (also called "The British Musketeers") which had been disbanded in 1818, viz., the "Sphinx" and the word "Egypt," also the word "Peninsula"; and in the same year the officers wore the Sphinx on the forage cap, and the men as a collar badge.¹

In 1881 the battalion left home and was stationed at Malta, and in 1882 was ordered to Egypt on active service (Colonel Barnard commanding). The regiment took no active part in the campaign, but it had arduous duties to perform in Alexandria, where it was broken up into detachments, occupying police forts. At the end of

¹ With regard to equipment, etc., the following items are of some interest:—Enfield rifles issued 1855-56; single-breasted tunics, 1857; cloth shakoes, 1862; Snider rifles, 1871. Helmets, 1878.

1882, the regiment left Egypt and proceeded to the East Indies, where it is now serving.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Garter, with motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Within the Garter, the Sphinx over Egypt with the Crown above. Tunic Collar—The Sphinx over Egypt in gold embroidery; the word "Egypt" embroidered in silver. Helmet-plates—In silver, on a black velvet ground, the arms with motto of the City of Manchester. On the universal scroll, "The Manchester Regiment." Waist-plate—In silver, on a frosted gilt centre, an eight-pointed star; on the star, in dead gilt metal, the Sphinx over "Egypt." On the circle "The Manchester Regiment." Forage Cap—The Sphinx over "Egypt" in gold embroidery; the word "Egypt" in silver embroidery. Below, on a blue cloth gold embroidered scroll, "Manchester Regiment." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia.

4th Battalion, 6th Royal Lancashire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Arms of the City of Manchester, suggested by the Officer Commanding 2nd Battalion, was approved by the Mayor.

The Sphinx is stated to have been worn on the forage caps of the officers of the 96th. But this must have been after its return from India, in 1855, or on those of the previous regiment.

The Eight-pointed Star, with number in centre, was on the buttons of the officers of the 63rd.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 4th Lancashire. | 2. 6th Lancashire. | 3. 7th Lancashire. |
| 4. 16th Lancashire. | 5. 20th Lancashire. | 6. 22nd Lancashire. |

Regimental District, No. 63, Ashton-under-Lyne.
Depôt, Ashton-under-Lyne.



Arms of Manchester.



Class No. 355.1

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S (NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE REGIMENT).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 64th Foot).
2nd Battalion (late 93th Foot).



Plume of the Prince of Wales.



The Dragon.

ST. LUCIA.
PUNJAUB.

SURINAM.
PERSIA.
KOOSH-AB.

CHINA (WITH THE DRAGON)
RESHIRE. BUSHIRE.
LUCKNOW.

BATTALION I.

(Late 64th Regiment of Foot.)

In 1758, on the constitution of the second battalions of certain corps, as distinct regiments, the 2nd Battalion 11th Foot became the 64th on the 21st April of that year, and the Hon. John Barrington, from the 2nd Foot Guards, was appointed to command it.

The first active service the regiment saw was in the West Indies, in the expedition under Major-General Hobson. Arriving with the fleet at Barbados, in January, 1759, it was engaged in the operations against Martinique and Guadaloupe, and capture of the latter island, where it remained until its evacuation in 1763, whereupon the corps returned home, and was quartered in Ireland until 1768. At the breaking out of the first American War, having proceeded to Boston, it removed to Nova Scotia, May, 1770, but returned to the former city, where it remained until its evacuation. After the affair of Dorchester Heights, in 1776, the troops removed to Nova Scotia. The 64th then accompanied the expedition to Staten Island, was brigaded with the 23rd, 44th, and 47th Regiments at Brooklyn, and in the operations of that year. In 1777, engaged in the affairs of Ridgefield, the Hill of Campo, the 64th participated in the victory of

Brandywine, and other operations. It formed part of Sir C. Grey's expedition to the Acushusat river in 1778, and, in 1779, of that of Sir Henry Clinton to Charlestown, where it served during the siege operations, resulting in the reduction of that town. In 1780, it suffered severely in the hardly-contested action at Eutaw Springs; "nor," according to Stedman, historian of this war, "did the corps give ground until overpowered by numbers and severe slaughter."

In the spring of 1782, the 64th was ordered to Jamaica, and on the 31st August it received the title of the "Second Staffordshire Regiment." In 1784, the corps returned to England, where it remained until 1786, when it proceeded to Ireland, and was quartered there until 1793, when it proceeded to Barbados. In 1774 it joined the expedition against and capture of Martinique, and, subsequently, of Guadaloupe, where its flank companies suffered severely. The following year, the regiment returned home, and embarked for Gibraltar; and the next year it appears to have been serving in Ireland. In 1798, when the Irish rebellion occurred, the corps was quartered in the county Down; and, subsequently, at the combat of Ballinamuck, where the French intruders were defeated, "Lieut.-Colonel Innis of the 64th commanded the Third Light Infantry." The regiment returned to England in 1800, and again (in 1881) proceeded to the West Indies (Antigua), and distinguished itself at the capture of the island of St. Martin. In 1803 the 64th was particularly conspicuous at the capture of St. Lucia—Lieut. Rowan of the corps having been mortally wounded in leading the forlorn hope.

It was also present at the surrender of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, and then returned to Barbados. After a short stay there, it proceeded with the expedition against Surinam, where two of its officers were specially distinguished at the storming of forts Frederici and Leyden. The regiment remained in Surinam until 1813, when it proceeded to Nova Scotia. In 1815 it returned to England, proceeded to Ostend, 28th June, and joined the Army of Occupation at Paris. On the 14th January, 1816, the 64th returned to England, and in 1818, it joined the garrison of Gibraltar. On the 25th September, 1819, new colours were presented to the corps. On the 8th September, 1827, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, where it remained until 1834, when it went to Jamaica. In 1837 a change was made in the uniform, but it does not claim particular notice. In 1840 the corps was removed to Nova Scotia, where it remained until its return to England in 1843. In the meantime,

13977
Class No. 35

on the 11th July, the ship "Alert," with two companies, was totally wrecked off the coast north-east of Halifax, but without loss of life. In 1845, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and in January, 1849, embarked for Bombay, and was stationed at Kurrachee, Hyderabad, in Scinde, and Belgaum, until 1856.

In consequence of the Persians having attacked Herat, the Home Government declared war against the Shah in October, 1856, and the expedition of that year to the Persian Gulf was the consequence. Arriving at Bushire, the 64th, which had joined the force, in company with other corps, proceeded to Reshire, and carried the old Dutch fort of Reshire by assault in very gallant style, losing its Brigadier (Stopford), who was shot dead. The following day, the force marched on Bushire, and after a short bombardment by the ships of war, the Persian governor surrendered. Meantime the island of Karrack had been taken possession of, on the 1st December. On the 27th January, 1857, General Outram arrived, assumed command, and at once proceeded to attack the enemy, who was intrenched at Boosajoon, forty-six miles off. The operations leading to the complete rout of the Persians at Kooshab need not be particularized. After the return of the troops to Bushire, it was resolved to occupy Mohumra as a suitable base of operations for an advance upon Ispahan. Accordingly on the 26th March, the attack was successfully made with little loss. From Mohumra the expedition proceeded to Ahwaz, at which place the Persian army was strongly posted; but, on the approach of only 300 British infantry, the enemy, 7,000 strong, with six guns, vanished out of sight, leaving all *impedimenta* behind. Next morning came the news of peace between England and Persia, and the campaign was virtually at an end.

Leaving Bushire on the 9th May, 1857, the 64th arrived at Bombay on the 23rd; learnt that the Bengal Sepoys had mutinied, and, in consequence, the same evening, the left wing was transshipped, and sailed for Calcutta, where, on landing, it proceeded at once to Allahabad. Cawnpore having fallen, the Bombay contingents, which had united, first came upon the enemy at Futtehpore, but the 64th had on that occasion no casualties due to the foe. On the 14th July, another encounter occurred on Aong, and again another at Pandoo Nuddee, on the Cawnpore road. On both occasions the 64th had small loss. On the 16th an advance was made on Cawnpore, which resulted in a severe action and considerable loss—the gallant Major Stirling falling nobly at the head of the 64th.

General Havelock was in command of the force, which comprised the 64th, 78th, and 84th, besides other (native) troops. Two fortified villages had been stormed and nineteen guns captured. Cawnpore was re-occupied, and the 64th were left to garrison it; while Havelock and Outram prosecuted the advance to the relief of Lucknow; but a portion of the corps was with the other regiments, and displayed the most heroic gallantry in that great achievement. The headquarters of the 64th at Cawnpore was, in the meantime, fully occupied under Windham in the force which was so severely tried by Tantia Topee. Indeed, the regiment acquired the highest honour by its conduct in that critical action, and here it was that Drummer Flynn won the Victoria Cross. The corps served with equal distinction during the campaign in Rohilcund, and final operations of a campaign which, probably more than any other on record, tested to the utmost the energy, courage, and intelligence, individually and collectively, of the British troops.

In 1859 the regiment marched from Agra and reached Mhow, in the Bombay Presidency, on the 18th January. After this it returned to Kurrachee, and, in 1861, to England. From 1862 to 1867 it was at home (England and Ireland). In February, 1867, it embarked for Malta. In 1872-74 it was at home (Ireland), and from 1874 to 1881, in Scotland, England, Channel Islands, and Ireland. In September, 1884, it went to the West Indies (Barbados, Jamaica and Trinidad). In December, 1886, the regiment left the West Indies for South Africa, and is now there.

BATTALION II.

(Late 98th Foot.)

There have been, in all, six regiments numbered 98th; the second served at the capture of the Havana in 1762; the third is now the Princess Louise's Highlanders. The others need not be mentioned.

The 98th Foot (now 2nd Battalion the Prince of Wales's North Stafford Regiment) was raised at Chichester on 24th April, 1824, Major-General Henry Convan being appointed its first colonel. By the 10th July that year, its establishment of 642 rank and file was complete. Its first colours were presented by the Duchess of Richmond, in Chichester Cathedral, on 6th October, and on 29th December, 1824,

it sailed for the Cape, arriving there on 15th March, 1825. It was quartered at Cape Town for five years and three months. Then at Graham's Town for two years and four months. After that, another term of four years and six months at Cape Town. Embarking for England, 18th April, 1837, on arrival the regiment was stationed first at Portsmouth, its other quarters during the tour of home service being Weedon, Manchester, Bolton, Hull, Newcastle-on-Tyne (where Colonel Colin Campbell—afterwards Lord Clyde—and the regiment, received the thanks of the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary of State for War, and the Home Secretary, for quelling riots, etc.), Naas, and New Bridge.

On 21st December, 1841, the 98th, under Colonel Colin Campbell, sailed for China to join the force in that country under Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, and took part in the operations up the Yang-Tsi-Keang, for which it was permitted to have "China" (with the dragon) inscribed on its colours.¹ On conclusion of the campaign, the regiment was quartered at Hong-Kong and Chusan; and sailed for Calcutta in July, 1846; on arrival there it was shortly afterwards marched up country, and took part in the Punjab campaign.

In February, 1850, the two flank companies under Brevet-Major Haythorne, served in the operations under Brigadier-General Sir Colin Campbell, against the Afridis in the Kohat Pass. During its tour of service in India the regiment was quartered at Dinapore, Meerut, Umballa, Lahore, Peshawur, and Dugshai, embarking at Calcutta for England on 14th February, 1855.

On 24th May, 1855, the regiment arrived in England, and was quartered successively at Weedon, Sheffield, and Shorncliffe. It embarked for Karachi on 3rd October, 1857, and immediately on landing there, marched to Nowshera, when four companies, under Major Peyton, were detached to join the expedition under Major-General Cotton, against the Eusufzies. In May, 1858, the regiment marched to Campbellpore, and returned to Nowshera in April, 1859. In November, 1859, it marched to Peshawur, thence in November, 1861, to Rawul Pindi: on January, 1863, to Umballa, on February, 1865, to Roorkee: in October, 1866, to Meerut, and on 15th January, 1867, it embarked at Calcutta for England, arriving at Portsmouth on 27th April, 1867. Its stations

¹ The "dragon" was, from that date until 1st July, 1881, worn as the forage-cap badge. On becoming the North Stafford Territorial Regiment it gave place to the "Stafford knot."

during the tour of home service were Portsmouth, Aldershot, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Curragh, Athlone, and Templemore. On 28th January, 1873, the regiment embarked at Queenstown for the West Indies—the two depôt companies being ordered to join the 64th Regiment at Limerick, to which the 98th was linked, under the name of 20th Brigade, Sub-District, with a permanent depôt at Lichfield, where barracks were subsequently built, and occupied in 1880.

The regiment remained in the West Indies till November, 1875, head-quarters being at Barbodos, and detachments at Jamaica, Trinidad, Nassau and Demerara. It arrived at Malta, 23rd December, 1875, and remained in garrison there until August, 1880, when it was suddenly ordered to India, as part of the reinforcements sent to that country after the disaster at Maiwand. While in Malta, on 7th April, 1876, new colours were presented to the regiment by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, who graciously expressed a wish that the old colours should be entrusted to his care; and, on 27th October, 1876, it was notified in the "London Gazette," that in future the regiment was to be styled "the 98th, or the Prince of Wales's Regiment of Foot, and to bear His Royal Highness's plume on its regimental colour."

The battle of Candahar—which virtually concluded the Afghan campaign—having been fought before the arrival of the reinforcements in India, the 98th was ordered into quarters at Karachi, with a detachment of three companies at Hyderabad, Scinde; and on 1st July, 1881, the 98th Regiment became the 2nd Battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, the old 64th forming the 1st Battalion—the two regiments constituting one Territorial Regiment—the name of which was altered shortly afterwards to that of "the Prince of Wales's North Staffordshire Regiment."

On 14th March, 1884, the battalion arrived at Quetta; and on 19th September, 1884, the head-quarters and six companies, made up to 550 bayonets, under command of Colonel Simpson, took part in the Zhob Valley expedition, including the affair at Doulatzai, and on completion of the operations returned to Quetta on 2nd December, 1884, and on the following day marched (*en route* for Mhow) towards Rindli, but being attacked by cholera in the Bolan Pass, did not reach Mhow until February, 1885. The regiment arrived at Aden in December, 1886, and is still there.

Since its formation in 1824, this corps has served fifty years abroad, and thirteen years and eight months at home.¹

¹ Communicated by Major H. D. Williams.

U.



13972

Class No. 39

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet* ; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within a scroll, inscribed "Prince of Wales's," and the laurel branch issuing from either end, a circle inscribed "The North Staffordshire Regiment." Within the circle, the Staffordshire Knot. Above the circle, the Prince of Wales's Plume. On the Tunic Collar—The Staffordshire Knot, in gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, the Prince of Wales's Plume. On the universal scroll, "The North Staffordshire Regiment." On the Waist-plate—On a frosted gilt centre, badge as for helmet-plate. On the circle, "North Staffordshire Regiment." On the Forage Cap—On a blue cloth ground, the Staffordshire Knot in gold embroidery, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's Plume in gold and silver embroidery. The motto in silver embroidery on a gold embroidered scroll. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 2nd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

4th Battalion, 3rd King's Own Staffordshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The Prince of Wales's Plume introduced in consequence of the designation, but there is nothing in the official papers on the subject beyond this, that it was granted 17th October, 1875. The dragon of the 98th introduced. The Staffordshire Knot was common to the 64th and County Militia.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Stoke-on-Trent.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Lichfield.

Regimental District, No. 64, Lichfield. *Dépôt*, Lichfield.



The Staffordshire Knot.

THE YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 65th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 84th Foot).



The Royal Tiger.



The Union Rose.

INDIA.
LUCKNOW.ARABIA. NIVE.
NEW ZEALAND.
TEL-EL-KEBIR.PENINSULA.
EGYPT, 1882-84.

BATTALION I.

(Late 65th Foot.)

THE 65th was raised as the 2nd Battalion 12th Foot, on the 21st August, 1756, and was formed into a separate regiment, and numbered the 65th Foot, 25th June, 1758.

On the 31st August, 1782, it received the title of the 2nd Yorkshire North Riding Regiment, and became the 1st Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, 21st July, 1881. It bears the Royal Tiger for its services in India and Arabia.

The first exploits of this regiment were at the capture of Guadeloupe, in 1759, and of Havana, in 1762. Subsequently, proceeding to America, it remained there from 1775 to 1781; and, in the meantime, fought at Bunker's Hill. It then appears to have returned home, whence it proceeded to Gibraltar (Trimen); and, afterwards, to the West Indies, where, in 1794, it participated in the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

It served in India from 1802 to 1822. Returning home, it was recruited with "parish boys" from the Scottish poor-houses, who were transferred from the 16th Foot, into which they had origi-

nally been enlisted. In 1801 the regiment was sent to the Cape of Good Hope; and when the Cape was restored to the Dutch, it went to India, where it arrived in May, 1803. The 65th saw much service in the East. It fought in Guzerat and Malwa (1803-4) and formed part of the column of Bombay troops which joined Lord Lake's army before Bhurtpore in February, 1805, and assisted in the assaults of that fortress.

It formed part of the force sent, in 1809, to the Persian Gulf, against the Joasmi Arabs—Wahabee fanatics—whose piratical exploits had long been the terror of the coasts of Scinde and Cutch. Ras-ul-Khymah and other strongholds were taken and destroyed. The regiment next went to the Isle Rodriguez, and served with the present 2nd Battalion (then 84th Foot) at the reduction of Mauritius. After leaving Mauritius, the regiment was a few months in Ceylon, and then returned to Bombay, and was actively employed in Katiawar in 1811-12, and in Guzerat and Cutch in 1814-15. It served in the Deccan during the Pindari War of 1817-18, including the action at, and capture of Poona. It served in the second expedition to the Persian Gulf under Sir W. K. Grant, in 1819, when, as in the previous expedition, the pirate stronghold of Ras-ul-Khyma was destroyed. On its return to Bombay, a detachment sent to Cutch participated in the capture of Dwarka. The regiment was again despatched to the Persian Gulf against the Beni-boo-Ali Arabs, whose stronghold was destroyed (2nd March, 1821), after some fighting. On 19th August, 1822, the 65th left Bombay for England. By a Horse Guards' Order, dated 4th April, 1823, the regiment was directed to "bear upon its Colours and Appointments the figure of the Royal Tiger, with the word 'India' superscribed, and the word 'Arabia' below the figure, with the number of the regiment," the badge being specially conferred "in consideration of the distinguished conduct of the 65th Regiment during the period of its service in India and Arabia."

The corps, some years later on, embarked for the West Indies, and served in Demerara. It was in Canada until August, 1841, when it returned home. In 1846 it embarked for Australia, and served in the Australian Colonies and New Zealand for twenty years, during which time it served in the Maori wars. It returned home from New Zealand in 1867.

In 1871 the 65th again proceeded to India, and served in Bengal until 1884. When in the Red Sea, on its homeward voyage, the battalion was detained at Suakin to take part in the operations in

the Eastern Soudan, and fought at El Teb and Tamai. It returned home from Egypt in October, 1884, and is at present stationed in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 84th Foot.)

The first "84th" regiment was raised, in 1758, by Eyre Coote. After five years' service it was disbanded (1763). Another regiment bearing the same numerical designation was raised in America, on the 13th June, 1775, by Lieut.-Colonel Alan McClean, as the "Royal Highland Emigrants," being chiefly recruited from the Scotch in Nova Scotia. Its uniform was similar to that of the 42nd Highlanders. It was disbanded in 1783.

On the 2nd November, 1793, Lieut.-Colonel Bernard, H.P., 86th Foot, was ordered to raise a regiment of foot, and, accordingly, discharged the obligation, and the new corps, raised in Yorkshire and Lancashire, was inspected at York on the 23rd February, 1794, numbered "84th," the present 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.

On the 12th March, a 2nd Battalion was authorized, and was accordingly formed and inspected at Hull, on the 17th October. It was incorporated with the 1st Battalion at the end of 1795.

In 1793 the 84th went with Sir D. Baird to Madras, and next year to Bombay. The regiment served in Flanders in 1794; and, in 1795 at the capture of Cape Town., etc.

Soon after, Colonel (afterwards Sir John) Murray, 84th Foot, was appointed political commissioner for the Red Sea, and a detachment of the regiment occupied the island of Perim, whence it was afterwards removed to Aden, and there stationed until 1800. The rest of the regiment was meanwhile sent to Goa, remained there some time, and was afterwards actively employed at Surat and in Guzerat.

In 1808 a new second battalion was added to the regiment, and on 21st January, 1809, it was directed that "the 84th Regiment of Foot shall in future assume and bear the name of "York and Lancaster." Hence, probably, the badge of the Union Rose.

The second battalion served in the Walcheren Expedition, and at the siege of Flushing in 1809. Subsequently, July, 1813, it

U.



Class No. 39

landed with Lord Aylmer's brigade at port of Passages, and joined Wellington's Army on the frontier of Spain. It served in the battles on the Bidassoa and Nive, and at the investment of Bayonne. It returned home from the South in 1814, and the remains of the battalion were incorporated with the *depôt* of the first battalion at Dover in 1818. After its absorption the surviving battalion was directed to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Peninsula" and "Nive."

Meanwhile the first battalion had done good service in India, and to the eastward of the Cape. It was at the re-occupation of Goa, in 1807; at the reduction of Mauritius, in 1811; in Kattiawar and Cutch, in 1815-16; in the Pindari War of 1817-18; in Kandeish, in 1819, and also in Cutch, after which it returned home in December, 1819. The year after the use of the Union Rose badge was conferred upon it, and in 1826 the regiment was directed to add the word "India" to its other distinctions, "in commemoration of its services there from 1796 to 1819."

In 1826 King William IV. overruled the objection of Garter King of Arms, to the "Union rose" being borne, as a badge, on the regimental colours.

The regiment served in Jamaica from 1827 to 1837. It embarked from home for Moulmein in 1842, and served in Burmah and Madras, and again in Burmah until March, 1857, arriving in India shortly before the outbreaks occurred at Delhi and Meerut. Two companies were at first sent up to reinforce General Wheeler at Cawnpore, and on 1st June to reinforce Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow. These were attached to the 32nd Regiment, and served throughout the famous defence of the Residency. Detachments of the regiment remained at Cawnpore, and were among the victims of the Massacre, one man only surviving—Private Murphy, in after years keeper of the cemetery at Cawnpore, who was one of the two European soldiers who escaped with Lieutenants Delafosse and Mowbray Thompson. The main body of the regiment had meanwhile served under Havelock at Cawnpore, at the first relief of Lucknow, and during the ensuing portion of the defence. After the second relief of Lucknow, the 84th formed part of the force in the Alumbagh, and shared in its defence and at the siege and capture of Lucknow. The regiment was then actively engaged with the Azimghur Field Force, and afterwards in the Shahabad district until the final suppression of the Mutiny. It returned home in Sept., 1859.

The regiment served in Malta in 1865-7; in Jamaica in 1867-9; in Nova Scotia in 1870; and after nearly twelve years spent at home, the battalion embarked with the Egyptian Expedition of 1882, and was present at Kassassin, the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and minor affairs. It returned home from Egypt in Oct., 1882.

On the introduction of the Territorial System, the 84th became the 2nd Battalion of the York and Lancaster Regiment, and in 1883 proceeded to Bermuda, and thence to Halifax, N.S., where it is now stationed.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A scroll, inscribed "The York and Lancaster Regiment." Within the scroll a laurel wreath. Within the wreath, the Royal Tiger. Above the Tiger, a Coronet. On the wreath at the bottom, the Union Rose. On the Tunic Collar—The Royal Tiger, in dead gilt metal. On the Helmet-plate—In silver and gilt metal, on a black velvet ground, the Union Rose. On the universal scroll, "The York and Lancaster Regiment." On the Waist-plate—On a frosted gilt centre, the Union Rose in gilt and silver metal. Below the Rose, the Royal Tiger, in silver. On the circle, "York and Lancaster Regiment." On the Forage Cap—On a blue cloth ground, in gold embroidery, the Union Rose. Below the Rose, the Royal Tiger. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, 3rd West York Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 65th Foot was granted the Royal Tiger, superscribed "India," and underneath, "Arabia," February 24th, 1823. Authority was given 29th September, 1866, for the officers to wear the Royal Tiger on the forage cap.

The 84th Foot was styled, 16th January, 1809, "The York and Lancaster Regiment;" and, on the 18th November, 1820, was granted the badge of the "Union Rose."

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1st Battalion, 1st Sheffield.

2nd Battalion, 2nd Doncaster.

Regimental District, No. 65, Pontefract. *Depôt*, Pontefract.

THE DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 68th Foot).

2nd Battalion (late 106th Foot).



The Rose.

SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.
ORTHES.	PENINSULA.	ALMA.	
INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.	PERSIA.	
RESHIRE.	BUSHIRE.	KOOSHAB.	
	NEW ZEALAND.		

BATTALION I.

(Late 68th Foot.)

THE 68th Regiment was constituted as such from the 2nd Battalion 23rd Fusiliers in 1758, and Colonel John Lambton, of Harraton Hall, co. Durham, was appointed to its command. In the same year it took part in the expedition to Cherbourg under General Bligh. It was, subsequently, 1759-63, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1764-72, in Antigua. 1773-84, in England, Scotland, and Ireland. 1785-93, at Gibraltar. 1794-96, West Indies, where, in 1803, it was engaged in the capture of St. Lucia. 1797-1800, England and Ireland. 1801-5, West Indies. 1806, to England. 1808, made Light Infantry. 1809, Walcheren Expedition, Flushing. 1810, England. 1811-14, Portugal and Spain, with Lord Wellington's Peninsular Army, and distinguished itself at the actions of Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelles, and Orthes.

"Soon after its return home in 1805, the 68th received a large

draft from the Durham Militia (now 3rd Battalion Durham Light Infantry), and in 1808 was ordered to be formed into a light corps, for which purpose it was brigaded with the 85th, under Baron De Rottenburg, at Brabourne Lees, between Shorncliffe and Canterbury. As a light infantry regiment it served at Walcheren, and at the siege of Flushing, in 1809, and afterwards joined Lord Wellington's Army at Elvas, near Badajos, in July, 1811. With the Seventh Division it served at Salamanca, at the siege of Burgos, and in the subsequent retreat; at the battle of Vittoria, the investment of Pampeluna, the actions in the Pyrenees and on the Nivelle, where the 68th and 51st were particularly distinguished in the attack on the heights of St. Pé, 10th Nov., 1813, at the passage of the Adour, and capture of Bordeaux."

1815-17, in Ireland. 1818, to Canada. 1829, Ireland. 1833, Scotland. 1834, Gibraltar. 1838, Jamaica. 1841, Canada. 1844, England. 1847, Ireland. 1851, Malta. 1854, Crimea; actions of Alma, Balaklava, Inkerman, and siege of Sebastopol; killed, 6 officers, 32 men; wounded, 3 officers, 72 men; died of disease, 1 officer, 215 men. 1856, Corfu. 1857, Portsmouth (for four months only). 1858, Burmah. 1864, New Zealand, Maori war; 8 men killed; 4 officers, 39 men wounded. 1866, England. 1869, Ireland. 1872, India. 1881, title changed to 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry. 1887, England.¹

The 68th (now the 1st Battalion Durham Light Infantry) has always been a regiment of note; but as yet its history has not been added to the series of works which have made popular the records of other distinguished corps.

BATTALION II.

(Late 106th Light Infantry.)

This regiment was, in 1839, raised by the Honourable East India Company, as the Second Bombay European Regiment (Light Infantry). It served in the (1856-57) Persian Expedition, including the actions of Reshire, Bushire, and Kooshab. In 1861 it was transferred to Queen's Army as, 106th Bombay Light Infantry, and came, in 1874, to England; and, in 1881, was constituted the 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry. In 1882 it proceeded to

¹ The chronology was furnished by Major Gordon.

Gibraltar; and, in 1885, to Egypt: thence up the Nile, and took part in the action of Ginniss.

In 1887 it returned to India, where it remains.

This is the *third* of three corps successively numbered "106th." The *first* was Colonel Barres, "Black Musketeers," raised in Ireland (1760-63); the *second* was the "Norfolk Rangers" (1794-5).

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *white*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Bugle, with the Crown above. On the Tunic Collar—Bugle, with strings, in gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, a bugle, with strings. On the universal scroll, "The Durham Light Infantry." On the Waist-plate—On a frosted gilt centre, badge as for helmet-plate. On the circle, "Durham Light Infantry." On the Forage Cap—In gold embroidery, on a blue cloth ground, a bugle. Within the strings, on a blue cloth raised ground, the letters D.L.I. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Durham Militia. 4th Battalion, 2nd Durham Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 68th was constituted Light Infantry 14th September, 1808. The bugle horn was granted, in common with others, December 28th, 1814. The rose, a recent introduction.

The bugle is common to both Line Battalions.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. 1st Durham. | 2. 2nd Durham. | 3. 3rd Durham. |
| 4. 4th Durham. | 5. 5th Durham. | |

Regimental District No. 68, Newcastle. *Depôt*, Newcastle.

THE HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 71st Highland Light Infantry).

2nd Battalion (late 74th Highland Regiment of Foot).



The Elephant.

HINDOOSTAN.	ASSAYE.	SERINGAPATAM.
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.	ROLEIA.	VIMIERA.
CORUNNA.	BUSACO.	FUENTES D'ONOR.
CIUDAD RODRIGO.	BADAJOS.	ALMARAZ.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	
PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.	NIVE.
ORTHES.	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.
		WATERLOO.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.		SEVASTOPOL.
CENTRAL INDIA.	EGYPT, 1882.	TEL-EL-KEBIR.

BATTALION I.

(Late 71st Highland Light Infantry.)

SEVERAL corps,¹ during the last century, were borne on the establishment of the army, and numbered "71st;" but the present 1st Battalion Highland Light Infantry was originally the 73rd, of early Indian fame; and it was not until 1786 that it received the number by which it has since been known.

The corps was raised under the Royal Warrant of the 19th December, 1777, addressed to "John Mackenzie, Esquire, commonly called Lord Macleod" (eldest son of the attainted Earl of Cro-

¹ The first was a 2nd Battalion of the 32nd, 1756-63; the second was originally the 81st Invalids; the third was 71st Highlanders, 1775-83.

Class No

martie), who was appointed its colonel. It was embodied at Elgin in April, 1778, under the denomination of "Macleod's Highlanders," and numbered the "73rd." Proceeding to the Channel Islands, it was quartered there for six months, subsequently removing to Portsmouth.

On the 24th September (1778) Colonel Lord Macleod was ordered to raise a second battalion, and was appointed to be colonel of both. Under his command the 1st Battalion embarked for India in January, 1779, while the 2nd Battalion, commanded by his brother, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Mackenzie, proceeded to England (March 1779).

The 1st Battalion arrived at Madras 20th January, 1780, having on the voyage touched at the Cape of Good Hope, etc. Meantime the 2nd Battalion, having embarked under the convoy of Admiral Rodney, was present at the engagement with the Spaniards, in the Bay of Biscay (8th January, 1780), and temporarily serving as *Marines*, was present at the naval victory of the 16th January, off Cape St. Vincent. On the 18th January it disembarked at Gibraltar, then blockaded by the Spaniards, and was one of the five regiments engaged in the memorable defence of that fortress under the heroic Elliott, afterwards created Lord Heathfield. Indeed, it took a most prominent part in the great sortie of the 26th and 27th November, 1781, although the badge of the Castle and Key is not borne by the present corps. The siege, having been raised in February, 1783, this battalion returned to England, and was disbanded on the 3rd October following, when its officers were offered the option of joining the 1st Battalion in India, "at their own expense."¹ So closed its short and brilliant career, a case parallel to that of the second battalion of the 87th, of Barossa fame.

To return to the 1st Battalion. On arrival in India it joined the force under Sir Hector Munro, and afterwards that under Sir Eyre Coote, and was actively engaged in the campaigns against Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sahib. Indeed, the detailed records of its hardy and heroic services explain how the British Empire in India was founded by men whose every action against vastly superior

¹ It is noteworthy that in October, 1782, the then Secretary of State had assured General Elliott, during its siege of Gibraltar, that he had "the King's authority to assure him that every distinguished act of emulation and gallantry which shall be performed in the course of the siege, by any, even of the lowest rank, would meet with ample reward."

numbers was a "forlorn hope," but a hope realised on every occasion by dauntless valour, scarcely conscious of the magnitude of its own feats.

During this period the corps took a prominent part in the battles, sieges, etc., of that arduous campaign, including the battle of Porto Novo, capture of Tripassoor, relief of Vellore, battle of Sholinger, battle of Arnee, siege of Cuddalore, etc. (1782-87). In 1788, the regiment proceeded by sea to Bombay, and almost immediately returned to Madras. On the resumption of hostilities with Tippoo Sahib, it was distinguished at Palghautcherria, actions near and capture of Bangalore; capture of Nundydroog, Savendroog, Outredroog, Ram Gurry, and Sheria Gurry; siege of Seringapatam, and delivery of Tippoo Sahib's two sons, as hostages, to Lord Cornwallis. The flank companies subsequently served at the siege and capture of Pondicherry, and capture of Ceylon, in 1795. In 1797 the regiment embarked for England, and landed at Woolwich in 1798. It then proceeded to Scotland, and thence to Ireland, where it remained until 1805. In the meantime a second battalion was formed at Dumbarton in October, 1804, and Lord George Beresford was appointed to command it.

In 1805, the 1st Battalion joined the secret expedition under Sir David Baird (who had served with the corps in India), which proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and was present, the following year, at the action of Bleüberg, and surrender of the colony. The same year the regiment joined the expedition to the Rio de la Plata, and was present at the surrender of Buenos Ayres. On the recapture, however, of the latter, the corps, along with the British garrison, was obliged to capitulate, but with the honours of war. Brigadier-General Beresford and the British were now prisoners, and so remained (General Beresford, however, having escaped) until Whitelocke's convention, in 1807, set them free, and, on the 27th December, they landed at Cork, and shortly afterwards received new colours.

In 1808, the 2nd Battalion, which had been serving in Ireland, proceeded to Scotland, and the 1st Battalion (which, with the 2nd—June, 1808—had received the title of "Glasgow" regiment) proceeded to the Peninsula with the force under Sir Arthur Wellesley, and distinguished itself at Roleia and Vimiera. After the convention of Cintra it joined the army of Sir John Moore, in Spain, and participated in the retreat on, and subsequent memorable battle of Corunna, after which it returned to England. On the 20th March,

Class

1809, it was constituted a Light Infantry corps. The same year it joined the expedition to Holland, and was engaged with the enemy on landing, and subsequently at the capture of Ter Veer, and siege of Flushing.

On its return to England, on being styled the "Highland Light Infantry Regiment," it was allowed to retain the pipes and the Highland garb for its pipers.

The pipes were of silver, and had been presented to the corps by Sir Eyre Coote, who, in admiration of its gallantry at the critical battle of Porto Novo, had said in the heat of action to one of its pipers, "Well done, my brave fellow, you shall have silver pipes when the battle is over."

In 1810 the 1st Battalion joined the army of Wellington at Sobral on the 10th October, and was engaged in that affair. It retired with the army within the lines of Torres Vedras, and subsequently joined in the pursuit of Massena.

During the Peninsular War the 2nd Battalion was serving at home, and was ultimately disbanded in 1815.

From 1811, until the close of the war, it would be impossible within these limits to follow the glorious career of the 1st Battalion. Suffice it to give the names of the actions in which it bore a gallant part:—Fuentes d'Onor, Arroyo de la Molinos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, the Bridge of Almaraz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Elizondo, the Pyrenees, Maya, Eguaros, Pass of Donna Maria, Altolispo, Nivelle, Nive, St. Helette, Garriis, St. Palais, Sauveterre, Orthes, Airé, Tarbes, Toulouse. At the close of the war the corps returned home, and was quartered in Ireland.

On the renewal of war it joined Wellington, and bore its share at the battle of Waterloo. In 1817 it received new colours, while in France, and returned to England the next year. In 1822 it was in Ireland, and, in 1824, proceeded to Canada; in 1831 it went to Bermuda. In 1834 the tartan plaid was restored, and the corps returned to Scotland, and thence to Ireland. In 1838 the "Service Companies" arrived in Canada. In consequence of the Depot Companies of certain regiments being augmented and styled "Reserve Battalions," the 71st, in 1842, had two battalions; and, on the arrival of the Reserve in Canada, the 1st Battalion proceeded to the West Indies (Grenada, Antigua, Barbados); returning to England in 1847, it proceeded to Ireland, and remained there until 1852. Corfu, 1853-54. The Crimea, 1855-56. Malta, 1857. India, 1858-65. Scotland, 1865-66. England, 1866, and Ireland, 1866.

Н Н

... of the Albert Medal
... Captain Spencer, W. S.
... and Light Infantry, under the follow-
... the steamship Peshawar
... the Red Sea on
... was at work in one
... Scrase

Gibraltar, 1868-73; when there, application was made for the title of "Campbell Highlanders." Malta, 1873-78. Cyprus, 1878. Gibraltar, 1878-80. Scotland, 1880-83. Ireland, 1883-87.

BATTALION II.

(Late 74th Highland Regiment of Foot.)

In 1787, in consequence of the disturbed state of Holland threatening the peace of Europe, the "Declaratory Bill" was passed by the British Parliament with reference to the liability of the East India Company to defray the expense of maintaining troops raised by the Imperial Government for the protection of British territory in the East Indies. One of the four regiments proposed to be raised for this purpose was the 74th Highland Regiment of Foot, which was formed at Glasgow, in 1787, under Sir Archibald Campbell, whose commission as its colonel was dated the 12th October in that year. The uniform was the full Highland garb of kilt and bonnet, the tartan being similar to that of the 42nd, and the facings white; the kilt, however, was discontinued in India, to which the new corps at once proceeded, without waiting for the full complement, under Captain Wallace (Lieut.-Colonel Forbes and the Staff remaining to recruit the regiment to its full establishment, in January, 1788). The remainder followed in 1789. The united corps, having arrived at Madras in excellent health, was 750 rank and file strong, and in June the same year, was stationed at Poonamallee. Meantime, Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Maxwell had succeeded to the command of the corps, and seems to have stamped his own individuality on it.

The regiment took the field in September, 1790, and at Arnee joined the army assembled there for operations against Tippoo Sahib, Sultan of Mysore, and proceeding as far as Caverypatam, was engaged in many skirmishes, until the 17th November, when the Division (Meadows'), to which it was attached, joined the headquarters of the army under the command of the Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief. It was brigaded with the two other Highland corps.¹ Leaving Velout on the 5th February,

¹ The first corps, numbered "72," was the 2nd Battalion 33rd, 1762-63; the second was the 82nd Invalids, 1763-69; the third was the Royal Manchester Volunteers, 1773-83.

1791, the force arrived before Bangalore on the 5th March. On the 4th May it attacked and defeated Tippoo (15 May) before Seringapatam, but for want of provisions was obliged to return to Bangalore. In the following months the 74th was engaged in the capture of various hill forts. In October it was detached with three Sepoy regiments and some artillery, and advancing into the Barampal Country by forced marches, captured Penagra by escalade (31st October). At the attack on Kistnagherry, after the most heroic efforts, the corps, owing to the shortness of the scaling ladders, was obliged to desist. At the successful attack and carrying the lines of Seringapatam, on the 6th February, 1792, the regiment was particularly distinguished, and the Commander-in-Chief himself was only saved from capture by the gallantry of Captain Dugald Campbell, of the 74th. In 1793, the regiment having returned to cantonments near Madras, proceeded against the French Settlement of Pondicherry. The latter capitulated on the 22nd August. In 1799, an army having been assembled at Vellore under the command of Lieut.-General Harris, for the invasion of Mysore, the 74th joined the brigade under Major-General (afterwards Sir David) Baird, and entered Mysore territory on March 5th. On the 27th of that month, at the battle of Mallavelly, the 74th was greatly distinguished. After a severe loss the enemy retreated upon Seringapatam; the British following, commenced the siege, and on the 4th May, Tippoo's stronghold was taken by storm, the 74th being the first to enter the palace. The corps was justly eulogised in General Orders for its "Unparalleled Valour," and the reader is referred for details to contemporary and other historians. In 1800 the flank companies were employed at the siege and capture of the Fort of "Pandellum-courchy" [?], and the regiment was engaged in various operations against the Polygars. In 1801 six companies were sent to Bombay, and on the 4th June (George III.'s birthday) was present there at the first hoisting of the Union Jack. In 1803 the 74th accompanied the force, under Stuart, which invaded the Mahratta States, and was actively engaged throughout that brilliant campaign; while its gallantry at the capture of Ahmednuggur was the admiration of Major-General Wellesley (the "Iron Duke"). At the splendid victory of Assaye, 23rd September, 1803, every officer present with the regiment was either killed or wounded; and seeing so many fall, James Grant, the gallant quartermaster, joined the combatants, and shared the dangers and glory of the combat. It was the high spirit of the corps that distinguished it amongst those hardy warriors. At the

...has been graciously
...of the Albert Medal
...Captain Spenser, W. S.
...and Light Infantry, under the follow-
...While the steamship Peaha-
...the Red Sea on
...was at work in one
...Scrase-

next severe battle and victory of Argaum (29th November), "the 74th and 78th," says Major-General Wellesley's despatch, "had a particular opportunity of distinguishing themselves, and have deserved and received my thanks." In 1804 the 74th, with other troops, pursued and dispersed predatory bands in Barendra, marching sixty miles in twenty hours, and capturing all their guns and baggage—afterwards commented upon by the Duke of Wellington as "the greatest march he ever made." The same year, hostilities having commenced with Holkar, at the capture of the hill forts of Chandore and Gaulnah, such was the temper of the 74th that when, upon the latter occasion, for the last time in India, a call was made upon it for a "forlorn hope," the "whole regiment turned out at once." The corps embarked at Bombay, and landed again at Madras in July, 1805, and thence proceeded to England; and it has been said of this admirable regiment that its stringent discipline was so tempered with the highest chivalrous feeling, that in all ranks the sense of honour was paramount, and that intemperance never detracted from its martial character. The 74th landed at Portsmouth on the 16th February, 1806, and in April, 1808, proceeded to Scotland, and the following year to Ireland. In 1810 it embarked for the Peninsula, and landed on the 10th February at San Benito, near Lisbon, and was appointed to Picton's Division. Having won the highest distinction on the battlefields of India, the 74th was no less distinguished in the Peninsular War. At the battle of Busaco it acquired fresh laurels, and afterwards proceeded with the army to the Lines of Torres Vedras.

In 1811, on the retreat of the French, the allies pursued, and the 74th was engaged with the enemy at Redinha and at Foz d'Aronce, where it contributed to the defeat of his rear guard. At Fuentes d'Onor the regiment again distinguished itself. Crossing the Tagus, it advanced to the second attack on Badajos, but subsequently retired with the army, which next blockaded Ciudad Rodrigo, but was obliged to withdraw. It then advanced to El Bodon, and thence to Pastores, and by a gallant effort passed the Agueda, and rejoined the Division, from which it had been separated at Guinaldo. It was again under arms at Alfayater, and much reduced by casualties in recent combats, moved to Sabugal. In 1812 it was at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, with the Light Division, which stormed the redoubt Renaud, and greatly distinguished itself at the capture of that stronghold. Afterwards crossing the Guadiana, it commenced the third siege of Badajos, where many incidents

occurred redounding to the honour of the corps, as, for instance, the gallantry of the regimental piper McLachlan, who was foremost in the escalade, playing "The Campbells are Coming," until silenced by a shot through the bag of his pipes. The storming of Badajos was probably the most celebrated of the many gallant exploits of the Peninsular Army, and in it none was more conspicuous than the 74th Highlanders. The corps then fought gallantly at the battle of Salamanca, was at the siege of Burgos, the entry into Madrid, and subsequent retreat. In 1813 the army again advanced into Spain, when the 74th joined in the pursuit of the French Army, and participated in the victory of Vittoria. Still pursuing, the corps was successively engaged in the subsequent actions in the Pyrenees, crossed the Bidassoa, and was still forward at Roncesvalles, at the Pass of Maya, and capture of St. Sebastian, Capitulation of Pampe-luna, battle of Nivelle, passage of the Nive, and (1814) battle of Orthes, operations before Bayonne and on the Adour, battle of Toulouse, and until the termination of the War.'

The 74th then embarked at Pouillac for Ireland, and the non-commissioned officers and men were specially granted a silver medal. In 1818 it embarked for Nova Scotia, proceeded to New Brunswick and thence to Halifax. In 1828 it embarked for Bermuda, returned to Ireland in 1830, proceeded to the West Indies in 1834, whence, in 1841, it went to Canada, to Nova Scotia in 1844, and again to England the following year.

In 1846 it resumed the appellation of the "74th Highland Regiment of Foot," and, about the same time with it, the tartan trews, plaid cap, and tartan plaid were restored. The same year it proceeded to Scotland, and the following to Ireland, where it was quartered in 1850.

The 74th remained in Ireland until March, 1851, when it proceeded to South Africa to take part in the Kaffir War (*Vide* "Campaigning in Kaffirland," by Captain W. R. King, 74th Highlanders), and was soon found fighting in the Amatola Mountains, under its Colonel, Fordyce, who was afterwards killed in action (1851). It was incessantly engaged in severe and harassing duties. In 1852 it accompanied an expedition to the Abasutas country, and was engaged in most of the skirmishes with the enemy until its embarkation for India in November, 1853. Arriving at Madras in January, 1854, it remained in that Presidency about ten years, and returned home (Edinburgh) in June, 1864, and in 1865 proceeded to Aldershot. In 1866 it went to Ireland; and thence to Gibraltar in Feb-

has been graciously
honoured of the Albert Medal
Captain Spencer W. S.
and Light Infantry, under the follow-
ing: While the steamship Peasha-
was at work in one
of the Scrase-

ruary, 1868; and to Malta, February-March, 1872; it was then stationed in Straits Settlement, 1874-80; Scotland, 1880-81; England, 1881-82; Egypt, 1882-83; England, 1883-84; India, 1884-87.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *yellow*; trews, *Mackenzie tartan*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Star of the Order of the Thistle. On the star, a horn. In the centre of the horn, the monogram H.L.I. Above the horn, the Crown, as represented in the collar of the Order of the Star of India. Below the horn a scroll, inscribed "Assaye," under the scroll, the Elephant. On the Tunic Collar—In silver, the Star of the Order of the Thistle. On the star a silver horn. In the centre of the horn, the monogram H.L.I. in gilt metal. Above the horn, in gilt metal, the Crown, as represented in the Collar of the Order of the Star of India. Below the horn, a scroll in gilt metal, inscribed "Assaye." Under the scroll, in gilt metal, the Elephant. On the [Helmet] plate—[on a shako of special pattern] like the collar badge, except that the cap of the Crown is of crimson velvet. The scroll is detached from the Elephant, and the badge is larger. On the Waistplate—Special pattern. Frosted gilt rectangular plate, with badge as for Shako. On the Forage Cap—As for Shako. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

N.B.—Besides the five *kilted* regiments, this is the only Highland corps which wears tartan (Mackenzie). In 1881, however, by a General Order, the Lowland Scotch regiments were directed to adopt tartan trews. Accordingly, a dark composite tartan (black, blue, and green) was introduced into "The Royal Scots," "The Royal Scots Fusiliers," and "The Scotch Rifles" (*sic*). *Vide* Appendix No. II. (The compiler must here acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Flitercraft.)

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, 1st Royal Lanark Militia.

4th Battalion, 2nd Royal Lanark Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 71st was unbadged. The 74th had the Elephant, superscribed "Assaye." The Officer Commanding, 1st Royal Lanark Militia, proposed the introduction of St. Andrew's Star, as worn on the forage caps of the battalion, and on shoulder belt of company officers. Elephant, with "Assaye," from the 74th. Cross of St. Andrew.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. 5th Lanarkshire. | 2. 6th Lanarkshire. | 3. 8th Lanarkshire. |
| 4. 9th Lanarkshire. | 5. 10th Lanarkshire. | |

Regimental District, No. 71, Hamilton. *Depôt*, Hamilton.

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (ROSS-SHIRE BUFFS, THE DUKE OF ALBANY'S).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion (late 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders).
2nd Battalion (late 78th Highlanders) (Ross-shire Buffs).



The late Duke of York's Cipher and Coronet. The Elephant.
"Cuidich'n Righ."

HINDOOSTAN.	ASSAYE.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.
MAIDA.	JAVA.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1835.
SEVASTOPOL.	PERSIA.	KOOSH-AB. LUCKNOW.
CENTRAL INDIA.		PEIWAR KOTAL.
CHARASIAH.	KABUL, 1879.	KANDAHAR, 1880.
AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.		EGYPT, 1882.
	TEL-EL-KEBIR.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders.)

THE Earl of Seaforth having been attainted for his participation in the rebellion of 1715, his grandson re-purchased the family estates from the Crown, was created an Irish peer, and, to show his gratitude and loyalty, offered to raise a regiment whenever required by the king to do so. The offer being accepted, his lordship, on the 29th December, 1777, received instructions accordingly, and was directed to raise a corps within four months of the date of the letter of service. The men were principally raised by gentlemen of the clan Mackenzie, about four hundred being from the estates of

The Queen has been graciously
decorated of the Albert Medal
Captain Spenser W. S.
1st Light Infantry under the follow-
While the steamship Pasha-
the Red Sea on
at work in one
at Scrase-
was

"Kilcoy," "Applecross," and "Redcastle," all of whom had sons or brothers in the regiment. Some Lowland officers also brought upwards of two hundred, seventy-four of whom were English and Irish. The clan McCrae was so largely represented in the new corps, that it came to be popularly known by that name. The following year (1778) the regiment, mustering 1,041 rank and file, was assembled at Elgin, and inspected by Major-General Skene, immediately after which, it was embodied under the designation of "Seaforth's Highlanders." Being above the establishment, the supernumeraries were formed into a recruiting company. On the 18th July (1778) the corps received the title of the "78th" Regiment of Foot.¹ On the 22nd July (?), on arrival at Edinburgh Castle, the men showed symptoms of insubordination, in consequence of some not having received, as they ought, their "bounty."

The original intention of sending the regiment to India, having been postponed, it proceeded to the Channel Islands, and remained there a few months, after which it was removed to Portsmouth, and thence proceeded to India. Lord Seaforth died during the voyage, and likewise 247 men from scurvy, so that, on arrival at Madras (1781), out of 975 who had embarked at Portsmouth, only 375 were landed fit for duty. Those who were able to march were moved up the country, under the command of Major James Stuart, and joined the force under Sir Eyre Coote. On reaching Chingleput, however, they were ordered into quarters, as unfit for active service, the few who were healthy being attached to the 73rd, or McLeod's Highlanders—the only European corps then with the army. In October, the health of the regiment was so far re-established, that 600 men of it proved fit for duty; and, on the 10th April, 1783, under Major-General J. Stuart, were ready for the attack on Cuddalore—the force consisting of the 73rd and 78th Highlanders and the 101st Foot, with a considerable body of native troops, and Colonel Wagenheim's Hanoverians. In July, 1783, occurred the battle of Cuddalore, when, after gallant and severe fighting, in which Captain George McKenzie and 23 rank and file were killed—the wounded amounting to 47—the enemy was vanquished. War with France having ceased, hostilities continued against Tippoo Sahib, alone.

¹ The first regiment, numbered "72nd" (1758), had been 2nd Battalion, 33rd Foot, which served at the capture of Havana, in 1762, and was disbanded the year after. The next had been, previously, the "82nd Invalids." The third was the 72nd Royal Manchester Volunteers, raised 1778, disbanded 1783.

In the course of this year, Colonel Humbertstone McKenzie died of wounds received in an action at sea with the French, on his passage from Bombay.

On the 12th September, 1786, the numerical title of the regiment was changed from 78th to 72nd.

On the resumption of hostilities with Tippoo, in 1789, the 72nd formed part of Major-General Meadow's army; and the following year, the regiment, under Stuart, moved upon Pondicherry—which capitulated on the 21st September—and subsequently joined the army under Lord Cornwallis, in time to participate in the (second and successful) attack on Bangalore, on Savendroog, etc. At Octredroog, Lieutenant McInnes, being sent to reconnoitre, seized a favourable opportunity, and carried the fort (25th December, 1791), by escalade, and without loss. In 1792, the regiment participated in the first attack on Seringapatam, and subsequent fighting. It was present at the surrender of Pondicherry, 23rd August, 1793; and was, after that event, cantoned at Wallajabad, until the 2nd January, 1795, when, under Major-General Stuart, it proceeded to Ceylon, where it saw some fighting, and returned afterwards to Pondicherry.

In 1798, the regiment embarked at Madras, 10th February; arrived at Gravesend, and thence proceeded to Perth, under Colonel Hugh Fraser.¹

On the 1st October, 1804, a second battalion was raised, but afterwards, 25th December, 1815, disbanded.

The corps was stationed in Ireland until 1806, when it joined the expedition under Sir David Baird, and proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope. On the 12th April, 1809, the kilt was abolished, along with the "Highland" designation. After the reduction of the Cape Colony, the regiment occupied various neighbouring posts; and garrisoned Cape Town, until it joined the (Indian) force under General Abercromby, which captured the Isle of France (Mauritius); and it was a turning movement executed by the 72nd, that caused the French commander to surrender.

In consequence of war with the United States in 1814, the regiment was ordered to join the forces there, but on the voyage, touching at the Cape of Good Hope, it was ascertained that its services were not required in North America, in consequence of the restoration of peace, it remained there.

¹ By his will this officer very generously bequeathed £500 to the regimental mess.

In 1815 it returned to India (Calcutta), for the purpose of taking part in the war with Nepaul; but hostilities having ceased before its arrival, it returned to the Cape, and there remained. In 1817 it saw some arduous service in the expedition against the Kaffirs of the Great Fish River; and on the 3rd February, 1819, through the defection of some cowardly Boers, Captain Gethin was killed. Being relieved on the frontier, the 72nd embarked for England (21st December, 1821), and arrived at Portsmouth on the 8th March following.¹ The 72nd, on the 11th December, 1823, resumed the designation of "Highland Regiment," but to wear trews instead of the kilt, and to be further styled the "Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders"—Duke of Albany being the Scottish title of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. On the 13th September, 1824, it arrived at and was quartered in Edinburgh, where (1st August, 1825) it was presented with new colours, and, in the same month, proceeded to Ireland, whence, on July 1st, 1828, it again embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, but saw no active service there until the end of 1834, when it was engaged with the Kaffirs under Macomo, on the Great Fish River. The regiment returned home, and landed at Portsmouth, 8th June, 1840. On the 1st August, 1842, it was inspected at Windsor by Prince Albert; and subsequently, at the christening of the Prince of Wales, 25th January, 1843, when forming part of the guard of honour; and, again on the next day, on being presented with new colours by the Duke of Wellington in presence of the Queen. During this year it proceeded to Ireland; and, the following, to Gibraltar, whence, in 1848, it went to Barbados; and, the next year, was employed in quelling disturbances in St. Lucia and Trinidad.

In 1851 (July 8th) it embarked for Nova Scotia (Halifax); and in 1854—the year in which it returned home (Ireland)—it was granted a Pipe Major and pipers; and, in December of the same year, proceeded to the East, touching at Malta, and arriving at Balaklava 29th May, 1855, whence it proceeded to Kertch, under Sir George Brown.

Before Sebastopol it served in the trenches, and formed part of the Highland Brigade. It embarked for England 6th July, 1856; and, on the 1st August following, was inspected at Aldershot by the Queen.

¹ In some instances the duration of these voyages is given as a contrast to those now made.

In 1857 it proceeded to Bombay, touching at the Cape de Verd Islands and Cape of Good Hope; and, arriving at its destination in December, sent a detachment to Baroda. In 1858, it joined the Rajpootana Field Force, and was in all the engagements of Major-General Roberts' division; while the gallantry of Lieutenant A. S. Cameron, V.C., at the capture of Kotali, was conspicuous.

In 1865, the regiment returned to England; and, the following year, to Edinburgh; thence to Aldershot (1867), and, in 1868, to Ireland. In 1871 it again proceeded to Bombay; and, in 1878, entered Afghanistan, and distinguished itself at the Peiwar Kotal, and subsequent operations of 1879-80 under Major-General (now Sir Frederick) Roberts—its commander, Lieut.-Colonel Brownlow, falling gallantly at the head of his regiment, at the battle of Candahar, 1st September, 1880.

Under the Territorial Organization of 1881, it was linked with the 78th, Ross-shire Buffs, and became "1st Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders," abandoning the Royal Stuart tartan trews which it had long worn, and adopting the kilt, of Mackenzie tartan.

In 1882 it proceeded from India to Aden, subsequently joining Sir Garnet Wolseley's army in Egypt, and greatly distinguishing itself at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. Returning to England in October, 1882, it took part in the obsequies, in 1884, of its Colonel-in-Chief, the lamented Duke of Albany, and was presented with new colours the same year (16th August) by the Queen, who subsequently (1885) graciously accepted the old colours. In 1886, the regiment proceeded to Edinburgh, where it is now quartered.

BATTALION II.

(Late 78th Highlanders.)

The Clan Mackenzie, next to the Campbells, the most considerable in the Western Highlands, is said to have built its greatness upon the fallen fortunes of the Macdonalds. Its military strength, in 1704, was estimated at 1,200 men, and, in 1715, at 3,000, etc. In 1793 Francis Humbertstone Mackenzie, afterwards Lord Seaforth, raised the 78th Highlanders; and a 2nd Battalion, the following year, in Ross-shire and Lewes. Another 2nd Battalion was raised in

1804. The early history of the corps is somewhat complicated. Both battalions were amalgamated in 1796, and again in 1817.¹

After a short stay in Guernsey and the Isle of Wight, in September, 1794, the 78th, along with the 80th, joined Lord Mulgrave's force at Walcheren, and landed at Flushing. The Duke of York had retired on Nimeguen, and, as Lord Moira had been ordered home, the 78th proceeded with the 79th, 84th, and 85th to join the Duke at Arnheim. Later on, in a sortie from Nimeguen, the 78th, although it was its first engagement, made astonishing havoc in the enemy's ranks with the bayonet, but, on the other hand, its loss was seventy-two. On the 6th November it was brigaded with the 12th and 33rd, under Colonel Arthur Wellesley (the future "Iron Duke"). The French having recovered Tuill, advanced to Geldermalsen, where, meeting the 78th in advance of the British force, the Highlanders were at first deceived—taking the enemy, who shouted "Choiseul!" for the French Royalist Corps of that name;—but on discovering the mistake, they utterly routed the French. Still the allies retired. At length the British crossed the Rhine, and thus sealed the fate of Holland. The season was terrible, and the sufferings of the troops intense. For two nights the 78th had to lie on their arms, in the snow, while those, without their valour and fortitude, who had, for foolish ends, brought them and the whole force into such a position, made themselves comfortable elsewhere!

At length, on the 9th May, 1795, the 78th landed at Harwich, but almost immediately joined Lord Moira's new expedition to the French coast. The result was the Quiberon Bay fiasco.

In the meantime, the 2nd Battalion 78th, Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Mackenzie in command, embarked in the spring of 1795, under Major-General Craig, on a secret expedition, which eventuated in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, as more particularly described in the records of the 91st Highlanders, and elsewhere. Shortly afterwards the 1st Battalion left England for the same destination, and was present, in 1796, at the surrender of the Dutch Fleet. About the same time the two battalions were amalgamated. Leaving Cape Town on the 4th November, 1796, the 78th reached Calcutta on the 10th February following, and was quartered there at Hoogly, Berhampore, etc. After several marchings to and fro,

¹ Previous regiments numbered "78th":—The first was the 78th "Fraser's Highlanders," 1757-63. The second 78th became the 72nd, and is now 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders.

it formed part of the escort of the Governor-General (Sir J. Shore) to Lucknow, on a political visit. Returning, the regiment occupied Allahabad, which had just been ceded. In January, 1803, the regiment was ordered to Bombay, and prepared for field service; proceeded to Bassein; formed the escort to the Peishwa, whom Holkar had driven from his dominions; joined General Arthur Wellesley's force at Poona; and fought at the storming and capture of Ahmed-nugger, and acquisition of that province. The brilliant services of the corps at the great battle of Assaye (September 23, 1803), for which, with the 74th, it was presented by the Government of India with a third and special standard; at Argaum, where it was on the right of the line—on which occasion one of its pipers was particularly conspicuous—the story is a good one, and will be found in the work quoted; and the storm and capture of Gawilghur.¹

Returning to Bombay in 1804, five companies were detached at Baroda. The regiment then moved to Goa, 1807, and thence (in 1811) to Madras; it did not land, however, but accompanied Sir S. Auchmuty's expedition to Java. At Batavia the Grenadier Company was particularly distinguished in the storming of the Dutch entrenched camp of Wettervreden. The British loss fell principally on the 78th and 89th Regiments. The storming of the position of Cornelis was another glorious exploit; but the 78th lost, killed and wounded, 164, and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell. After this, at Serondole, the enemy at once succumbed, and, in consequence, Java became a British possession. Here the 78th was quartered until September, 1816, when it returned to India (Calcutta).

The wreck of the "Frances Charlotte" on the Island of Preparis, in the Bay of Bengal, when six companies of the 78th were on board, afforded a remarkable illustration of the excellent discipline and heroism of British troops, and in some respects reminds us of the memorable wrecks of the "Abercrombie Robinson," and "Birkenhead." In the former instance, the 78th lost their baggage and the treasure of the regiment—some £2,000. Several men were drowned, but the remainder reached Calcutta in the "Po," and the

¹ The history of the 78th, as given by Keltie, was derived from the following sources:—From the raising of the regiment to the close of the Persian War—the MS. History of Captain Colin Mackenzie; the Indian Mutiny, from the account given in the regimental record, and compiled by Colonel Barker, late Assistant-Director Military Education. The remaining portion was gleaned by Mr. Keltie himself direct from the Regimental Records.

"Prince Blucher"—which fortunately came in sight in time to save them.

Meantime, in February, 1805, the 2nd Battalion proceeded to England and joined the command of Sir John Moore. In September it proceeded to Gibraltar; and, in 1806, accompanied Sir John Stuart's expedition to Sicily and the Italian coast, and was highly distinguished at the remarkable battle of Maida, during which there were several episodes illustrative of the cool courage of the Highlanders. Early in 1807 an expedition was fitted out in Sicily against the French in Egypt, and in March, Alexandria surrendered to General Fraser. The 78th formed one of the six corps employed. The attempt to take Rosetta proved abortive, and at El Hamet the 78th lost its gallant leader, Colonel Macleod, with 159 men, 4 officers killed, and wounded, and 8 taken prisoners. After returning to Sicily, the regiment proceeded (1808) to England. In 1809 the 78th joined the headquarters of Sir Thomas Graham in Holland—the object of the allied Commanders being the reduction of Antwerp. The winter was unusually severe. At the village of Merxem the Highlanders drove the enemy before them with conspicuous gallantry, and made such an impression that the garrison of Antwerp did not again attempt a sortie, and eventually surrendered. Sir Thomas Graham himself said of the "young" 78th, "No veteran troops ever behaved better than these men, who met the enemy the first time, and whose discipline and gallantry reflect great credit on themselves and their officers." The corps was not engaged in any other enterprise in the Netherlands, and it returned to Scotland in 1816 (from Brussels) and was reduced, its dépôt proceeding to Aberdeen, where it remained until July, 1817, when it was amalgamated with the 1st Battalion just returned from India. The same year, the 78th proceeded to Ireland, and remained there for nearly nine years. Early in 1826 it proceeded to Ceylon (Colombo), and, in October, 1828, to Kandy, the native capital, where it remained until its return, in 1837, to England.

The regiment brought home a young elephant (the gift of an officer of the 58th), which had been trained to march at the head of the band—a living type of the regimental badge. In 1838 the corps moved to Scotland, where it was quartered until 1840, when it proceeded to England (the elephant being presented to the Zoological Gardens, Edinburgh, where, however, it soon died from insufficient care). In 1842 it proceeded to Bombay (Poona), and thence to

Scinde, Kurrachee, and Sukkur, where, after a harassing march, it suffered severely from an epidemic of cholera. In 1845 it was again in Poonah; then at Belgaum, etc.; and, in 1849, went to Aden, one wing remaining at Colaba, Bombay. In 1851 two officers were attacked by Arabs; the one was dangerously wounded, but the other, Lieutenant Delisser, closed with his assailant, wrenched his weapon from him, and with it nearly severed, at one blow, his head from his body. In 1854 new colours were given to the regiment. The whole clothing of the army having been altered in 1856, the regiment was supplied with the new Highland jacket.

In 1856 the 78th joined the expedition despatched to the Persian Gulf, under Sir James Outram, and was at the occupation of Boorasjoon, after a march of forty-six miles in rain, and through heavy mud and sand. On the return march to Bushire, the troops were harassed by the enemy's feigned attacks during the night. On the 8th occurred the battle of Kooshab, in which the enemy was easily defeated. The next movement was against the fort of Mohamerah, which had been strongly fortified. On the 26th March, however, it was abandoned, after some desultory skirmishes, particularly at Ahwaz. Sailing on the 10th May (1857) from Mohamerah, for Bombay, the destination of the 78th, in consequence of the Sepoy revolt, was altered to Calcutta, where it arrived, 9th and 10th June.

The 78th (four companies) joined Havelock in his advance from Allahabad on Cawnpore, at Khaza, near Futtehpoore, where the defeat of the rebels was immediate.

The Nana had taken up a strong position close to Cawnpore, and, on the 16th July, the forces came into collision, when the gallantry of the British was well tested, the 78th, 84th, 64th, and Madras Fusiliers (now a regiment of the Line), displaying the best qualities of soldiers. Havelock exclaimed in the enthusiasm of the moment, "Well done, 78th, you shall be my own regiment. Another charge like that will win the day!"

But the plan of the present compilation not permitting of any dilation, however tempting, on the incidents of this great struggle, which brought out so many noble characteristics, the reader must be referred to the original authorities—the historians and chroniclers of the Indian Mutiny.

The 78th maintained its reputation at the successive actions and skirmishes in the operations previous to, and advance towards

Lucknow—at Onao, Busseertgunge, Boorbeck Chowkey, Bithoor, skirmish at the *tête de pont* (Ganges), Bunnee, Char Bagh (Lucknow), the Kaiser Bagh. Havelock records:—"The desperate gallantry of the advance upon the Residency, in which the loss fell heaviest on the 78th, which throughout the day was exposed to more fighting than the rest of the force." Ten officers killed and wounded out of eighteen, and 112 men out of 428. The heroism of the adjutant (Macpherson) gained him the Victoria Cross, the latter being also bestowed on the regiment, as a body, for gallantry at Secunder-Bagh, Alam-Bagh, storming of the Hera-Khanah, Dil-khoosha, etc. Lastly, Sir James Outram specially "selected the 78th" for the honour of covering the retirement of the force, as it had had the post of honour in advance, on entering to relieve the garrison.

The 78th was not engaged in the "nineteen days" incessant fighting (like the 42nd, 79th, and 93rd), which ended in the capture of the City of Lucknow, being in position at the Alam Bagh. Subsequently the 78th joined the Rohileund Field Force, and was present throughout its operations, and eventually returned to Bombay in April, 1859. On the 18th April, after a grand ovation, the gallant Ross-shire Buffs embarked for England; and arrived in September at Gravesend. A still grander welcome awaited it in Scotland, and especially in Edinburgh—where a monument on the Castle Hill records the names of the noble dead, slain in battle during the Indian Campaign.

In 1864 the corps proceeded to Ireland, and stayed there until its departure for Gibraltar, in August, 1865. It was in garrison on the "Rock" two years, and then proceeded to Canada (July, 1867). In 1869 it proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and remained there two years, returning to England (Ireland) in November, 1871. In May, 1873, it returned to Scotland. In 1874 it proceeded to Aldershot, and in 1876 from Dover to Edinburgh; in 1878 to Ireland (the Curragh); in 1879 from Ireland to India, when it reached Poona 19th March, 1879, and then went to Kurrachee¹—whence the regiment proceeded to join the Reserve Division under General Phayre—advancing through the Bolan Pass in four detachments of about two hundred men in each; encamped at Quettah for nearly three months, and then (about the end of

¹ From Murray's, Stewart of Garth's, and Brown's works; also notes by Major Colin Mackenzie and Lieut.-Col. Skrine.

October) marched to Candahar,¹ where it remained until that city was evacuated in May, 1881, when it returned to India, the headquarters being at Sitapur, and the left wing at Benares. In 1882 the wings were united at Lucknow, where the regiment remained until 1885.² The battalion is still in India.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *yellow*; *kilt*, Mackenzie tartan.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A stag's head, with the Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany above. A scroll below, inscribed "Seaforth Highlanders." On the Tunic Collar—Two badges in gilt metal: 1. The Cipher of H.R.H. the late Duke of York, with scroll inscribed "Caber Feidh" (Antlers of the Stag). 2. The Elephant. Both badges to be worn on each side of the collar, the Cipher of the late Duke of York being nearest the end. On the Helmet-plate—For Highland head-dress and white helmet. In silver, a stag's head. Above, the Coronet and Cipher of H.R.H. the Duke of Albany. Below, a scroll inscribed "Cuidich'n Righ." On the Waist-plate—Special pattern. Burnished gilt rectangular plate. Badge as for Highland head-dress, except that it is smaller, and that the motto on scroll is "Tulloch Ard."³ On the Forage Cap—1. In gold embroidery, a thistle. On the thistle, the Star of the Order of the Thistle, in silver metal. On the star a circle, in gilt metal. Within the circle, on a ground of blue enamel, the Cipher of the late Duke of York, with Coronet above, in gilt metal. 2. In dead gilt metal, the Elephant over a scroll, inscribed "Assaye." Both badges are worn at one time, the Elephant below the Thistle. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Highland (Rifle) Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 78th was granted the *Elephant* in 1803, and this was confirmed 16 April, 1807.

N.B.—It appears from a Memorandum dated 7th April, 1809, that it had been submitted to the King, that the 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 91st and 94th Regiments should discontinue to wear the Highland costume on account of the latter being "objectionable to the people of South Britain!"

The *Duke of Albany's Cipher and Coronet* placed on the colours of the 72nd in June, 1824.

¹ The officers and men of the regiment, though not actually engaged with the enemy in Afghanistan, received the Medal.

² "As I left the regiment in 1878, I am indebted to Captain Duncan Stewart, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, for the information in respect to the movements of the regiment since that period."—C. SKRINE, Lieut-Colonel.

Major Colin Mackenzie has also contributed to this memoir some later particulars.

³ "Tulloch Ard" (the High Hill) war cry of Kintail.

The 78th had on its colours "*Cuidich'n Rìgh*" (I serve the King).
The *Stag's head*, with the same motto, comes from the same corps, and is derived from the Seaforth Arms, with which a curious legend is connected, to be found in the work already quoted.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

1. 1st Ross-shire.

2. Elgin.

Regimental District, No. 72, Fort George. *Depôt*, Fort George.



THE GORDON HIGHLANDERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 75th (Stirlingshire) Foot.
2nd Battalion, 92nd Gordon Highlanders.



The Royal Tiger.



The Sphinx.

SERINGAPATAM.	INDIA.	EGMONT-OP-ZEE.	MANDORA.
EGYPT.	CORUNNA.	FUENTES D'ONOR.	
ALMARAZ.	VITTORIA.	PYRENEES.	
NIVE.	ORTHEZ.	PENINSULA.	
WATERLOO.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1835.	DELHI.	
LUCKNOW.	CHARASIAH.	KABUL, 1879.	
KANDAHAR, 1880.	AFGHANISTAN, 1878-80.		
EGYPT, 1882, 1884.	TEL-EL-KEBIR.		
	NILE, 1884-85.		

BATTALION I.

(Late 75th Foot.)

THIS "Highland" Regiment was ordered to be raised in the North of Scotland, for service in India, and Colonel Robert Abercromby

was entrusted with its formation.¹ The high character of this officer, who had served with much distinction in America, together with the influence which his family possessed in Stirlingshire, combined to produce an effective corps in a very short space of time, 12th October, 1787.

Proceeding to India in August, 1788, the 75th disembarked, 700 strong, at Bombay.

The regiment remained stationary for several months at Bombay, during which interval its colonel being appointed Governor of Bombay (in 1790), and the other field officers on the general staff of India, the immediate command of the corps devolved upon Captain Robert Crawford (afterwards killed, when a general officer, at the storming of Badajoz), and to the unremitting energies of this distinguished leader, the rigid discipline which was now exacted in this corps is entirely to be attributed. The 75th was, the same year, brigaded with two battalions of Sepoys, and took the field in Travancore, at that time invaded by Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore. On its march the Fort of Chowghasset was attacked and carried; and in December the brigade found itself in presence of the enemy at Travanagarri. The result of this action was the capture of Ferokabad, the capital of Malabar, of which the 75th took possession (the only European regiment employed on the service).

During this year the Madras authorities were preparing military operations on a much more extended scale against Tippoo. Accordingly, on the 12th June, a British force under General Meadows, entered the territories of the Sultan.

Early in 1791 the Bombay Government collected an army which the 75th was ordered to join in the ensuing campaign against Tippoo, in Mysore. This western force was under orders of its own colonel (Abercromby), and the 75th joined the Reserve Brigade at Cannanore. Having penetrated the passes of Poodiecherum Ghaut, the movements of this Division were for a time suspended, but in May, Colonel Abercromby entered the Mysore territory. On this occasion the 75th were ordered to storm the strong Fort Periapatam, but the enemy blew up the works of the place and fled.

The unlucky detention of this force in the West prevented the

¹ The first regiment numbered 75th in 1758 had previously been the 2nd Battalion 37th, raised in 1756; and after service at the Havanna, was disbanded in 1763. The second 75th was previously the 118th Invalids—raised 1763—became independent companies in 1769. The third, raised in 1778 as the Prince of Wales's, was disbanded in 1783.

75th, and some other corps which composed it, from participating in the brilliant affairs with the enemy which had occurred before its arrival.

The attack of Bangalore, in 1791, and capture of several strong redoubts, enabled Lord Cornwallis to advance upon Seringapatam, but for the present Colonel Abercromby's force was directed to fall back into the Coorg country. In this movement large bodies of the enemy's horse charged the rear of the Division, the duty of resisting which attacks devolved upon the 75th Regiment, then the rear-guard. In the end of June, this battalion was at Cannanore, where its strength was considerably augmented.

Early in 1792 a Bombay Contingent, consisting of four European regiments and seven battalions of Sepoys, again joined the Grand Army, before Seringapatam; arriving there on the 16th February, it was placed in position opposite north-west side of that fortress.

Lord Cornwallis had already made a successful attack on the enemy's fortified camp. In repelling a formidable sally by the enemy on the 22nd, the 75th was opposed to some of the chosen troops (the Tiger Battalion) of the Sultan; but lost in this affair sixteen *hors de combat*. Peace, however, was soon concluded on terms dictated by the British.

Hostilities having ceased, the 75th re-occupied its former station, Cannanore.

In 1793 the new rulers of the French nation declared war against England and Holland. When the intelligence of these events was received in India, the British at once commenced preparations for the conquest of Pondicherry, and the 75th Regiment was directed to seize the fort of Maké, after which it occupied Cochin, and, having protected that place against the French force which threatened it, the corps embarked on its return to Bombay (1794).

In April, 1798, the Marquis Wellesley succeeded Lord Teignmouth as Governor-General of India, and it was soon after discovered that Tippoo was in correspondence with the French, whereupon a force from the Bombay army was assembled at Cannanore under Major-General Stuart.

On the 6th March, 1799, Tippoo, with ten thousand men, crossed the frontier, and attacked General Stuart's force at Siddapore, when the flank companies of the 75th Regiment under Captains Forbes and Dunsmore, defeated all efforts of the enemy. The total loss of the Bombay army in this affair was 143 killed, wounded, and missing.

The remainder of the battalion, and other reinforcements, having closed up, General Stuart pursued his march to Seringapatam, and joined the combined army under Lieut.-General Harris.

On the 16th April, the 75th Regiment was employed in storming and destroying an extensive outwork, and having performed this service, with the loss of eleven men, established itself within a mile of the fort. On the night of the 22nd, the 75th Regiment was again in action, and succeeded in repelling a sortie. The bombardment began the following day, and continued till the 4th of May, when Seringapatam was stormed by different corps of the army. In all these affairs the 75th lost several men, and many instances of individual heroism are recorded of officers and soldiers of the corps. The forlorn hope of this column was led by Sergeant Graham and Corporal Roderick McKenzie, of the 75th, and the latter survived to attempt the same gallant service at the storming of Bhurtpore, where he was killed. The names of Sergeant Donald Ross, and of Corporal David Adams have been likewise recorded in consequence of their conspicuous gallantry at Seringapatam.

The army having returned to its former cantonments, the 75th again marched back to the West. Troops were for some time employed in reducing the stronger provinces to their new allegiance; and the 75th was ordered on this harassing service in September, entered the Canara country, and was employed in the reduction of the fort of Jemaulabad. This place held out for a month, and then surrendered; after which the 75th Regiment moved into cantonments at Mangalore, and remained there until April the following year.

Meanwhile the refractory chieftains of Malabar and Canara having incited their people to rebellion, the battalion was actively employed in bringing these districts into order, during which operation it recaptured (1800) the fort of Jemaulabad, which the rebels had seized from a small garrison of Sepoys left for its protection. In this second reduction of this fort the battalion lost 1 officer and 50 rank and file.

The rebels of the West Coast kept the 75th Regiment employed the whole of the year 1801.

In March, 1802, the 75th, at the siege of Fort Kerria, sustained serious loss. In August, the partizans of the Gaekwar seized the fortress of Baroda, the capital of that country, and the 75th was employed in its recapture.

On the 6th of February, 1803, the 75th again took the field

against Conogic, a refractory chief, attacked and dispersed his camp and forces, and again fell back on Baroda. In these affairs the battalion lost 2 officers and 35 rank and file killed, and 75 wounded.

During the remainder of their stay at Surat nothing worthy of note occurred. In the month of February the following year (1804) the 75th embarked at Surat for the presidency of Bengal, to join an army under the Commander-in-Chief, and arrived before Bhurtpore on the 1st January, 1805, where, in successive assaults on that fortress, it displayed the same spirit as before. In two unsuccessful attempts to storm this fort, the corps lost 4 officers, and, of others, 13 killed, and 201 wounded. The bravery of Sergeant W. Duncan was conspicuous, as he gallantly led the assaulting party to the height of an embrasure, and lost his life; and of his comrade Sergeant William Gordon, who received a grapeshot wound about the same time, but survived. The ranks of the 75th, so reduced by the operations at Bhurtpore, were now recruited by the volunteering of 300 men of the 76th Regiment, the latter being ordered home. With this reinforcement the 75th marched to Nowingabad, under Major Campbell, who had been wounded in an action on the 9th January, and remained there until March, 1806.

Returning home on the 13th April (1807) the head-quarters reached the Downs, and were sent to Leith; and, in the end of May, only 44 men remained of the regiment. At this period a communication dated Horse Guards, 10th July, 1807, was received by General Sir R. Abercromby, colonel of the 75th Regiment, "that His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief had been pleased to obtain His Majesty's most gracious permission that the 75th Regiment may assume in addition to any other devices or badges to which it may be entitled, and bear on its colours and appointments the 'Royal Tiger,' and the word 'India' superscribed as an honourable and lasting testimony of the distinguished services of that corps in India."

Being ordered to Edinburgh Castle in November, the ranks began to fill rapidly again; but as there were few Highlanders at this time in the regiment, the costume of the Gael was abandoned, and the 75th Regiment assumed the ordinary uniform of the line, and ceased to be designated a Highland regiment.

In May, 1809, the regiment moved to Perth, and in September to Aberdeen.

In April, 1810, the 75th proceeded to the north of Ireland, and

again from Dublin to Liverpool in November, whence it proceeded to Horsham.

In May, 1811, the corps embarked at Portsmouth for Jersey, whence, on the 8th October, it sailed to Sicily, and on 10th November disembarked at Messina.

Sicily now became (1812) the station of the 75th Regiment.

In the year 1813 the regiment had a good deal of moving about, and July, 1814, saw it in garrison at Corfu.

In March, 1817, two companies of the 75th were sent to Parga, in His Majesty's ship "Tagus;" and in the end of August the whole regiment was removed to Santa Maura, where the companies were soon afterwards distributed throughout the several Ionian Islands.

In the course of the year 1818 the Commanding Officer received a communication dated Horse Guards, 24th June, 1818, "that His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, had been pleased to approve of the 75th Regiment being permitted to wear on its colours and appointments, in addition to their other badges and devices, the word 'Seringapatam,' in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the regiment in the storming and capture of Seringapatam in May, 1799."

In August, 1820, the regiment, then at Corfu, embarked for Gibraltar, where it remained for two years, and in the latter part of 1823, returned home, after an absence of twelve years.

The regiment embarked at Gosport for Ireland, in July, 1824.

In March, 1830, the 75th proceeded from Cork to England, and on the 21st May, embarked at Gravesend, in four vessels, for the Cape of Good Hope, where they disembarked three months later.

The head-quarters were stationed at Graham's Town, and the battalion distributed over the district.

In 1834-5, some disturbances, however, having arisen, a host of Kaffirs soon laid waste the whole colonial frontier. Here again the 75th were employed on much hard and harassing service.

During their stay at Fort Willshire, men who, seven years before, had been strong and healthy were now (1837) daily falling under the effect of protracted hard work and privation.

In October, this year, a mounted troop, which had been organized since February, 1835, was dismounted and returned to infantry duty.

In 1843, the regiment returned home; on 15th July, and on the 12th September, occupied the Citadel Barracks, Plymouth; and in 1844, removed to Wales.

In September, 1845, the regiment embarked at Cardiff and Pembroke for Ireland.

In April, 1849, the 75th proceeded to India; embarking at Cork the latter end of April and beginning of May, and arriving at their destination, Allahabad, 11th October.

On the intelligence of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army, the headquarters of the 75th regiment made forced marches from Kussowlie, in the Himalayas, to Umballa, a distance of forty-eight miles. On 16th May, 1857, orders were issued for the formation of a field force of two brigades, to proceed towards Delhi, now in the hands of the mutineers; the 75th regiment, consisting of 21 officers and about 800 rank and file, joined it; during the march cholera again broke out, and among the first of its victims was the Commander-in-Chief. Arriving at Aleepoor, one day's march from Delhi, the force was placed in position for the attack of the advanced entrenchments of the enemy, who was strongly posted at Badli-ke-Serai to prevent our advance by the Grand Trunk Road. On the morning of the 8th June, an attack was made, and on getting within range of the enemy's guns, he opened a destructive fire of round shot, shell, and grape which told with deadly effect. The brigade then deployed into line, it falling to the lot of the 75th regiment to be immediately in front of the enemy's principal heavy-armed battery, distant about 1,200 yards, when it was ordered to advance and carry it by assault. How it fulfilled the confidence reposed in it by its General on this occasion, is a matter of history.

In carrying the key of the enemy's position on this occasion, the loss of the 75th was very severe, having, killed and wounded, 11 officers, and 66 rank and file.¹ After driving the enemy from his position, the force advanced in pursuit towards the city, three miles distant, and after ten hours' hard fighting, the enemy was driven in disorder into the city. Here the men of the 75th regiment furnished the flag staff picquet, supplied outposts, and encamped on the parade ground of the enemy. Some hard fighting was kept up on both sides for some days, and, on the 18th July, the Victoria Cross was granted to Ensign Richard Wadeson, for conspicuous bravery in saving the life of Private M'Farrel, when attacked by a Sowar; and, the same day, for rescuing Private J. Barry, when wounded, helpless, and attacked by a Sowar (native horseman).

The 75th regiment again took a prominent part in the storming

¹ Lieut. R. S. Fitzgerald, killed at the assault, was a member of the R. O. Order.

and capture of the city of Delhi. Delhi having fallen on 13th October, the regiment left Agra for Cawnpore, which it reached on the 26th October. The corps, under Captain Brookes, formed the infantry of the advanced guard of the force penetrating into Oude, and attacked and defeated the insurgent forces at Mahagang, pursuing them to within five miles of Lucknow.

On the 11th November, Sir Colin Campbell took the first step for rescuing the troops and residents in Lucknow by advancing within two miles of the city to the south of Alam Bagh. On the 13th October the 75th regiment entered Alam Bagh, and on the 14th the whole force of above 6,000 of all arms, under the Commander-in-Chief, moved eastward; and, on the 16th, the struggle began, which continued under a burning sun for days. On 24th November, at Dil-Khoorhla, the gallant Havelock died, and the 75th regiment formed his funeral party.

The 75th was now transferred to the first division, under Sir James Outram, which was posted two miles off Lucknow.

The rebel host, meanwhile, had collected a large, armed force in Oude, numbering nearly 50,000. Nothing occurred until the 12th January, when upwards of 30,000 of all arms, supported by a heavy fire of artillery which extended for six miles along our front, commenced an attack. Our left brigade, in which was the 75th, bore the brunt of the action, from 8 a.m. till noon, which was renewed on our right, till 2 p.m., when the enemy was repelled. On the 16th January, the 75th Regiment was selected to occupy an advanced post, Dúngapúr, along with other reinforcements under Brevet-Major Gordon; and, being attacked after sunset, by five battalions of Sepoys and numerous Najib (Volunteer) Corps, Major Gordon (just reinforced by an 18-pounder), after enfilading their columns with his artillery, suddenly ceased firing, kept his men under cover, and led the enemy to think the post was abandoned; for half an hour not a shot was fired. The enemy came on with a final rush, the signal was given, and a withering fire of artillery and musketry soon scattered the assailants. In ten minutes all was over.

The corps was in garrison at Calcutta in 1861.

The service companies received orders for embarkation for England in January, 1862, and arrived by detachments in June, at Devonport.

The regiment was presented with new colours on Mount Wise, Devonport, on 13th May, 1863.

The following General Order, dated "Horse Guards, 3rd September, 1863," was issued:—

"The Queen, in commemoration of the services of the regiment, along with the various other corps, restoring order in Her Majesty's Indian dominions, is graciously pleased to command that the words 'Delhi, Lucknow, Central India,' respectively, be borne on their standards, colours or appointments."

In August this year Her Majesty authorized a slight change in the dress of the regiment, that in future the round Kilmarnock forage cap, with a diced border of a pattern similar to that worn by the non-kilted Highland regiments, as a mark of its national origin.

The old colours of the regiment were presented to the magistrates and town council of Stirling, and were hung up in the church or town hall.

A monument recording the principal war services of the regiment was erected in Stirling Cemetery.

After harassing duties during the Fenian disturbances of 1866-7, the corps proceeded from Cork to Gibraltar, 20th April, 1867, and remained at Gibraltar until 16th July, 1868, when it was ordered to relieve the 73rd Foot at Singapore and Hong Kong, and arrived on 21st December. The headquarters were established at Hong Kong, and afterwards removed to Kowloon, on the mainland, in the autumn of 1870.

Subsequently the left wing of the regiment was despatched to Mauritius, along with the headquarters, the right wing to Cape Colony; and, after an absence of two and a half years, the regiment was again united at Mauritius, 21st August, 1871. The corps again removed to Natal. During the time of their stay there, 1872-74, some disturbances broke out amongst the Kaffir tribes, and the 75th was employed in overawing them.

In 1874 the "Glengarry" forage cap was brought into use instead of the "Kilmarnock."

On 25th January, 1875, the regiment left Natal for Cape Town, and returned home, landing in Ireland.

On the 28th May, 1877, it proceeded to the Channel Islands.

The regiment received orders to embark for Malta, 11th March, 1881.

On the 11th April, 1881, a special General Order was issued, ordering a "Territorial" re-distribution of regiments; the 75th Regiment thereby becoming linked to the 92nd Highlanders as the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.

On the 18th June, 1882, the battalion paraded for the first time in the Highland uniform. On the 2nd August it embarked for Egypt, and having joined the Highland Brigade, proceeded in the

steamship "Iberia," to Port Said, passed into the Suez Canal, and anchored in Lake Ismailia on 3rd September. The battalion was now engaged in arduous fatigue duties, conveying stores over the heavy sand from the Maritime to the Sweet Water Canal at Ismailia.

It then commenced the march across the desert towards Tel-el-Kebir, where the enemy occupied that strongly fortified post.

The Highland Brigade was received first by a few shots, then by shells, and then by a continued roll of musketry from the enemy's position. The battalion fixed bayonets, and at the sound of the pipes, and with a tremendous cheer, without firing a shot, went at a steady run into the ditch, and over the parapet. The enemy's resistance was speedily overcome, and Arabi's men, bayoneted where they stood, were shot down as they fled.

The brigade then marched across the country, and on 14th September occupied the important railway junction, Zagazig. On the 17th it occupied Lantah, where it remained for several days,

On the 28th September the battalion removed to Cairo, and was reviewed by the Khedive. It encamped at Ghezerich, and then went into quarters at the citadel.

The medals awarded by her Majesty the Queen for the Egyptian campaign, were presented to the battalion on February 14th; and the bronze star, granted to the British troops who took part in the same campaign, by his Highness the Khedive, to the battalion, at Cairo, on the 2nd June, 1883.

A "General Order, 3rd Feb., 1883," states that:—

"Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the line battalions of regiments of Infantry being permitted to bear on their standards, colours, or appointments respectively, in commemoration of their distinguished and gallant behaviour during the recent campaign in Egypt, the words specified below: 'Egypt, 1882,' 'Tel-el-Kebir.'" Subsequently the battalion received orders to be in readiness to proceed on active service to the Eastern Soudan, where the insurgents under Osman Digma had totally defeated Baker Pasha on his way to relieve the garrison of Tokar. The battalion landed at Trinkitat, thirty miles south of Suakin, on 23rd February, when it marched to occupy and hold Fort Baker, an earthwork situated about three miles inland. Here the battalion was stationed till the morning of 29th February, when the whole force moved forward in square to attack the enemy at El Teb, distant from the fort nearly four miles. During the advance the battalion (in line) formed the front face of the square.

On the 3rd March the battalion returned to Trinkitat; and on the 8th embarked for Suakin, where it landed the same evening. On the 11th March it marched with the remainder of the Expeditionary Force to Baker's Zariba, about eight miles from Suakin, where a halt was made till 1 p.m. on the 12th, when the advance on Tamai was continued, and arrived within a mile and a half of the enemy's camp, at 12.30 a.m. on the 13th March. The force then attacked the enemy, the fight lasting about twenty minutes, and almost all the Soudanese who came within range were placed *hors-de-combat*. There was no sign, however, of the enemy withdrawing, the main body lying under cover of thorn bushes to the right front, apparently waiting to attack in force; and after some desultory fighting, which continued until the 27th March, the battalion again embarked (1st April), arrived at Cairo on the 5th, and took up its former quarters in the citadel.

According to a "Horse Guards, G. O., No. 10, 1 January, 1885, the Battalion was granted permission to add the date '1884' to the words 'Egypt, 1882,' already on the colours in commemoration of its distinguished and gallant behaviour during the campaign in the Eastern Soudan." At the same time the following officers were granted the Order of the Medjidieh:—3rd Class, Colonel F. F. Daniell; 4th Class, Captain Kevill Davies; 5th Class, Lieutenant Payne.

On the 5th November, 1885, the battalion started the Nile Expedition, and played a very prominent part throughout.

On the evacuation of the Soudan, the 1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders proceeded to Alexandria, and encamped at Fort Mex, on 1st July, 1885, having taken exactly one month in making the passage from Kinot to Mex, a distance of 1,300 miles, which (on the Nile) took sixty-three days to ascend. The total distance traversed by the "Nile River Column" from Cairo to Ellemeh was 1,400 miles, and occupied from 5th November, 1884, to 24th February, 1885. The battalion remained under canvas at Mex, from the 1st July until the 8th September, 1885, when it embarked at Alexandria in H.M.S. "Tamar" for Malta on the 9th September. On the 12th July, 1886, the wearing of black buttons on the gaiters was resumed, white buttons having been worn from 30th September, 1884, up to that date. This battalion is still at Malta.¹

¹ The above is the abridgment of a résumé of the regimental records by Captain Uniacke.

BATTALION II.

(Late 92nd Gordon Highlanders.)

The 92nd was originally styled the Gordon Highlanders, and numbered the Hundredth Regiment. When the British Army was augmented, during the French Revolution, which menaced the peace of Europe in 1789, and after the decapitation of the King, amongst other regiments raised was the 92nd (*vide* Brown's, Murray's, and other histories of Highland corps) under authority of the 10th February, 1794, addressed to the Duke of Gordon; when, at the same time, the commission of Lieut.-Colonel Commandant was conferred on his son, the Marquis of Huntly. It was embodied at Aberdeen 24th June, 1794, and, immediately afterwards, inspected by Lieut.-General Sir Hector Munro. In July it proceeded to England. The officers' uniform consisted of a scarlet jacket with yellow facings, silver lace with a blue worm in centre, flat buttons plated with "100" in the centre, silver epaulettes, scarlet waistcoat, plaid of the Gordon tartan, etc. The sergeants were armed with claymore and halbert, and the privates with muskets. All ranks wore *queues*.

Previous regiments numbered 92nd:—The first existed, 1760-63; the second, 1778-83; the third, 1794-98.

On the 11th June, 1795, the regiment embarked for Corsica, and landed at Bastia a month later. The allied troops having effected a landing, the Assembly of Deputies passed a decree separating the island from France and transferring it to England. While in Corsica it suppressed a rebellion at Corte.

In 1796 it took part in the expedition against Porto Ferrajo in the Isle of Elba. Shortly afterwards, on the withdrawal of the British from Corsica, it proceeded to Gibraltar—about the time when Holland and Spain joined France, and declared war against England—and there received its colours.

In 1798 the regiment returned to England (Portsmouth) and passed over to Ireland, where it proved its admirable discipline in the suppression of disturbances. The same year, about 900 French troops having landed at Killala, and being joined by insurgents, were met by Lieut.-General Lake, whose force included the Gordon Highlanders, and surrendered at discretion. Almost immediately after this event (16th October, 1798), the regiment was re-numbered the 92nd.

In 1799 the "Gordon Highlanders" joined the Russo-British expedition against the French in Holland, advanced to Oude Sluys, and gallantly repulsed the enemy at Shagen on the 10th September, four days before the Duke of York had joined and assumed command of the allies. On the 19th they attacked the French at Alkmaer, but unsuccessfully, in consequence of the failure of support; and were again in action on the 2nd October, at Egmont-op-Zee. This was a sanguinary conflict, and the Highlanders showed conspicuous gallantry. Shortly afterwards the regiment returned to England, and proceeded next year to the Isle of Wight, and thence to the Isle of Houat, on the French coast, from which they made an expedition against Belle-Isle, and returning, embarked for Minorca, and joined the troops assembled there under Sir Ralph Abercromby. Leaving Minorca, the corps touched at Gibraltar, and was about to land at Cadiz, but did not attack the enemy, as an epidemic was at the time ravaging the city. In consequence, the expedition departed, and touching at Malta, proceeded to the Bay of Aboukir, where it landed on the 8th March, 1801, under a heavy fire. The following day the regiment advanced towards Alexandria, and on the 10th took up a position at Mandora. On the 13th, the celebrated battle commenced, the 92nd leading the left column into action, making a brilliant charge and capturing a battery. Here fell the gallant Abercromby in the arms of victory.

On the 16th June, the "Gordon Highlanders" were in front of Cairo, when it was surrendered.

Many interesting episodes occurred in the progress of these events, which will be found in the original Regimental Records. For these services, the corps won the distinction of the "Sphinx" on its colours. It embarked at Aboukir 6th October, 1801, remained until November at Malta, and returned to Cork, 30th January, 1802. In June it proceeded to Glasgow.

In consequence of the French invasion of Hanover, "The Army of Reserve Act" was passed in June, 1803, by which a second battalion was added to the 92nd, and placed on the establishment on the 9th July following; but it was not until the 24th November that it was formed. Both battalions were at this time under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Napier. In 1804 the 2nd Battalion proceeded to Ireland.

In 1805 the 1st Battalion attended the public funeral at St. Paul's Cathedral of the hero of Trafalgar. The same battalion, in 1807, took part in the expedition against Denmark; formed

(with the 43rd, 52nd, and 95th Rifles), the reserve; and, on the 29th August, shared in the successful attack upon the Danes at Kioge. It returned to England, but immediately afterwards proceeded to Sweden, under the famous Sir John Moore; but not meeting with the welcome anticipated, the latter returned with the force to England, without, it appears, having landed. The regiment went to the Peninsula in June, 1808, and was engaged at Roleia and Vimiera.

Sir John Moore having been ordered to take the chief command of a part of the army, the 1st Battalion joined Sir John Hope's Division, and the whole force eventually reached Corunna on the 11th January, 1809, (having suffered more, in its retreat, from the elements, than from the enemy), and prepared to embark for England. But Soult, who commanded the French, would not suffer an undisturbed withdrawal from the Peninsula. A severe battle ensued, during which the noble Sir John Moore fell. The French were defeated in every attack, and the 92nd renewed its laurels.

On its return to England, the regiment was almost immediately despatched to the Scheldt, but at once returned, as the expedition proved a mistake.

The following year (1810) it joined the army of Wellington, was brigaded with the 50th and 71st, formed part of the force at Torres Vedras, and joined in the subsequent pursuit of Massena.

From this point, the limits of this work will not permit of the details of the glorious career of the 92nd until the close of the war. The names, however, of the following actions will at once recall brilliant memories:—Badajos, Fuentes d'Onor, Albuhera, Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, El Bodon, Arroyo dos Molinos (specially distinguished), storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, capture of Badajos by assault, Almaraz, Salamanca, defence of Alba de Tormes, Vittoria, Almandoz, St. Sebastian, the brilliant affair of the Pass of Maya,¹ in which the Gordon Highlanders were foremost in the fight; Lizasso and the Pyrenees generally, Nivelle, Nive, St. Pierre, Hellette, Garris (where the 39th was also particularly distinguished), Arriverete,² Orthes, Aire, Toulouse; the desperate sortie of the French from Bayonne. After the close of the Peninsular War the 1st Battalion proceeded to Ireland, and the same year the 2nd Battalion was disbanded at Edinburgh, 24th October, 1814.

But the Gordon Highlanders were not destined to remain long at

¹ "Maya" was added to the escutcheon of Lieut.-Col. Cameron.

² Over the crest of Lieut.-Col. Cameron.

home. The corps left Cork, and reached Ghent, where Louis XVIII. was staying, 11th May, 1815, and thence joined Wellington, at Brussels. Napoleon being once more Emperor of the French, hostilities were resumed.

At Quatre Bras the Gordon Highlanders received the particular commendation of the Duke of Wellington. Here it was, that the gallant Cameron fell; and it should not pass unnoticed, that the father was elevated to the rank of a Baronet, in recompense of the heroic services and death of the son.

At Waterloo, the charge of the 92nd and the Scots Greys, has become famous in history, and the intrepidity of "Les braves Ecosseis," which surprised Napoleon himself, has become proverbial throughout Europe.

On the 17th December, 1816, the regiment returned to England *via* Calais, and next year proceeded to Ireland.

In the meantime, it had received the highest recognition of its prowess at the hands of the Prince Regent and its fellow citizens.

In 1817, it was in Ireland, and in 1819 it was stationed, under command of Captain Winchester, at Up Park Camp, Jamaica, (now abandoned as a station for Europeans), where it suffered severely from yellow fever. In six months it lost 10 officers, 13 sergeants, 8 drummers, 254 privates. In the spring of 1825 the regiment was formed into six service and four dépôt companies. In 1827, it returned home, and was stationed in Edinburgh Castle for some time; and in 1828 embarked for Ireland, where Lieut.-Col. John McDonald (afterwards Sir John), appointed from half-pay, assumed command.

After some troublesome service in Ireland, in 1833, in 1834 the service companies proceeded to Gibraltar and thence, in 1836, to Malta. In 1838 the officers were presented to the Queen. 1841, the corps went to Barbados—with detachments at St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, etc.

In 1843, the 92nd was transferred to Trinidad—with detachments in Granada and Tobago.

In 1844, the corps had returned home, and was in Aberdeen. In 1845 it was stationed in Edinburgh. In 1846, it proceeded to Ireland and remained there under Sir John McDonald's supervision, for he happened to be in command of a district.

It remained in Ireland until the 14th April, 1841, when it proceeded to Corfu.

The 92nd was stationed in the Ionian Islands from 1841 until

March, 1853, when it proceeded to Gibraltar. In June (25th), 1855, Lieut.-Gen. John Macdonald, C.B., was appointed to the colonelcy of the regiment. The corps was sent to the Crimea in September, 1855, and landed at Balaklava just after the fall of Sebastopol. It remained in the Crimea until May, 1856, when it returned to Gibraltar, where it remained eighteen months, and embarked for India in January, 1858, where it was employed in the Central Provinces under Sir Hugh Rose (previously an officer of the corps, and afterwards Lord Strathnairn). It served at Surat, Oojein, where it joined the field force operating in Indore, and fought near Rajghur, and in various skirmishes during the pursuit of the enemy, at the Rajpur skirmish, Sepree, and other harassing duties. The regiment remained nearly three years in India after the close of the Mutiny, and in September, 1861, while stationed at Dugshai, received intelligence of its being designated "the Gordon Highlanders." Embarking at Calcutta, the corps reached England in May, 1863, and proceeded to Edinburgh, where it was inspected by General Sir John Macdonald, of Dunalastair, who subsequently, 13th April, 1864, presented it with new colours. In 1865, it returned to England, in 1867 to Ireland, and thence, in 1868, to Bombay, and thence, *via* Kurruchee, to the Punjab (Jullunder), from which it proceeded to Afghanistan.

The regiment proceeded to Delhi during December, 1871, and joined the Camp of Exercise. On the 2nd February, 1872, it left Delhi by march route, and arrived at Chakrala, 4th March. The following year (November 22) it proceeded to Multan, and detached a company to Dera Ismail Khan. On the 2nd November, 1876, head-quarters and six companies, under Major J. C. Hay, marched to Delhi, to take part in the "Imperial Proclamation." The following year (1877) a portion of the regiment went to Benares (Sitapur), whence, in 1878, the whole regiment having been re-united at Jhelum, moved to Kohat, and on the 25th March, 1879, to Ali Kheyl, and arrived on the 18th April. Here it was engaged in reconnoitering; and in July two companies formed a portion of the escort to conduct Major Cavagnari to the Shutar Gurdan.

A company held the Pass of Sukar Kotal during the passage of Sir F. Roberts, and a detachment assisted the latter in passing through the Hazar Derakht defile, then held by 2,000 of the enemy, who were dispersed. In the subsequent action of Charasia, October 6, the regiment approved its traditional renown, with the loss of 9

men killed and wounded, and was employed in pursuit of the enemy. On the 24th November, about 400 men assisted Brigadier-General Baker against Bahadur Khan's forts, and in the destruction of ten villages; and on 1st December, the regiment returned to Cabul, and thence to Charasia. On the 11th and 12th it was engaged with the enemy near Maidan and Argiurdeh—casualties, 2 wounded. On the 13th December, Takht-i-Shah was stormed, with the loss of 1 officer, 2 non-commissioned officers killed, and 19 non-commissioned officers and men wounded; on the 14th the Asmai Heights, with the loss of 1 officer and 3 men wounded; and again, from the 15th to the 22nd, in skirmishing, the regiment lost 1 man; while at the repulse of the Afghan Army on the 23rd, 1 private was killed, and 5 wounded. On the 25th April, 1880, the regiment had a further loss of 2 non-commissioned officers and men killed, and 6 wounded, and on the 9th July, it returned to cantonments. On the 31st August it commenced the famous march on Candahar, and in the battle of the following day, against Ayoub Khan, lost in killed 11, and 69 wounded, two officers being amongst the latter. On the 28th September the regiment left for India, and arrived at Mean Meer, 21st October, and Cawnpore 5th December.

On the 14th January, 1881, the regiment closed its tour of service in India, embarked at Bombay for South Africa, and arrived at Durban on the 30th, proceeding thence to Mount Prospect. On the 27th February, in the severe combat on Majuba Hill, two companies of the regiment which were present, numbering only 120 men, lost, in killed, 33 non-commissioned officers and men, and wounded, 3 officers and 63 non-commissioned officers and men.

At length the corps embarked at Durban 24th December, and returned to England (Portsmouth), 30th January, 1882. In October it proceeded by sea to Edinburgh, where it was quartered until its embarkation for Devonport (30th June—3rd July, 1884). On the 14th December, 1885, it proceeded to Guernsey, where it has since remained.

POSTSCRIPT.

PASS OF MAYA, PYRENEES.

The contest for the Pass and Rock of Maya, Pyrenees, took place on 25th July, 1813. The French were in overwhelming force. The 50th Regiment was severely engaged and forced to retire along the ridge. The light company of the 92nd saved it from being overwhelmed when descending from the high rock above the pass. In fact, Sir Wm. Stewart sent his A.D.C. to Winchester with orders to retire. He replied—"Say, if I retire, what is to become of the

50th?" The 92nd were hotly engaged for ten successive hours, contesting every inch of ground. This action is well described by Napier in his History. He concludes with words to the following effect: "The stern valour of the 92nd would have graced Thermopylæ."

The late Lieut.-Col. Winchester, K.H., was an officer of distinguished services, and a typical "soldier" of the gallant corps. Entering the army as an ensign in the 92nd Highlanders, 18th September, 1805, at the age of nineteen (born 1785), he retired on full pay in 1842, and died 23rd July, 1846, when his old regiment went into mourning for him. He had served at Copenhagen (1807), Walcheren, the Peninsula from 1809 to 1814, including the battles, etc., of Torres Vedras, Arroyo dos Molinos, Almaraz, Alba de Tormes, Vittoria, Maya, Pyrenees, Roncesvalles, Nivelle, Cambo, Nive, Hellette, Garris, Arriverette, Orthes, Aire, Tarbes, Quatre Bras, Waterloo.

He was wounded in action in the Pyrenees, at the Nive, Quatre Bras, and again at Waterloo. His gallantry while in command of the Light Company at Maya received the personal thanks of Sir W. Stewart, commanding 2nd division.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *yellow*. Kilt, *Gordon tartan*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—The Cross of St. Andrew; on the cross a thistle wreath joined to a scroll let into the upper divisions of the cross and inscribed "Gordon Highlanders." Within the scroll, on the upper divisions of the cross, the Sphinx over Egypt, within the wreath on the lower divisions of the cross, the Royal Tiger over India. On the Tunic Collar—The Royal Tiger, in gold embroidery. On the Helmet-plate—For Highland head-dress and White Helmet. In silver, the Crest of the Marquis of Huntley within an ivy wreath. On the bottom of the wreath, *Bydand*. On the Waistplate—Special pattern. Burnished gilt rectangular plate. In silver, badge as on button, but larger. On the Forage Cap—The Thistle, in gold embroidery.

MILITIA BATTALION.

3rd Battalion, Royal Aberdeenshire Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT. — Egypt with the Sphinx, and the ivy leaf, stated (erroneously) to be the Marquis of Huntley's "*crest*," on bonnets and Glengarries, from the 92nd; the Tiger with "India" from the 75th.

The 3rd Battalion did not wish to introduce any badge, but desired to retain the ivy *wreath* already worn by the 92nd.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. 1st Aberdeen. | 2. 2nd Aberdeen. | 3. 3rd Peterhead. |
| 4. 4th Aberdeen. | 5. 5th Banchory. | 6. 6th Keith. |

Regimental District, No. 75, Aberdeen. *Depôt*, Aberdeen.

THE QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS.

(ONE LINE BATTALION.)

1st Battalion, late 79th Cameron Highlanders.
2nd Battalion, (Highland) Light Infantry Militia.



The Thistle ensigned with the
Imperial Crown.



The Sphinx.

EGMONT-OP-ZEE.	EGYPT.	FUENTES D'ONOR.
SALAMANCA.	PYRENEES.	NIVELLE. NIVE.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	WATERLOO.
ALMA.	SEVASTOPOL.	LUCKNOW.
EGYPT, 1882.		TEL-EL-KEBIR.
	NILE, 1884-85.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 79th Cameron Highlanders.)

THE 79th Regiment, now styled "The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders," was raised by A. Cameron, Esq., of Erracht (afterwards Sir Alan), in the County of Inverness (in Morvern Mull, Lochaber, Skye), in the year 1793, and was inspected and declared effective, at Stirling, 3rd January, 1794.

The 2nd Battalion was raised in 1804, and reduced in 1815, but was never engaged on foreign service.

The 1st Battalion embarked for the Peninsula 29th December, 1809, and was at the battle of Corunna. It returned to England immediately afterwards, and was subsequently engaged in the trenches during the whole siege of Flushing, and the same year it returned to the Peninsula.

The following are the stations, etc., at which it has served:—

Scotland, Ireland, and England, 1794. Holland, 30th August, 1794. England, 12th May, 1795, West Indies, 26th September, 1795. England and Scotland, 1797. Guernsey, 1798. England, 1799, Holland, 1799. England again, 1799. Ferrol, 25th August, 1800. Malta and Marmorice Bay, 1800. Egypt, 1st March, 1801. Minorca, 24th December, 1801. Scotland, August, 1802. Ireland, 15th February, 1803. England, 6th December, 1804. Denmark, August, 1807, and England, November, 1807. Gottenburg Roads, May, 1808, Portugal; and Spain, 1808. England, January, 1809; Holland, 2nd August, 1809; England, 9th September, 1809. Lisbon, 30th January, 1810; Cadiz, 13th February, 1810. Portugal, Spain, and south of France (Peninsular War), 1810 to 1814. Ireland, 26th July, 1814. Flanders and France, 24th May, 1815. England, 30th August, 1818. Jersey and Guernsey, 1819. England and Ireland, 1820. Canada, 1825. Scotland, 1836. Gibraltar, January, 1840. Canada, 1848. Scotland, 1851.

During the above period the regiment was in the following battles, etc.:—Egmont-op-Zee, 1799. Egypt, 1801 (three months), battle of Alexandria. Siege of Copenhagen, 1807. Corunna, Talavera, Sancti Petri (Cadiz), Busaco, Foz d'Aronce, Fuentes d'Onor, Siege of Burgos, Salamanca, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Toulouse, Quatre Bras, Waterloo. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing, was, of all ranks, 1,483, including 74 officers.

Portions only of the regiment were engaged at Corunna, Talavera, and Busaco.

To return. In 1852 Colonel the Hon. Lauderdale Maule, a popular commander, retired from the regiment.

The splendid valour of the Cameron Highlanders at Waterloo is for our limits sufficiently attested by their losses: viz., 32 officers, 19 sergeants, 4 drummers, and 424 privates, killed and wounded, out of a total of 41 officers, 40 sergeants, 11 drummers, and 684 privates. The regiment was brought out of action by Lieutenant Cameron.

After reposing on the laurels of Quatre Bras and Waterloo for nearly forty years, on the declaration of war with Russia (1st March, 1854), the gallant corps was destined to play a conspicuous part, with the famous Highland Brigade, in the Crimea, and, prior to its embarkation for the theatre of war, new colours were confided to its loyal charge.

Meanwhile, many of its most seasoned soldiers had volunteered to the 93rd Highlanders before it was known that their own regi-

ment was to follow to the field, hence much of the renown of the adopted corps may fairly be attributed to the excellent school in which the new comers had been trained.

Embarking at Portsmouth 4th May, 1854, the Cameron Highlanders landed at Scutari on the 20th May, encamped there, and were brigaded with the 42nd and 93rd Highlanders until the 13th June.

About this time died its late Colonel—Lauderdale Maule—who was then Assistant Adjutant-General of the 2nd Division. The corps lost two other field officers, Elliot and Ferguson, whereupon the command devolved on Major John (afterwards Sir John) Douglas. In August the regiment landed at Kalamita Bay with the rest of the army, and moved by the coast towards Sebastopol. At the subsequent battle of the Alma, the 79th was on the extreme left, and just where the 93rd Highlanders was much exposed—according to Kinglake—“The Cameron Highlanders came bounding on, and caught the *right* of the (Russian) Soudal Column, while the 93rd, thus relieved of the pressure, soon disposed of the *left*.”

The regiment, during the year 1855, took its full share of the hard work of the trenches; and, referring to this period, Colonel Clephane mentions in his narrative, as an instance of the high spirit of the corps, the affecting incident of the young soldier who, in the agonies of an attack of cholera, refused to retire, and nobly held to his post while “the dews of death” were actually on his brow.

In May, the regiment joined in the expedition to Kertch, and returning, took possession of the abandoned Redan, and remained in the Crimea until the 15th June, 1856, when it returned to England. The following year it was quartered in Dublin, but almost immediately proceeded to India, and arrived at Calcutta November 28th, 1857. On the 5th January following, after two affairs at Secundragunge, and Bunterah, it joined Sir Colin Campbell's force, and subsequently Outram's, when it was brigaded with the 23rd Welsh Fusiliers, and the 1st Bengal Fusiliers. From the 2nd to the 16th March it was at the siege and capture of Lucknow, and afterwards in the advance on Bareilly, the action of Rooyah, the relief of Shahjehanpore, and at Mahoomdee. It then rested until October, when it joined the Oudh Field Force, and was at the storm and capture of Rampoor Kussia. It then took part in the Trans-Gogra operations, including the passage of that river, and the affairs of Muchligan and Bundwa Kote (3rd January, 1859). Shortly afterwards it proceeded to Mean Meer (Lahore). In 1860

it was at Umritsir, and in 1862 at Peshawur. It took part in Sir N. Chamberlain's expedition against the Sitanas, and, returning, was stationed at Peshawur until 1864, and afterwards at Rawul Pindi.

During the Indian Mutiny the corps lost by disease and in action 158 non-commissioned officers and men.

It formed Lord Mayo's escort at the meeting with Shere Ali in 1870, and embarked at Bombay for England 29th and 30th August, 1871. Being stationed at Parkhurst (Isle of Wight) in 1872, it attracted the special notice and approbation of the Queen; on the 17th September, the same year, was reviewed by the Emperor Napoleon III.; and on the 17th April, the following year, Her Majesty presented the corps with new colours at Parkhurst, and graciously accepted the old standards, which she took with her to Balmoral.

On the 10th July, 1873, by express command of Her Majesty, the regiment was ordered in future to be styled "The 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders," and to wear blue instead of green facings. At the same time it was granted the special badge of "the Thistle, ensigned with the Imperial Crown," being (as stated) the badge of Scotland as sanctioned by Queen Anne in 1707, on the confirmation of the Act of Union of the two kingdoms.

Subsequently, the regiment furnished 135 volunteers to the "Black Watch," for service in Ashanti. In the years 1875, 1876, 1878, and 1879 the corps was respectively quartered in Edinburgh, Fort George, Glasgow, and Gibraltar.

At this point we must follow Major Bayne's interesting "Narrative of the Egyptian Campaign."

In June, 1882, events in Egypt led to the bombardment of Alexandria, and, on the 7th August, the 79th bade farewell to Gibraltar, and proceeded to the scene of operations, arriving at Alexandria on the 14th, where it formed part of the brigade of Sir Archibald Alison, in the gallant and accomplished Sir Edward Hamley's Division; and, on the 20th, took part in the reconnaissance in the direction of Kafr Dowar, but without any result. On the 22nd the same was repeated, after which the corps was unemployed until the 30th, when it was ordered to embark for Ismailia on the Suez Canal, its strength being 2 Lieut.-Colonels, 3 Majors, 2 Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 1 Adjutant, 1 Quartermaster, 1 Paymaster, 1 surgeon, 1 Sergeant-Major, 50 Sergeants, 5 pipers, 16 drummers, 39 corporals, and 528 privates. "On the 1st September anchor was dropped in Lake Timsah, but disembarkation

was postponed," and in the meanwhile the regiment was employed on fatigue duties on shore. The strength of the corps had now increased by 3 Sergeants, 9 corporals, 3 drummers and pipers, and 150 privates. On the 9th September commenced the march against the enemy, about 5 p.m., and El Magfar (9 miles) was reached about four hours later. Next morning, at 4 a.m., the march was continued to Tel-el-Mahuta, under a burning sun. Starting at 4 a.m. the following morning Kassassin was reached in about four hours, and here the force rested. At about 4.45 p.m., on the 12th, the camp was struck, and, at 6.30, the regiment fell in, each man carrying about 100 rounds of ammunition, preparatory to the night march on Tel-el-Kebir — Arabi's strongly entrenched position. "The sun had set, and there was no moon. The Highland Brigade consisted of the 42nd on the right, 74th on the left, 75th next 42nd, and then the 79th. The latter on parade, of all ranks, was 804 strong, including the regimental transport which followed some hours later. In that weird night march, the directing star having become concealed, another was chosen, and the direction slightly changed to the right." "The 42nd, 74th, and 75th did not at once conform," and the order of march was disturbed, but line was "quickly reformed," and the advance continued. Just as dawn was breaking, two shots from the enemy's left front announced the approaching struggle. Not a shot was fired in return to the storm of missiles from the enemy. The 79th, with fixed bayonets, moved onwards in silence, except for their martial tramp. At length the gallant drummer Alcorn sounded the "Advance." Lieut.-Colonel Leith dashed to the front, waving his sword and crying, "Come on 79th!" and, "breaking into double time to the wild music of the ever-undaunted pipers, the regiment, cheering, burst upon the enemy." This grand episode of the campaign scarcely requires repetition, since it is so well known. The entrenchments were carried by the Highlanders, and "some of the 46th and 60th Rifles, who had now come up, cleared the camp of all remaining Egyptians." The loss of the 79th, in killed and wounded, was sixty of all ranks, and the following were reported for having specially distinguished themselves during the action:—"Captain and Adjutant K. S. Baynes, Lieutenants Malcolm and Macdougall, Surgeon-Major Will, Sergeant-Major Campbell, Colour-Sergeants Newell, Young, McLaren, Gunn, and McNeil, Sergeant-Piper Grant, Sergeant-Drummer Sanderson, Sergeants Souter and Gunn, Corporal Syme, and Privates Taylor, Chalmers, and Sheehan.

Next morning the 79th entered Zagazig, next day Benha, and on the 16th, at 7.30 p.m., reached Cairo, and entered the citadel at nine o'clock, where it remained until the 21st, when it marched to Gesireh, and encamped with the 74th on the left, and a detachment of the 60th on the right. Finally, on the 10th October, "the army ceased to be an army in the field." On the 13th following Sir Garnet Wolseley inspected the corps. Subsequently the officers received the war medal and clasp, and the Khedive's star.

In 1883-84, the regiment was stationed in and near Cairo. On the 5th December, 1884, it was at Korosko, in Upper Egypt, with the Nile Expedition, when Major Everett was mentioned in despatches, and promoted. It was at Wady Halfa 17th October, 1885, with the Soudan Frontier Field Force, and was divided amongst the outposts, including Kosheh and Magrakeh, which were beleaguered for thirty-one days, when Lieutenant Cameron and 5 men were killed, and Major Chalmers, Captain Hacket Thompson, and Lieutenant D. Davidson, and 17 men, were wounded. The corps took part in the battle of Ginniss (30th December), when eight men were wounded. Lieut.-Colonel St. Leger, Lieut.-Colonel Everett, and Major Money were appointed to the Distinguished Service Order, Majors Money and Chalmers¹ to the Osmanieh, and Lieut.-Colonel Everett, Captain Napier and Lieutenant Ewart to the Medjidieh.

In 1887 the corps returned to England, where it remains.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*. Kilt, *Cameron tartan*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within the designation "The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders," the Thistle surmounted by the Crown. On the Tunic Collar—The Thistle surmounted by the Crown, in silver embroidery. On the Helmet-plate, Feather Bonnet, and Glengarry—In silver, a thistle wreath; within the wreath the figure of St. Andrew with Cross. On the Waist-belt plate—Special pattern. Burnished gilt rectangular plate. In silver on the plate, a thistle wreath; within the wreath St. Andrew with Cross.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 79th had the badge of Scotland and Sphinx over Egypt.

The Thistle with Crown, as above, came from the 79th, St. Andrew on Cross, with a wreath of thistles, was worn on the Glengarries of the 79th.

VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

1. 1st Invernesshire.

Regimental District, No. 79, Inverness. *Dépôt*, Inverness.

¹ For saving the life of Lieut.-Col. Hunter.

THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late County of Dublin Regiment.
2nd Battalion, late Royal County Down Regiment.



The Sphinx. The Harp and Crown.

"Quis separabit."

INDIA.	EGYPT.	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.
BOURBON.	TALAVERA.	BUSACO.
FUENTES D'ONOR.	CIUDAD RODRIGO.	BADAJOS.
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	NIVELLE.
TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	CENTRAL INDIA.

BATTALION I.

(Late 83rd County of Dublin Regiment of Foot.)

THE extremely interesting unpublished records of the 83rd Regiment,¹ of which the following is a *résumé*, present some features of peculiar interest, which it would be impossible to reproduce in the limited space available. The corps was embodied in September, 1793 (in conformity to a letter of service), at Dublin, by Major William Fitch, who became its lieut.-colonel commandant.

In October, 1794 a *second battalion* was added to the regiment.

¹ The 83rd, formerly "County of Dublin Regiment," was the third so numbered; the first was the 83rd Foot, disbanded in 1763, and the second the 83rd Royal Glasgow Volunteers, raised in 1778, and disbanded in 1783.

On the 7th November, 1794, the 1st Battalion sailed for England; and on the 5th December, after a short home service, embarked at Stokes Bay for the West Indies. On touching at Martinique, it was ordered to proceed direct to Jamaica, where it arrived on the 16th July, 1795. It was, however, at once transshipped and ordered to S. Domingo, but the Maroon War having broken out, Lord Balcarres, the governor, despatched a schooner to recall the corps, but only half returned. It was actively engaged in that harassing service for about eight months, with the loss of the gallant Colonel Fitch, Captains Leigh and Burns, and about 67 rank and file killed and wounded. Colonel Fitch was buried on the 15th December, 1795, at Old Maroon Town, and Captain Leigh beside him (a most interesting and graphic account of the circumstance being found in the "S. Jago de la Vega Gazette" [Spanish Town], Jamaica) of that date. Major-General James Balfour succeeded to the colonelcy of the corps. That portion of the regiment which had proceeded to San Domingo returned to Jamaica in 1798, and thus the corps was re-united. On the 2nd June, 1803, the 83rd left Montego Bay for Port Royal and Spanish Town, and gave volunteers to the 60th and 85th, etc.; embarked for England 4th July, 1802, and arrived at Portsmouth 22nd August, following. During its short service in the West Indies, the corps lost by death 26 officers, and 870 men. In 1806 it joined the expedition which resulted in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope, where it remained.

The second battalion¹ remained in England and the Channel Islands until September 1799, when it proceeded to Ireland. In March, 1809, 900 strong, it embarked at Cork for Portugal, and joined Cameron's Brigade of the army under Sir A. Wellesley, which immediately proceeded to attack Oporto, and subsequently pursuing the enemy to the frontier, exchanged shots with Soult's rear guard, when 5 men were wounded.

At Talavera, the 83rd fought stoutly and suffered a total loss in killed and wounded of 366, including 18 officers who fell in charging the French. In consequence of its weak state, the corps was sent to Lisbon. Having recruited its losses, it joined Picton's Division, and was at the battle of Busaco in 1810. It retired with the army within the lines of Torres Vedras, and in 1811 was engaged with the retreating French at Lleyria, Pombal, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, etc. It next fought at Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, and El Bodon.

¹ There seems to be a doubt whether it was not raised in 1804 at Horsham by Col. Hutchinson.

In 1812 it was at Ciudad Rodrigo; and in April, at the storming of Badajos, the 83rd at first held the lead. Its bugler, James Murray, although lying wounded in the ditch, continued sounding "the advance." On this occasion the corps suffered a heavy loss, in 3 officers, 1 sergeant, and 36 privates killed, and 5 officers, 8 sergeants, 2 drummers, and 61 privates wounded. It was next engaged at Salamanca, and in the investment of the Retiro, near Madrid, but without much loss. At Vittoria its casualties were, 3 officers and 18 privates killed, and 4 officers and 43 privates wounded. It was at the battles of Nivelle and Orthes, at which latter its total loss (killed and wounded) including 9 officers, was 60 of all ranks. It was engaged in the affair of Viginagori, and at the battle of Toulouse; after which it was encamped near Bordeaux. In July, 1814, it returned to Ireland and was disbanded 24th April, 1817.

In 1816, the regiment proceeded to Simon's Bay, and made a long march of 370 miles into the interior, and in November of the following year it embarked and joined the force in Ceylon acting against the Kandian insurgents. Leaving Ceylon in December, 1828, it arrived in England on the 16th April, 1829. During its stay in Ceylon it lost 17 officers and 491 men. In the years 1831-1834, it was quartered in Scotland, whence it proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where it stayed until June, 1837, and then moved to Lower Canada and served during the operations under Sir J. Colborne at St. Eustache, etc., and was engaged at Prescott, where Lieutenant Johnston was killed.

The regiment returned to England in July, 1843, and in 1845 proceeded to Ireland, whence, on the 7th January and 9th February, 1849, it embarked (Cork) for Bombay, where the first portion arrived in July. In 1850, it was stationed at Kurrachee and Poona. In May, 1857, it took the field at Nusserabad, and was actively employed at that critical period with the Rajpootana field force, at Ajmere, the relief of Neemuch, the assault and capture of Kotah, etc. During these operations it lost Captain Rind, killed in action.

Returning to Nusserabad, it received a supply of Enfield rifles (1858), and subsequently was engaged in the sharp encounters of the 8th and 14th August with the enemy, on the line of the Chumbal.

In 1859, it was at Tonk, having marched 299 miles in thirteen days; while on a particular occasion, in order to surprise the rebels at Koshana, it marched 44 miles in twenty-four hours.

On the 27th October, 1859, it became the "County of Dublin" regiment.

In 1860 it proceeded from Nussurabad to Belgaum.

In 1862 it was in South Africa, and returned to England (Gravesend) 21st May, 1862.

It proceeded to Ireland in 1866, and the following year to Gibraltar, where on the 9th May 1867, it received new colours.

It embarked at Gibraltar for India, 11th March, 1870, *via* Suez, and arrived at Bombay, 8th April. During its stay in the Presidency (December, 1878), it proceeded on field service to Sukkur, in Upper Scinde. The following year it was at Vingorla and Belgaum. In 1881, along with a portion of the 92nd Highlanders, it proceeded on field service to Natal, and subsequently, in March, to Peitermaritzburg.

On the 1st April the organization of the regiment was changed, and the 83rd became the "1st Battalion Royal Irish Rifles."

It returned to England (Portsmouth), January 3rd, 1882, and on June 29th of that year, took into wear its new rifle uniform.

In 1884 it proceeded to Guernsey, and in 1886 to Gosport.

BATTALION II.

(Late 86th Royal County Down Regiment of Foot.)

On the resumption of hostilities with France in 1793, the British army was augmented by upwards of fifty regiments, one of the first of which embodied was the 86th. The *first* regiment so numbered was raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1763. The *second*, the 86th, or Rutland, raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783.

The *third* was raised by Major-General Cornelius Cuyler, who had served as Commander-in-Chief in America and the West Indies, and was called after him, "General Cuyler's Shropshire Volunteers." His commission was dated (as Colonel-Commandant) 30th October, 1793.

From Shrewsbury, its rendezvous, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, under the designation of the "Eighty-sixth," or Shropshire Volunteers. In 1794 Lieut.-General Russell Manners succeeded Major-General Cuyler as Colonel. Having returned to England, in January, 1795, the corps served in the fleet as marines on board the "Prince of Wales," "Triumph," etc., and fought in the several naval engagements of that year. It landed in 1796, and was quartered at Guildford and in the Isle of Wight. The same year

it proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, where it landed six days after the Dutch had surrendered to Sir Alured Clarke, and remained until 1799, when it was transferred to Madras, where, after a month's stay, it re-embarked for Bombay—sending detachments to Tannah and Surat. Towards the close of 1800 three companies sailed for Ceylon, but immediately returning, the regiment proceeded to Egypt. Arriving at Mocha it sailed for Jeddah, where one of the ships was lost on a bank. So tedious was the navigation of the Red Sea at that period, that it was some time ere the regiment landed at Suez, and in the meantime the heroic Sir Ralph Abercromby had fallen at the battle before Alexandria. On the 6th June, 1801, three companies commenced the severe and memorable march across the desert to Cairo, during which the sufferings of the officers and men, from heat and want of water, were excessive, but they reached their destination in good time, and marched into the citadel of the Egyptian capital on the surrender of the French. For these services it was granted the badge of the Sphinx.

Meantime, three other companies of the corps, just returned from Ceylon, and which had followed, with equal sufferings, crossed the desert between Cosseir on the Red Sea, and Kenna on the Nile, whence they proceeded to Rhonda, where they encamped. Here the six companies were united, four still remaining in India.

To perpetuate the memory of the British achievements the Ottoman Sultan bestowed medals on the officers, to which circumstance has been erroneously attributed his institution of an "Order" of the Crescent.

The object of the expedition having been accomplished, the 86th sailed up the Nile in boats, on their return to India.

Meantime, one of the four companies left in India proceeded to Surat, and were joined by two more early in 1802, and proceeded with the force under Sir William Clarke to Cambay, to coerce certain native chiefs, when the capture of Karcali and Tarapore was effected. Later on in the year, being joined by the companies from Egypt, Baroda, in Guzerat, was captured, when Captain John Grant, of the 86th, distinguished himself at the storming of that fortress.

Some Mahratta princes, having compelled the Peishwah to abandon his capital, the latter invoked British aid, especially against the chieftain Canojee.¹ The result was the capture of Kirrella—(the skirmish near Copperbund (?), in which the 86th was conspicuous)—

¹ The Gaekwar.

Keira, Baroach, Powanghur, and Dhowd, and another similar skirmish at Lunawarra.

During these operations several officers and men of the 86th displayed conspicuous ability and gallantry, namely, Captains Grant and Richardson, Lieutenant Lanphier, Ensign D'Aguilar, Captain Maclaurin, Private John Brierly, Major Cuyler, Sergeants Moore and Bills, and others, not unlaurelled, though forgotten.

In 1804 the 86th advanced towards Indore, and was with Monson's force, which Holkar compelled to retreat with the loss of 3,000 men from excessive fatigue, the inclemency of the season, and privation. Arrived at Oojein, the 86th shortly after proceeded to capture the hill fort of Inglehur [?].

Holkar, meantime, having been defeated by Lord Lake, the 86th joined the Bombay contingent, which marched to the siege of Bhurtpore, where it was inspected by Lord Lake, who, unprejudiced by the motley appearance of the 65th and 86th, whose garments might have shocked a fashionable tailor, was well pleased to receive a reinforcement of such hardy and distinguished soldiers.

At the siege (Bhurtpore), the 86th stormed one of the outworks and a large bastion, and captured some guns, in which exploit Captain Grant and Lieutenant Lanphier were again distinguished, but the capture of the stronghold itself being found impracticable, the British withdrew.

After the rainy season of 1805, the 86th (with the Bombay Division), passing through the Jeypur territory, pursued Holkar's army as far as the Jhelum river (near the spot where Alexander defeated Porus, and where, in 1849, the British defeated the Sikhs). The Mahratta chieftain was forced to submit, and the war ended by a treaty of peace.

Returning to Bombay in 1806, the regiment was stationed at Goa. This year its title was changed to "the Eighty-Sixth, or Leinster Regiment of Foot." In October, the regiment was joined by the detachment which had served under Sir David Baird at the capture of the Cape.

From Goa the corps went to Bellary, and returned to Goa in 1809, and in 1810 formed part of the expedition against the French Island of Bourbon, where Captain Lanphier and the Grenadiers again distinguished themselves, the French Commandant of St. Dennis surrendering to the former, after a bayonet charge had decided the contest.

The enemy, however, tried to rally behind a redoubt. This being

captured, Corporal William Hall, of the 86th, gallantly swarmed up the flag-staff under a heavy fire, and fixed the King's colour of his regiment to it, admired for his audacity by comrades and foes alike. Finally, Lieut.-Colonel Keating having joined, the island was surrendered to the British through him, the 86th taking possession of the principal battery of St. Dennis, while the French grounded their arms.

A detachment of the corps was shortly after on board the "Africaine," when she fought two French frigates. She lost Captain Corbett and 160 of her crew, and would have been captured but for the timely appearance of the "Boadicea," Commodore Rowley.

In 1811, the 86th was removed to the Isle of France (Mauritius), that island also having been captured, but proceeded early the following year to Madras.

In May, 1812, its title was changed to the "Eighty-Sixth, or Royal County Down Regiment of Foot." Its facings were, at the same time, altered from yellow to blue, the lace from silver to gold; the harp and crown placed on its buttons, and the harp on its regimental colour.

In 1814 a second battalion was raised at Hythe, but at the end of about six months was disbanded at Deal.

From Madras (1814) the 86th proceeded to Vellore, and in January, 1815, the left wing marched to join the force subsidised by the Nizam, and in February arrived at Secunderabad. In 1816 the head-quarters proceeded to Hyderabad. While the regiment was stationed at the latter cantonment and at Masulipatam, in the years 1816-17-18, it saw much arduous service in the war against the Pindarees, and in quelling an insurrection at Hyderabad.

While the regiment was under orders for England, Sir Robert Brownrigg applied for immediate aid to suppress the aggressions of the Kandians, whereupon the flank companies of the 86th proceeded to Ceylon in the "Orlando" frigate, landed at Trincomalee, and advanced to Mandoor and onwards through a difficult country, capturing or dispersing insurgents, but suffering much from fatigue, sickness, and the leeches which infested the jungles.

Leaving Ceylon, the flank companies returned to Madras in February, 1819, and the whole regiment, after an absence from England for twenty-three years and four months, embarked for home on the 23rd October, Major Marston and Quartermaster Gill being the only survivors of those who embarked with it in 1796. The regiment remained in England until February, 1821, when it proceeded

to Ireland, and was quartered there until the autumn of 1826, when it proceeded to the West Indies, where it was stationed at Barbados, Trinidad, etc., until 1837, when it returned to England.

In the meantime (in 1832), the regiment was allowed by the King to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to the harp and crown, the motto "*Quis separabit.*"

From England the corps, in 1840, proceeded to Ireland, and in 1842 received orders to proceed to India.

In March, 1842, the establishment of the regiment was raised while it was at Cork, to 1,000 rank and file, and crossing over to England, it embarked, in five ships, at Gravesend, for India, in April and May, at which time it was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Derinzy, K.H. The head-quarters, after a passage of seventy-seven days, arrived at Bombay 30th July, and was quartered at Colabah, from whence, in September, it was removed to Belgaum. In December, 1843, it was ordered to Kurachee, where it arrived, January and February, 1844. In April it moved to Hyderabad, but returned, and remained at Kurachee until December, 1845, when it marched to Roree and joined the "Army of the lower Sutlej," but returned again to Kurachee in April, 1846, when a severe epidemic of cholera in a fortnight carried off 240 men, 15 women, and 7 children. In February, 1847, the regiment arrived at Poona, and proceeded, in December, to Deesa, where it remained until December, 1850, returning to Poona, whence, in January, 1854, it again moved to Kurrachee, and in March to Hyderabad, returning in October. In January, 1855, the right wing proceeded to Aden, and the left to Bombay, in the following December. On the 13th June, 1857, the wing at Aden rejoined head-quarters at Bombay; and in July a detachment of 240 men, after a severe march in the rainy season, reached Mhow 2nd August. On the 14th July another detachment marched to Poona, in anticipation of a mutiny of the native troops there, while, in August, the head-quarters proceeded to Belgaum, the 27th Native Infantry being there in a state of mutiny. One wing, at this period, was at Rutnagherry, and the other at Belgaum, the former being the head-quarters, under Major Stuart. The latter, with the aid of about 50 sailors, East India Company's Service, and two guns, soon disarmed the disaffected Sepoys of the 27th Native Infantry, who had, meantime, killed two of their European officers. On the 13th August this wing of the 86th re-embarked, and proceeded to Goa, where it was disembarked in small boats, and proceeded eighteen miles up the river, being acco-

modated for some nights in a monastery, the first opportunity afforded the men of lying down since they had left Bombay. Here, it may be noted, that the 86th was the only British regiment that had entered Goa since 1806, when it garrisoned that venerable Portuguese town. The wing continued its progress up the river in small boats to Assinworra, whence, in four days, it accomplished a march of eighty-one miles, to Belgaum, the (Monsoon) weather being exceedingly inclement, and the road so bad that the baggage had to be carried by Coolies and bullocks. On the 24th, in presence of the garrison (Belgaum), a sepoy mutineer, and the ring-leader, was, by sentence of Court Martial, "blown away from a gun."

In October the Mhow detachment of the 86th joined the Malwa and Nerbudda Field Force, commanded by Brigadier C. S. Stuart, of the Bombay Army, when the siege of the Fort of Dhar, then occupied by the mutineers, was commenced, but before the place could be stormed the enemy had escaped; numbers of the latter, however, were overtaken and slain. On November 8th the force encountered the enemy, about two thousand strong, at Mundessore, and a severe action ensued, which lasted from the 21st to the evening of the 24th, when the rebels were completely routed, with the loss to the 86th of 2 privates killed and 9 wounded. The enemy's loss was severe, and the town was burned. The force then returned to Mhow. Meantime, the Poona detachment proceeded to the province of Guzerat, where it was kept incessantly on the move, in overawing the mutinous spirit of the soldiery of the native princes.

At this period (December, 1857), the distribution of the regiment was as follows:—Three companies in Madras, four in Bombay, and three in Bengal.

In February, 1858, the whole regiment being again re-united at Mhow, joined the 1st Battalion, Central India Field Force, and, on March 15th made a forced march of forty-seven miles in twenty-four hours, to Chandari, which was stormed and captured on the 17th with the loss of 3 men killed and 2 officers and 19 men wounded. On the 21st following the head-quarters and eight companies of the 86th moved, with the force under Sir Hugh Rose towards Jhansi, then besieged by the British; but on the 1st April, near the River Betwa, the enemy, 25,000 strong, with 17 guns, was encountered. The action was severe, and lasted from 4 to 8.30 a.m., when the rebels were defeated with great slaughter and the loss of their guns. In this action the 86th only lost 2 men wounded; but the Adjutant, Lieutenant Cochrane, had three horses shot under him, and was

C
N
B
L
T
T
L

specially commended by the General for his gallant conduct. From the 3rd to the 6th April the regiment bore a conspicuous part in the storming and capture of Jhansi. It gave the breach and left escalading parties, but on the 6th, after severe street fighting, the place was found to be evacuated, whereupon its guns, stores, and treasures, all fell into the hands of the victors. During the assault and subsequent operations the 86th lost one officer killed, 5 wounded, and 65 non-commissioned officers and men killed and wounded.

On the 7th May the regiment was again actively employed against Tantia Topee, at Koonch, which latter was carried by storm.

The regimental records notice the excessive heat during these operations, and the prevalence of sunstroke in the ranks.

On the 23rd May occurred the "most severely contested engagement of the whole campaign, the position being most critical," when the rebels, advancing in great numbers, attacked the British force at Gowlowlee, on the Jumna. But they were at last compelled to retire on the stronghold of Calpee, which, however, with its immense quantities of warlike stores, fell on the following day.

The revolt of the Gwalior contingent again put Sir Hugh Rose in motion, and at Morar, 16th June, after a sharp action, the enemy was forced to retire on the city and fortress of Gwalior. On the 19th the city fell, and on the 20th the fortress was successfully stormed, with the result that the loyal Maharajah Scindiah was restored to his throne.¹ After this event serious fighting was at an end, and the regiment, broken into detachments, was chiefly employed in the maintenance of order, and destruction of rebel fugitives. The headquarters, established at Morar, proceeded in February, 1859, to Mhow, and thence to Bombay, where the regiment embarked for England on the 18th, 20th, and 22nd April, and ultimately landed at Gosport, 20th August. In 1860 it moved to Aldershot, and thence to Ireland, where it remained until October, 1864, when it proceeded from Kingstown to Gibraltar, where, in 1867, it was presented with new colours, by Lady Airey. In April of the same year it was proceeding to Mauritius, but was detained at the Cape of Good Hope (Port Elizabeth), on account of an epidemic then raging in that island. In December the voyage was resumed, but on arrival, the fever was still prevalent, and affected the troops so much that

¹ Sir Hugh Rose, in his despatches, mentions the following officers of the 86th for their useful services:—Lieut.-Colonel Louth, C.B., Lieut. Brockman, Lieut.-Colonel Stuart, Lieut. Jerome, V.C., Captain Lepper, and Ensign Kane.

two companies of convalescents and weak men of the regiment were formed, and sent to the Cape in 1868. The 86th left Mauritius on the 13th July, 1870, for the Cape, and arriving on the 31st, was quartered in Cape Town; whence, in November, 1873, on the report of Langabalelale's disaffection, a detachment proceeded to Durban (Natal). In the meantime (1st March, 1873), the 86th had been linked with the 83rd by a general order. On the 1st February, 1875, the regiment embarked on board the "Himalaya," but on putting into Madeira for repairs, met the Channel Fleet, which conveyed it to Gibraltar, where it was transshipped, and ultimately reached Cork after a passage of fifty-three days. The corps then went to the Curragh camp, from Fermoy, in 1876, and remained there until its removal to Aldershot, in May of the following year. In 1878 the regiment supplied its quota to the experimental "1st Army Corps," mobilised on account of the "Russian scare." The following have been the later stations of the regiment in England: 1879, Chatham; 1880, Dover.

On the 1st July, 1881, the 86th Royal County Down Regiment became the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, when its uniform was changed from scarlet to green.

In November, 1883, the battalion proceeded to Halifax, Nova Scotia, and remained there until the 30th October, 1886, when it proceeded to Gibraltar, arriving on the 9th November, and, in 1887, was still in garrison.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Green*; facings, *dark green*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Scalloped edge; within a scroll and the shamrock leaves issuing from either end, the Harp and Crown. On scroll, "Royal Irish Rifles." On the Tunic Collar—No Badge. On the Helmet-plate—In bronze, a shamrock wreath intertwined with a scroll bearing the battles of the regiment; within the wreath, the Harp and Crown. Above the Harp, a scroll, inscribed *Quis separabit*; below the Harp, the Sphinx over Egypt; below the Sphinx, a bugle with strings. Over the strings of the bugle, a scroll, inscribed "Royal Irish Rifles." No star behind. On the Waistplate—No Badge. On the Forage Cap—No Badge. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion Royal North Down Militia.

4th Battalion Royal Antrim Militia.

5th Battalion Royal South Down Militia.

6th Battalion Louth Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 86th was granted the Sphinx over Egypt in 1802.

By General Order, August 24th, 1809, the 86th was ordered to be called the Leicester Regiment, and on the 26th March, 1832, it was granted the badge of the Harp and Crown, with the device "Quis separabit."

The 4th Battalion (Antrim Rifles) has lost the motto given to the corps at the conclusion of the Irish rebellion, in 1799, on account of services rendered.

The 83rd had no badge: the badges came from the 86th, while the bugle is common to all Light Infantry.

Regimental District, No. 83, Belfast. Depôt, Belfast.



PRINCESS VICTORIA'S (ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

2nd Battalion, late 89th, The Princess Victoria's Regiment.



Princess Victoria's Coronet.



An Eagle with a Wreath of Laurel.



The Harp and Crown.



The Plume of the Prince of Wales.



The Sphinx.

EGYPT.	MONTE VIDEO.	TALavera.	BARROSA.
TARIFA.	JAVA.	VITTORIA.	NIVELLE.
ORTHES.	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	
NIAGARA.	AVA.	SEVASTOPOL.	
EGYPT, 1882, 1884.		TEL-EL-KEBIR.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 87th Foot.)

Under a letter from the Secretary at War, to Major John Doyle,
 "On the half-pay of the late one hundred and fifth regiment"
 (afterwards General Sir J. Doyle, Bart., G.C.B.), dated 18th Sep-

tember, 1793, the latter raised the corps which at once received the number and title of the 88th, or the Prince of Wales' Irish Regiment. Its Lieut.-Colonel Commandant was the same officer who raised the regiment, the second Commandant, Viscount Dungarvan (afterwards Earl of Cork). Under Lord Moira it formed one of the regiments which, in 1794, with so much difficulty, effected a junction with the Duke of York in Holland. In 1795, being in garrison with the Dutch at Bergen-op-Zoom, the latter betrayed their trust, and in consequence the gates were opened and the young regiment made prisoners of war.

In 1796, we again hear of the 87th joining an expedition to the North Sea to co-operate with Admiral Duncan, but tempestuous weather dispersed the ships, rendered the attempt abortive, and the regiment returned home. Late in the year 1796, it embarked for the West Indies, and joining the expedition under Sir Ralph Abercromby, was present in 1797 at the capitulation of Trinidad by the Spaniards. Then followed the expedition to Porto Rico. In 1798 the corps was stationed at St. Lucia, and the following year proceeded to Martinique, whence it removed to Dominica (1800), and embarked for Barbados, from which island it proceeded to Curaçoa, where it was stationed during 1802. The Peace of Amiens was of but short duration, and in 1803 hostilities with France were renewed. Touching at Jamaica, in consequence of tempestuous weather, the corps proceeded to Antigua and then to St. Kitts; where it embarked for England, and arrived at Plymouth 28th September, 1804. From Plymouth it proceeded the following month to Guernsey.

War having been declared with Spain, a second battalion was raised under Act of Parliament (4th July, 1804), by the Hon. H. E. Brown, in Tipperary, Clare and Galway, and placed on the establishment 14th July, 1804. This battalion, after a short stay in home quarters, was greatly distinguished in the Peninsula.

Embarking in December, 1808, with the object of joining Sir John Moore's army, it was driven by stress of weather to Cork; it proceeded subsequently from that port to Portugal, arriving there (at Lisbon) on the 12th March, 1809, and at once joining Sir Arthur Wellesley. It was employed in the operations against Oporto, and the subsequent pursuit of the French. Then followed a series of brilliant services at Talavera, and Barrosa. Hence the wreath of laurel above the harp, in addition to the arms of the Prince Regent, and the introduction of the word "Own" in the

regimental designation. Nor did it gain less distinction at the defence of Tarifa, where, during the attack of the enemy, with its drums and fifes playing the national airs "St. Patrick's Day" and "Garryowen," it drove the assailants back, and would have pursued them but for disciplinary requirements. A stirring description of this episode is to be found in Napier's "Peninsular War." At Aranjuez, and particularly at Puerto Largo, the second battalion proved their valour, and in the subsequent retreat their unflinching endurance and resolution. Striking episodes occurred. At Vittoria the corps did some heavy fighting, and captured the batón of Marshal Jourdan; and also at Pampeluna, St. Jean de Luz, Nivelle, Orthes, Vic Bigorre, Toulouse, the sortie from Bayonne—the last fight in which the Peninsular army was engaged.

The war at an end, the second battalion returned home and arrived at Cork, July 20th, 1814. From Cork it proceeded to England, and after several changes of quarters, at Colchester, under orders from government, its glorious career was brought to a close, and on the 24th January, 1817, its gallant leader Sir Hugh Gough (afterwards Lord Gough), communicated the order for its disbandment.

To return to the first battalion, which has succeeded to the honours of the second. During 1808-9, it was stationed at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1810 it was at the capture of Mauritius, and was stationed there until 1814, when it proceeded to Bengal, and afterwards served during the Nepaul War of 1816 at Sierapore. It was also at the siege of Hattrass, and in the campaign against the Pindarris. It was stationed at Cawnpore, Berhampore, Ghazee-pore and Calcutta, until the commencement of the first Burmese War, when it proceeded from Ghazee-pore, *via* Calcutta, to Ava, 9th June, 1824. It was attacked near Prome in November, 1825, and on 8th January, 1826, assisted in capturing Metloon and Moulmein. Later on in the same year it returned to Calcutta, and the following year (1827) embarked for England. While stationed in the Isle of Wight, on the 11th July, 1827, the corps was granted the title of "the Prince of Wales' Own Irish Regiment of Fusiliers," but later on, 17th November, 1827, the title was again altered to "the 87th or Royal Irish Fusiliers." After the usual routine movements from quarter to quarter, in 1830 the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and next year, having embarked for Mauritius, the service companies remained in garrison there from June, 1831, to 20th June, 1843, and landed in England in September of the latter year,

proceeded to Scotland, etc., and finally embarked for Calcutta in the year 1849, Lord Gough, who had been appointed Colonel, being then Commander-in-Chief of the army in India. Arriving at its destination, it was successively stationed at Berhampore, Ferozepore, Rawul Pindi and Peshawur, where the new tunic, introduced into the British army in 1856, was taken into wear. In September, 1856, it joined the Camp of Exercise in the Euzufzai country, and afterwards proceeded to Nowshera, but before the close of the year returned to Peshawur.

In May, 1857, on the breaking out of the Indian Mutiny, it was employed in keeping in check the Sepoy portion of that garrison; and in coercing the 51st and 55th Native Infantry, and 10th Irregular Cavalry. The same year one of its companies formed part of the column sent to chastise the Euzufzais. Subsequently the regiment, assisted by artillery and detachments of other corps, formed an "execution party," to put to death several native officers and 800 Sepoy mutineers who had been taken prisoners. They were hanged, blown from guns, and shot in ranks of fifty each. In 1858 the regiment proceeded to Jullunder, where it remained during the following year. In 1860, it was presented with new colours by Lady Canning, at Cawnpore, afterwards proceeding to Hong Kong, where after a stay of seven months, it returned to England, and thence to Ireland, where it remained until the autumn of 1864, when it proceeded to England. In 1866 it embarked for Gibraltar, where it was in garrison until 1868, when it removed to Malta, and remained there until 1872, when it embarked for Halifax (N.S.), and arriving stayed there until 1876, when it was ordered to Bermuda, and thence, the following year, to Ireland, where, and in the Channel Islands, it was quartered until 1882, having in the meantime (1881) been linked with the 89th as 1st battalion of the new territorial regiment. In 1882, it proceeded to Malta, and thence to Ismalia (Egypt), where it was encamped until the 10th September, and then marched to Kassassin, and joined the 2nd brigade, 1st division, under Major-General Graham. From Kassassin it marched to *Tel-el-Kebir*, where it arrived about 4.30 a.m., on the 13th September, and took part in the action which immediately followed. The brigade then moved in line, driving the enemy before it until he got out of range of fire. The loss of the regiment was 2 killed. It remained at *Tel-el-Kebir*, until the 22nd, when it proceeded to Cairo. On the 23rd, it went to Alexandria, and there embarked for England, where it was quartered until the 11th September,

1883, when it proceeded to India, arrived at Bombay, and went by rail to Rawal Pindi, and thence to the Murree Hills in 1884. The following year it took part in the evolutions of the Camp of Exercise at Umballa, and returned the next year (1886) by route march to Rawul Pindi. It is at present (1887) in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late 89th Foot.)

The 89th was raised in 1793, and so numbered. Its facings were black. The first Regiment numbered 89th was the 89th Gordon Highlanders, raised in 1759, and disbanded in 1765. The second was raised in 1780, and disbanded in 1783. The third, the present corps.

The services of the 89th Regiment, since it was raised in Ireland in 1793, have been as follows:—

1793. Ireland.

1794. Holland (active service). Campaign under Major-General Earl of Moira. Took part in several actions, principally Bortiel, Tiet, and Schener; suffered severely at Bortiel, and also in the memorable retreat through Holland in the winter of 1794.

1795. Home (England and Ireland).

1798. Irish Rebellion. Present at "Vinegar Hill." After the name of the Colonel, at this period, it was known as "Blayney's Bloodhounds."

1799. Egypt (active service).

1800. Malta.

1801. Alexandria.

1802. Home (Ireland).

1805. Holland (active service).

1806. Home.

1807. South America. The Cape.

1808. Ceylon.

1809. India (Madras Presidency, including half battalion at Java). Carnatic—suppression of the disaffection in the Madras Army.

1810. Bourbon and Isle of France. Present at the capture of both the islands.

- 1811. Java.
- 1812. Expedition to Sumatra.
- 1813. America (Chrystler's Farm, and Niagara).
- 1818. Mahratta War. Captured the forts of Loghur, Issapoor, Tecconnah, and Toomgee with little resistance. Also the fort of Koaree after eight days open trenches, and fortress of Ryghur after sixteen days' bombardment. The stockades near Indapore were taken after a smart resistance, by Captain Rose, 89th and detachment, for which the thanks of Government were given.
- 1819. Carried by assault the fortress of Raree (called the Gibraltar of this part of India), until then considered impregnable.
- 1824. Burmah (capture of Ava).
- 1826. India (Madras Presidency).
- 1831. Home (England and Ireland).
- 1835. West Indies (Trinidad, Antigua, Barbados).
- 1841. Canada (Quebec, Toronto, Montreal, etc.).
- 1847. Home (England one year, Ireland six years).
- 1854. Gibraltar. The Crimea: joined the 3rd division, and was employed in the trenches until the end of the siege of Sebastopol.
- 1856. Gibraltar. The Cape.
- 1856-57. Kaffraria. Pacifying the Kaffirs who were in a very rebellious state.
- 1857. India (chiefly Bengal), with the Ahmedabad field force at Oodeypore. Engagement near Varaghur, Jhansi, etc.
- 1857-59. Indian Mutiny. Greatly employed in breaking up the rebels who were carrying on a guerilla warfare after the Mutiny. Formed part of the Seronge field force. Innumerable detachments throughout the country round Guzerat and Neemuch.
- 1865. Home (two years in England, three years in Ireland).
- 1870. India (Madras Presidency).
- 1876. British Burmah.
- 1880. India (Bombay Presidency).
- 1884. Soudan campaign, against "Osman Digma," under Lieut.-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C. Present at El-Teb and Tamai.

Meantime, the following changes had taken place in uniform, arms and accoutrements, of the 89th regiment:—

- 1793. Facings, black. Those of the officers being velvet.
- 1811. Half battalion in Java was formed by the Commander-in-Chief into a rifle battalion and clothed in green.

1837. In the issue of this year's clothing the black and coloured worm was omitted in the lace of the regiment.

1846, July 16th. The new (at that time) percussion arms were issued to the regiment.

1852. The Minie rifle was introduced.

1853. The waist-belt substituted for the side-belt.

1855, April. Armed with the Enfield rifle.

1865. New rifles of the Enfield pattern were issued to the regiment.

1866. Her Majesty was pleased to permit the officers of the 89th Princess Victoria's regiment to wear above the numerals 89 on their forage caps the badge of a Princess' Coronet.

1867. Armed with the breech-loading rifle (Snider pattern).

1877. Armed with the Martini-Henry rifles. Her Majesty was pleased to sanction the Princess' Coronet to be worn as the badge on the collars of the tunics in place of the universal crown hitherto worn.

1881. Facings altered to dark blue, and the lace to be Shamrock.

The following events of interest in the history of the late 89th regiment claim fuller notice:—

1803. A 2nd battalion was raised at the rupture of the Peace of Amiens. It sailed for the United States of America in 1812, and there took a most conspicuous part in the American War. With the 49th regiment and a few guns, it fought the battle of "Chrystler's Farm," 11th November, 1813. Took part in the action of "Niagara," 25th July, 1814. Embarked for England, 1815, and was disbanded November, 1816.

1805. The regiment sailed with an expedition for the Weser, 7th December, but encountered a violent storm on the night of the 13th, when the head-quarters vessel of the 89th was wrecked with the loss of many lives, together with the colours, band, mess plate, and all the regimental books and documents.

1806. New colours were presented to the regiment; and again in 1820.

1833, August 3rd. New colours were presented to the regiment by H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, Heiress Presumptive to the throne (now Queen Victoria), on the Hoe, at Plymouth. The Princess' address was read to the regiment by her mother, H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent.

1866, 5th April. New colours were presented to the regiment by Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, to replace those she had herself given in 1833. The ceremony took place on the Queen's Parade Ground, North Camp, Aldershot. In commemoration of this event in the history of the regiment, Her Majesty was pleased to command that the 89th Foot should henceforth bear the title of "Princess Victoria's regiment." She further presented to the officers a water-colour drawing of the ceremony, executed by her command, by Mr. G. W. Thomas.

1881. In the great changes made on July 1st, 1881, the 89th Princess Victoria's Regiment was localized with the 87th regiment (Royal Irish Fusiliers), instead of with the 94th as heretofore, and its title to be 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (Princess Victoria's), which title was a few months later changed to "2nd Battalion Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)."

The regiment remained at Belgaum during the year 1882.

On the 12th November, 1883, 231 non-commissioned officers and men proceeded to Rawul Pindi to join the 1st battalion on their arrival in India. These men were compulsory transfers, not having completed six years in India.

The battalion left Belgaum on the 19th January, 1884, *en route* for England, after a tour of foreign service of nearly fourteen years, during which period it had served six years in the Madras Presidency, five in British Burmah, and the remaining three at Belgaum.

On the march to Vingarla for embarkation, the battalion was detained at the Amboli Ghauts for eleven days, but subsequently embarked on the 7th February for England.

On arrival off Aden the battalion was detained, and received orders to proceed to Suakin, to join an expeditionary force under command of Sir G. Graham, to operate against Arabs in the Soudan, led by Osman Digma, and arrived there on the 19th February, 1884. On the 23rd February the battalion proceeded round the coast to Trinkitat, disembarked, and formed part of the 1st Brigade, under command of Sir R. Buller, and advanced a few days after to Port Baker, which they occupied until sufficient supplies were collected for a general advance. On the morning of the 29th July the whole division advanced towards Tokar, the object being to relieve the town, which was supposed to be in the hands of the Arabs. On arriving at El Teb, the Arabs were discovered entrenched, and with several guns in position, which they had previously taken from Baker Pasha's force. The division

advanced in a hollow square, the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers forming the right face of the square. The division moved steadily on the left flank of the enemy, at a distance of about 600 yards, Sir G. Graham intending to attack them on their reverse flank; during this movement the square was subjected to a smart rifle fire, but no casualties occurred. On reaching the reverse flank of the enemy's position, the attack then became general, and lasted for four hours; the enemy was driven from his position, the guns being retaken, besides suffering a very heavy loss in killed and wounded.

The casualties in the battalion were, 1 officer and 7 rank and file wounded.

During the ensuing night the Fusiliers bivouacked in the enemy's entrenchments, and the division continued the march towards Tokar the following morning at eight o'clock, and reached the town about four in the afternoon, after a dreary and tedious march, in the same formation as the day previous, with the exception of the Fusiliers being placed in the front face of the square. The town offered no resistance. On the march the men suffered much from want of water.

The division returned to Trinkitat on the 4th March, after a long and toilsome march.

The Fusiliers re-embarked on the 6th March for Suakin, and landed the same day, where they remained till arrangements were made for a second advance. On the evening of the 11th March the division again started, and proceeded seven miles inland, when it halted for some hours, and continued the march on the afternoon of the 12th to the foot of the hills. The general then decided on bivouacking for the night, and accordingly threw up a *zareba* sufficiently large to contain the whole division. On the morning of the 13th March the division formed up at eight o'clock in two brigades, the Royal Irish Fusiliers being in the 1st Brigade under the command of Sir R. Buller, and advanced towards Tamai in square formation to attack the enemy, who were about 1,000 yards distant, concealed in a deep ravine. The 2nd Brigade had advanced a short time before the 1st, and was hotly engaged, the Arabs attacking them with great determination, so much so as to compel them to retire. At this juncture the 1st Brigade came up and opened fire on the advancing Arabs, which considerably relieved the 2nd Brigade. The Arabs fought with the greatest bravery, but were completely vanquished by the fire brought to bear upon them. The action lasted for four hours, and the Fusiliers were again fortunate, having

only 1 sergeant and 4 men wounded. The brigade returned to Suakin next morning. This short, but decisive campaign, being now ended, the Fusiliers embarked again, on 29th March, for England, and arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th April, at which town they were stationed.

On the 13th November, H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief presented to the officers and men of the Brigade, on South-sea Common, the Egyptian medal, for their services in the Eastern Soudan.

Her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to approve of the word and date, "Egypt, 1884," being borne on the colours.

On the 3rd February, 1886, the battalion moved from Portsmouth to Aldershot, and is still in England.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Scalloped edge; an Eagle with a wreath of laurel; below the Eagle a small tablet inscribed with the figure 8. On the Tunic Collar—A grenade in gold embroidery, with badge on ball as for buttons, but in silver. 2nd Badge—On a blue cloth ground, the monogram, in silver embroidery, of H.R.H. the Princess Victoria, passing through a Coronet in gold embroidery. Above the monogram, the Sphinx over Egypt, in silver embroidery. The word "Egypt" embroidered in black silk. On the Helmet-plate—A grenade in gilt metal. In silver on the ball, the Eagle with a wreath of laurel. Below the Eagle a small tablet inscribed with the figure 8. On the Waist-plate—Special pattern; shamrock ends with harp. In gilt metal, on a frosted gilt centre, a grenade, with badge in silver, as for the Racoon-skin cap, but smaller. On the circle, a laurel wreath with the Crown at the top; on the wreath at the bottom, a scroll, inscribed "Royal Irish Fusiliers." On the Forage Cap—A grenade in gold embroidery. Above the grenade, the Coronet of H.R.H. the Princess Victoria. In silver, on the ball of grenade, the Prince of Wales's Plume over the Harp.—*Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Armagh Militia.

4th Battalion, Cavan Militia.

5th Battalion, Monaghan Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—Previous to 1811 the title of the 1st Battalion was the 87th, or Prince of Wales's Irish Regiment. On the 18th April, 1811, it was styled the 87th, or the Prince of Wales's Own Irish Regiment. In consideration of distinguished services, and particularly in the brilliant action of Barrosa, it was granted on its colours and appointments, the Imperial French Eagle with a wreath of laurel, above the Harp and Crown, in addition to the badge of the Prince of Wales. It was also granted the Sphinx over Egypt in 1802. On the 6th November, 1827, it received the title of the Royal

Irish Fusiliers, instead of the Prince of Wales's Own Fusiliers, and the facings were changed from green to blue in November, 1827. On the 20th March, 1877, an application to assume the motto "Faugh-a-ballagh" was refused.

The 89th received the Sphinx over Egypt in 1802. Received the title of Princess Victoria's Regiment, April, 1866. The Princess Victoria's Coronet was worn on officer's forage caps from November, 1866. The Sphinx over Egypt from the 89th. The Princess Victoria's Coronet on the officer's waist-plates and forage caps from the 89th. The Eagle, worn on the Raccoon-skin caps of the 87th, came from that regiment. The Prince of Wales's plume, and the harp worn on the forage cap of the 87th.

Regimental District, No. 87, Armagh. Dépôt, Armagh.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 88th, The Connaught Rangers.
2nd Battalion, late 94th Regiment.



The Elephant.



*The Harp and Crown.
"Quis separabit."*



The Sphinx.

SERINGAPATAM.	EGYPT.	TALAVERA.	BUSACO.
FUENTES D'ONOR.	CIUDAD RODRIGO.	BADAJOS.	
SALAMANCA.	VITTORIA.	NIVELLE.	
ORTES.	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.	ALMA.
INKERMAN.	SEVASTOPOL.	CENTRAL INDIA.	
SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-8-9.			

BATTALION I.

(Late 88th, Connaught Rangers.)

This regiment was raised in Ireland (under a commission dated 25th September, 1793,) by Colonel the Hon. Thomas de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Clanricarde, and assumed from the province where it was recruited the appellation of "The Connaught Rangers,"

and received "88" for its number in the Line. Its facings were yellow, and it bore the harp and crown with motto, "Quis separabit."

The year following, the new corps, numbering 1,000 strong, under Lieut.-Col. Keppel, joined the Duke of York's forces in Holland, as part of a reinforcement of 7,000 men under Major-General the Earl of Moira. Before forming a junction with the Duke at Malines, Lord Moira's division was violently attacked at Alost, on the 6th July, but repulsing the enemy, it forced its way onwards to its destination.

The 88th subsequently formed part of the garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom, until the latter became untenable. The regiment endured severe hardships during the winter retreat of 1794-5. In April, the Connaught Rangers embarked for England, and on arrival, were stationed at Norwich. In the autumn of 1795 the corps joined Abercromby's expedition, destined for the reduction of the French West Indies, under Lieut.-Colonel (afterwards Viscount) Beresford, but the fleet, under Admiral Christian, was followed by disaster upon disaster, and being scattered by storms, or captured by the enemy, only a small portion succeeded in pursuing the voyage. The dispersion of the 88th was equally complete. A portion was literally blown through the Straits of Gibraltar into the Mediterranean, and the only two companies which reached the original destination of the corps, were engaged in the reduction of Grenada, and siege of St. Lucia, and returned to England in the autumn of 1796.

On the 1st January, 1799, the regiment having recruited its full establishment, embarked for India, and arrived at Bombay 10th June, 1800. In December following, it formed part of the expedition under Sir D. Baird, which was intended to co-operate with Sir R. Abercromby in Egypt, and formed the advance, being a day's march ahead of the main body. It was thus the first British regiment to tread the dangerous desert route from Cosseir, on the Red Sea, to Kenna, on the Nile. It reached Cairo on the day of its surrender to Hutchinson.

In 1803, instead of returning to India, the corps proceeded to England, and was only saved from reduction, by the renewal of the war with France. The corps then went to India for three years.

In 1804 a second battalion was formed. It was recruited in Ireland, but "formed" at Dumfries. In 1809, it proceeded to

Gibraltar, and thence to Cadiz, where it was quartered during the operations against Matagorda. It afterwards served in the Isle de Leon. It then proceeded to Lisbon, and took part in the pursuit of Massena from the Lines of Torres Vedras. It fought at Sabugal, and at the storming of Badajos. In 1816, having returned to Ireland, it was reduced at Clare Castle, and its men drafted to the 1st battalion, then serving with the Army of Occupation in France.

In 1806 the 1st battalion proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and subsequently touching on the way at St. Helena, joined the force under Whitelocke at Monte Video. In the attack on Buenos Ayres the Connaught Rangers and "Old 95th" were particularly distinguished. But the brilliant career of the corps must be traced in the works of contemporary historians, etc., wherein it has been amply eulogized.

In 1807 the 88th returned to England. The following year it proceeded to Cadiz, and thence to Portugal, and was engaged, in Picton's brigade, in the operations in the *Tras os Montes*, and at the following battles, sieges, etc. :—Talavera, Busaco (where it was first conspicuously distinguished), Lines of Torres Vedras, Foz d'Aronce, Sabugal, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajos, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, advance on Madrid, retreat to Portugal, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse.

In 1814, proceeding to Lower Canada, it participated in the attack on Plattsburg. Returning to England the following year, it embarked for Flanders, and joined in the advance upon Paris, after which it was in garrison at Valenciennes, until its return (to Scotland) in 1817.

In 1818 an Order of Merit was established in the corps. In 1819 it was in England, and in 1821 embarked for Ireland. From 1825, when it proceeded to Corfu, it remained in the Ionian Isles until 1836. In the meantime, while at Corfu, the regiment received new colours on the anniversary of the battle of Orthes, 27th February, 1834, having previously been authorised (30th December, 1830,) to retain the harp and crown, with other badges and devices on its colours, etc.

Returning to England in 1836, the gallant corps, after various changes of station, proceeded to the Crimea, where it was distinguished at the Alma, at Inkerman, and throughout the siege of Sebastopol.

The regiment served in India during the Mutiny, including the

affair of Bhognepore, siege of Lucknow, siege of Calpee, action of Selimpore, Jamoo, capture of the Birwah, etc.

It also served in South Africa during the campaigns of 1877, 1878, and 1879, under Lord Chelmsford.

It is now in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late 94th Foot.)

Some diversity of opinion exists on the question whether the present gallant battalion is entitled to the honours of its predecessor of the same number, and known as the "Scottish Brigade"—the fourth that bore the numerical title "94th." The first was the 94th, Royal Welsh Volunteers (1760-63); the second (1780-83); the third (1794-95).

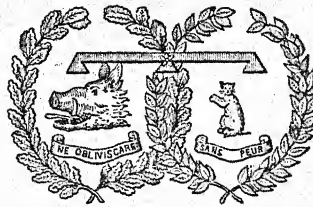
In 1793 the king ordered the revival of the Scottish Brigade, which had been wholly in the service of Holland since 1586; and a letter of service, dated 26th September, 1793, was accordingly sent to Colonel Ferrier, who, in 1794, raised three battalions, a fourth being ordered, October 9th, 1794, when Colonel Frances Dundas was appointed commandant of the brigade.

In 1795 the brigade was reduced to two battalions, their Lieut.-Colonels being Ilay Ferrier, and Thomas Scott. The corps wore the Highland garb until 1809, after the regiment had been constituted the 94th of the Line. Meantime, the 4th had become the 1st Battalion, and the 3rd the 2nd. The latter did duty in Edinburgh in 1795, and embarked for Gibraltar, where it remained until 1796, in which year the brigade went to the Cape, and subsequently, in 1799, accompanied Sir David Baird to India, distinguished itself at Malavelly, and afterwards at Seringapatam, where it formed (the flank companies) the right column of the storming party. In these operations it had 14 killed and 86 wounded. Its next service was against Doondiah. In March, 1803, when it was first *styled* the 94th, it accompanied Wellesley in his invasion of the Mahratta country, was at the assault of Jaulnah, and the capture of Berhampore and Aseerghur. It fought at Argaum; at Gawilghur, amongst the stormers, Captain Campbell fixing the ladders. In 1807, the regiment, reduced to a skeleton, reached Madras; and returned to

PRINCESS LOUISE'S (ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 91st Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders.
2nd Battalion, late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.



A Boar's Head. A Cat.
"Ne obliviscaris." "Sans Peur."



Princess Louise's
Cipher and Coronet.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1806.	ROLEIA.	VIMIERA.
CORUNNA.	PYRENEES.	NIVELLE.
ORTHES.	TOULOUSE.	PENINSULA.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7.	SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3.	ALMA.
BALAKLAVA.	SEVASTOPOL.	LUCKNOW.
	SOUTH AFRICA, 1879.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 91st, Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders.)

THIS distinguished regiment was raised in 1794, in accordance with a desire expressed by George III. to the Duke of Argyle, the Marquis of Huntly, the Earl of Breadalbane, and Thomas Graham of Balgowan, that they should raise some regiments for foreign service. The letter of service was dated 10th February, 1794. Duncan Campbell, of Lochnell, captain in the Foot Guards, was appointed lieut.-colonel commandant, and assumed command on the 15th April following. The uniform was then, for the officers, kilts, and belted plaids of the Campbell tartan, etc., the epaulettes white, and facings yellow. The regiment was first inspected by Lord Adam Gordon at Stirling, on the 26th May of the same year,

C
N
E
L
T
T
Li

when it mustered of all ranks 738. It was numbered the 98th, and proceeded to England, and on the 5th May, 1795, embarked at Spithead, as part of the expedition under Sir Alured Clarke against the Dutch in South Africa, and arrived at Simon's Town on the 9th July, took part in the first engagement at Mysenberg, and at the surrender of Cape Town on 16th September.

About this time, the regimental uniform consisted of a jacket and trousers, black half-gaiters, and a round hat, the latter for the officers being distinguished by black feathers, differenced for the flank companies.

In 1796 the corps was engaged in the operations against the Dutch, in the force under General Craig, and at the surrender of the Dutch fleet by its Admiral, Lucas. In October, 1798, the number of the regiment was changed to the 91st.

It is noteworthy that at this time (May 1799), a regimental school was established in the corps. The same year a dangerous conspiracy in the garrison of Cape Town was discovered through the loyalty of Private McCulloch.

In 1801, consequent on the Act of Union with Ireland, the colours were, in common with those of the rest of the army, altered.

In consequence of the Treaty of Amiens, the Cape of Good Hope was restored to the Dutch, and the regiment returned to England¹ in May, 1803, when the officers resumed part of the Highland uniform. This year the corps was stationed in Guernsey, and at Shoreham and Lewes.

In 1804 a second battalion was ordered to be formed. This battalion, in 1813, joined the army in Holland, and was present in the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, after which its history has not been traced down to the period of its disbandment.

In 1805 the 91st proceeded to Hanover, and returning the following year, was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of York at Shorncliffe, and afterwards embarked at Dover for Ireland, where it remained until the 15th June, 1807, when it embarked for the Peninsula, as part of the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley (in Crawford's brigade), and on August 3rd, landed and encamped at Lavos. It was subsequently engaged with the enemy at Obidos, and shared in the victory at Vimiera. It joined Moore in his advance into

¹ In 1802, when off the Cape, a Narwhal pierced the side of a transport, leaving its unicorn-like horn, 33½ inches long, in its hull. It became the property of Andrew McLean, who carried it with him as a walking-stick throughout the Peninsular War, and it is now preserved by the corps as a relic.

Spain, and was subsequently in the memorable retreat closing with the battle of Corunna. On its return to England (28th January, 1809,) the sick of the corps were left in Portugal, but afterwards being formed into a detachment, they were actively engaged in the operations that led to the capture of Oporto, and pursuit of the enemy into Spain, and were also at the battle of Talavera.

Meantime, the regiment itself, after a brief repose in England, embarked with the expedition to Walcheren, but returned home (Deal) on the 23rd December, after much suffering from fever. From 1810 to 1812 it was stationed at Ashford. At this period the standard of height for recruits was fixed at 5 feet 4 inches, and the age 35. The bounty for unlimited service was £23 17s. 6d., and £18 12s. 6d. for limited. Leaving England early in September, 1812, the regiment joined Lord Wellesley's army at Villafranca on 1st November, and wintered at San Remo, after which it served at the battle of Vittoria, and affair of Saurauen which, in its consequences, was of considerable importance. It continued to take part in the pursuit of the enemy—was present at the battle of Nivelle, passage of the Nive, repulse of Soult's sortie from Bayonne, battles of Orthes and Toulouse, and capitulation of the French on the 16th April, 1814. It returned home (to Cork) in June. The following year it joined the army of Wellington, and while employed in covering the road to Brussels, missed participation in the crowning victory of Waterloo, although contributing to it. The corps formed part of the Army of Occupation, until the close of 1818, when it embarked for England, and arrived at Dover on the 3rd November. After serving in Ireland, it proceeded to Jamaica in 1822, and remained there until March, 1831. Having been joined by the reserve companies at Portsmouth, the corps proceeded to Ireland.

Meantime (25th April, 1822, Horse Guards' circular) "the regimental jacket was abolished, and a coatee substituted, with regulation sword," etc. On the 1st December, 1835, the 91st left England, and landed at St. Helena on the 26th February following. After an eventless period, the head-quarters and flank companies, with No. 2, proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, three companies remaining behind. The latter, on the 16th October of the next year, took part in the disinterment of the body of the Emperor Napoleon, which now lies in the church of the Invalides, Paris. In commemoration of the event, a medal was struck by Louis Philippe (*vide* History of the 91st) bearing the legend, "LUDOV. PHILIPPVS

FRANCORVM REX—RELIQVIS RECEPTIS NEAPOLEONIS FVNVS TRIVM-
PHALS. XV. DCC. MDCCCXL."

In 1842, a reserve battalion was formed and followed the other to the Cape of Good Hope, but was wrecked in Table Bay, when the ill-fated "Abercrombie Robinson" went to pieces. The catastrophe, however, proved the high state of discipline, fortitude, and other soldierly qualities of the gallant 91st, and is quite as deserving of a place in the roll of its distinguished services as meritorious conduct in the field.

In 1842, the St. Helena detachment rejoined headquarters, and in June, 1843, the corps was engaged in protecting the Griquas against the encroachments of the Boers. But it was not until 1846, that one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the 91st commenced. This was the Kaffir War of 1846-47, in which the corps took a prominent part—especially at the attack on Fort Peddie. The following year the regiment returned to England.

Meantime the reserve battalion having joined the 1st battalion, was constantly employed in keeping the Kaffirs in check, and at the outbreak of the Kaffir War already referred to, it was actively engaged in the Amatola Mountains, in repulsing the attack on the baggage guard at Burn's Hill, etc., and at Block Drift. Between the latter post and Fort Cox (which the governor, Sir Peregrine Maitland occupied), the communication being cut off by the enemy, an interesting episode occurred in the gallant and successful exploit of two privates, Walsh and Reilly, of the 91st, who conveyed an important despatch to the governor (see Mrs. Ward's "Cape and the Kaffirs"). Another gallant exploit was also performed, at "Trompeter's Drift," by Lieut. Dickson. Until the close of the campaign in December, 1847, the reserve battalion was engaged in several skirmishes.

In July of the following year, the battalion joined the force commanded by Sir Harry Smith, and was present at the battle of "Boomplaats." In this short campaign the corps marched nearly 1,200 miles, besides crossing many considerable rivers. The second Kaffir war broke out at the end of 1850, when every available man was required for operations in the field; and in all the numerous skirmishes with the enemy, more especially near Waterkloof, the gallant 91st acquitted themselves with the greatest credit. The gallantry of Private Sharkie, in saving the life of Lieutenant Bond, when in the grasp of two Kaffirs, is one of the many incidents which illustrate the history of the corps.

Turning to the coast, the wreck of the "Birkenhead" between Algoa Bay and Buffalo River, in January, 1852, is another memorable event, like that of the "Abercrombie Robinson." The former vessel contained various detachments, under the command of Colonel Seton of the 74th, the men of the 91st being under the immediate command of Captain Wright. The circumstances of the wreck are too well known to be repeated. The more than Roman discipline of the men, who never swerved from their duty, and their cool courage in facing impending destruction, after having secured the lives of the women and children, who were put into a boat and reached the shore, has scarcely a parallel in the annals of chivalry. Of 631 souls, only 193 were saved; in silence, and without apparent emotion, 438 went down with the ship.

To return to the frontier—on the 26th January, 1852, commenced a series of skirmishes in the Waterkooft, in which the 91st maintained its high reputation; and, after a stay of thirteen years in the colony, the Reserve Battalion embarked at Port Elizabeth for England on the 30th July, 1855, and disembarked at Chatham on the 29th September. Later on in the year, the term "Reserve Battalion" was discontinued, but the battalion itself practically lasted until 1857, when it was incorporated with the 1st Battalion.

On the 4th April, 1856, the *Depôt* companies of the Reserve Battalion of the 91st Regiment were reviewed by the Queen at Aldershot, when her Majesty was graciously pleased to express her satisfaction at their appearance, and afterwards visited one of the soldier's huts, and noticed the "order" everywhere observable.

Meantime, the 1st Battalion remained at Gosport until April, 1850, when it proceeded to Dover. From thence it removed to Preston, and afterwards to Ireland, where it remained until its embarkation for Malta on the 1st January, 1855. From Malta it proceeded, after a short stay, to Greece, and was quartered at the Piræus and Salamis Bay. On the 28th February, 1857, it embarked for the Ionian Isles, where it remained until the 5th September, 1858, when, embarking for India, it was the first regiment to proceed by the Suez route. Arriving at Poonah, it commenced its march to Kamptee. In 1859 it was employed in operations against the insurgent Rohillas, and leaving Kamptee (Madras Presidency), marched to Jubbulpore in the Bengal Presidency. One of the chief events of 1864 was the restoration to the regiment of its

original Highland designation, along with the Highland garb, the trews, however, taking the place of the original kilt, under War Office instructions of May 3, directing the alteration to be made from the 1st April, 1865. After a tour of the military stations in Bengal, it was ordered to return (a long and tedious journey) to Kamptee in 1868, and, after a brief stay there, departed for England *via* Bombay, on the 7th and 8th October. Shortly after arrival new colours were presented, in 1860, to the corps, at Dover. The old ones having been (1869) given to the Duke of Argyll, were afterwards destroyed in the fire, which consumed so many relics, at Inverary Castle. About this period, the blue patrol jacket was introduced, and for the non-commissioned officers and men, a red serge frock of the "Stuart pattern."

In 1870 the regiment moved to Aldershot, and the following year her Majesty was pleased to order that "a detachment of the 91st should attend at Windsor, on the day of the marriage of the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, 21st March, 1871. The marriage gifts of the officers and of the men were graciously noticed by the Queen. During the ceremony, the guard of the 91st Highlanders was drawn up in front of St. George's Chapel. Shortly afterwards, while at Aldershot, "the Queen sent her command, that the 91st Highlanders should always march past (in quick time) to their pipers." Three of the latter attended the marriage festivities at Inverary Castle.

During the period, 1872-76, the 91st Highlanders were quartered in Scotland and in Ireland. In 1878 the regiment embarked for England, arrived at Portsmouth in January, 1879, and moved to Aldershot, where, in consequence of the news of the destruction of the 24th Regiment at Isandlwana, the 91st was ordered to the scene of operations, and on the 17th March disembarked at Durban, marched as soon as possible to the frontier, and having joined the army under Lord Chelmsford, first sighted the Zulus at Ginghlova on the 1st April. An action followed, resulting in the retreat of the enemy. It may be observed that the colours of the corps were displayed on this field. The relief of Pearson, at Ekowe, on the 3rd April, having been effected, the regiment was constantly engaged on outpost duties until the end of the War.

On the 16th May, 1882, the kilt was resumed as the uniform of the 91st Highlanders, and on the 1st July the regiment was designated the "1st Battalion Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. On the 16th February, 1883, it returned from

its tents to Cape Town, and was soon under orders for Ceylon, where it is now (1887) stationed.

The 91st has always been a popular regiment, and one to be relied on—for regiments, like men, preserve hereditary characteristics.

BATTALION II.

(Late 93rd Sutherland Highlanders.)

The original Sutherland Fencibles having been disbanded in 1798, a letter of service authorizing the raising of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, was addressed to Major-General Wemyss, of Wemyss, nephew of the Earl of Sutherland, colonel of the previous corps, and the recruiting for it was conducted under the immediate superintendence of the Sutherland family, in the shires of Sutherland and Ross; but the regiment does not appear to have been mentioned by its numerical title until the 21st October, 1800 ("London Gazette"). The officers, however, first appointed, were gazetted on the 16th September, 1800, at which time the new corps was styled "Major-General Wemyss' Regiment of Infantry."¹ On the 23rd September of the same year it embarked at Fort George for Guernsey. In 1802 it returned to Scotland for the purpose of being disbanded, but, in consequence of the expected renewal of hostilities, the order was rescinded. In 1803 the corps proceeded to Ireland, where its conduct under difficult circumstances in Dublin—after Lord Kilwarden's murder—was justly commended. Early in 1805 it was suddenly ordered to Jamaica, but its destination was changed, and on the 30th July it sailed with the Expeditionary Force, under Sir D. Baird, for the Cape of Good Hope, and landed there 6th January, 1806, but not without the loss of thirty-five men, by the upsetting of a boat in Lospard Bay. In the action of the 8th, near the Blauwe Mountains, the 93rd being ordered to charge with the bayonet, the mixed Dutch force opposed to it became panic-stricken, and the enemy made no further resistance. Nevertheless, in the operations resulting in the surrender of the Colony, the casualties of the corps, of all ranks, amounted to eighty-six. The 93rd remained in garrison at the Cape until it embarked for England,

¹ The regiment had at this time, in the ranks, Big Sam, a celebrated giant.

in 1814, and was thus excluded from participation in the glories of the Peninsular War. Yet what some regiments want in the number of their "battle scrolls" is often compensated by the brilliancy of the fewer exploits emblazoned on their standards.

In 1813 a second battalion was added to the regiment, and in 1814 proceeded to Newfoundland. The 1st Battalion, about the same time, embarked for England, from whence, having arrived on the 18th September, it sailed with the Expedition to New Orleans. Through mismanagement the force suffered severely, and in the ineffectual attempt to carry the enemy's position on the 8th January, 1815, the 93rd lost 584 killed, wounded and missing, of all ranks.

Meantime, the 2nd Battalion, returning from Newfoundland in October, was disbanded at Sunderland on the 29th of that month (1815).

The weakened state of the 1st Battalion preventing its employment in Flanders, on its return home it proceeded to Ireland, where, from 1815 until 1823, it was called upon to perform the most delicate and harassing duties, when it was ordered, in the latter year, in four detachments to Demerara (ostensibly to put down an insurrection), but eventually the regiment was re-united at Barbados in 1825-26. Afterwards, the corps garrisoned Antigua, St. Kitts, etc.

The regiment had always been remarkable for the temperate habits of the men, and in 1826 Colonel Duncan McGregor, who was a great advocate of temperance, succeeded to the command. Having spent nearly ten years and a half in the Windward and Leeward Islands, during which period there were fewer deaths than in any other corps, the 93rd returned to England (Ramsgate). On the 29th July, 1834, the regiment was presented with new colours by the Duke of Wellington, then Commander-in-Chief, and his Grace's address to the corps on the occasion was something more than such addresses ordinarily are. After a few changes of quarters the regiment proceeded, in 1836, to Ireland, and from Ireland, in 1838, to Canada (where political agitation was shaking the loyalty of the people), landing, in the first instance, at Halifax. After a brush with some outlaws at Prescott, the corps proceeded to Quebec, Montreal, and other stations. While at Montreal it received its first percussion muskets. It returned to Quebec, and thence (1848) home, and was quartered in Scotland, where it furnished guards of honour to Her Majesty on more than one occasion.

The Glengarry bonnet, with regimental diced border, was authorized in 1851. In February, 1852, the regiment left Scotland for Weedon, and in the same year it sent its quota and band to the funeral of the "Iron Duke." After a succession of changes, on the 28th February, 1854, the 93rd sailed from Plymouth for Malta, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Gallipoli, where it arrived on the 11th April, and then proceeded to Scutari, where it was inspected by the Duke of Cambridge, and joined the Highland Brigade under Sir Colin Campbell. Passing over intermediate changes, on approaching the Alma, Sir Colin sternly warned the men in these words: "No soldiers must go carrying off wounded men. If any soldier does such a thing his name shall be stuck up in the parish church."

At the battle of the Alma the 93rd bore a manful part, but did not suffer severely—partly in consequence of the enemy declining to cross bayonets with them. At the battle of Balaclava the regiment was still more distinguished. Sir Colin Campbell frequently put himself at the head of it. The manner in which the corps sustained the charge of the Russian cavalry was simply admirable.

For an account of the expedition to Kertch the reader is referred to Captain Burgoyne's records of the corps.

On the evacuation of Sebastopol, the 93rd returned to England (15th July, 1856), and was inspected the following day by the Queen.

On the 6th March, 1857, the regiment received sudden orders to hold itself in readiness to embark for China, and, on the 22nd May, was presented at Dover with new colours by the Duke of Cambridge. On the 4th June, in compliance with special orders from Her Majesty, the 93rd proceeded from Portsmouth to Gosport, where it was inspected by the Queen herself, and furnished the guard of honour. Later on in the month, the corps embarked for China; on touching, however, at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, its destination was altered to India (Calcutta) in consequence of the reported revolt of the Bengal Sepoys. On arrival the corps proceeded by rail to Lohunda, and marched thence to Futtehpore, where some companies were left, while the remainder proceeded to Cawnpore.

On the 1st November, the Futtehpore force had a severe but successful engagement with the mutineers at Kudjwa. It was a brilliant affair, and the 93rd would probably have suffered more severely but for the rapidity of the advance. On this occasion

Sir Colin Campbell addressed the corps in his own pithy and soldier-like style. On the 14th November commenced the series of remarkable operations leading to the partial relief of Lucknow, one of the most difficult and daring achievements ever attempted, and one that was illustrated by heroic episodes which will be found in the works already quoted; but the storming of the Secundrabagh (Lucknow) may be, for instance, referred to, as an exploit of the highest order, and on this occasion Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel Ewart, Captain Cooper, and Captain Burroughs, were recommended for the Victoria Cross, the last-named officer having been the first to enter the place. But it was necessary to retire upon Cawnpore, under severe difficulties, and after some days of heavy firing, on the 6th December, was fought the battle of Cawnpore, in which the 93rd displayed its usual gallantry in a noble emulation with other corps. The enemy was pursued to Serai Ghât. Then followed the affair of the Kala Nuddee, etc. Shortly after, Sir Colin was appointed to the colonelcy of the 93rd Highlanders.

From February, 1858, commenced preparations for the second advance on Lucknow, and on the 2nd March a movement was made. On the 9th occurred the gallant assault of the Martiniere, and the storming, on the 11th, of the Begum's Palace, by the 93rd, when Colonel Hay, Captain Middleton, and Captain Clarke, distinguished themselves, as did also many other officers, amongst whom was Lieut. and Adjutant Macbean, who with his own hand slew *eleven* of the enemy whom he encountered in the main breach. Nor should mention be omitted of Macleod, the regimental piper, who was amongst the first to force his way through at the front breach, and then began to play his bagpipes, and continued to do so throughout the fighting, in places perfectly exposed, and, as Captain Burgoyne remarks, "doubtless to the astonishment of the Sepoys." On the 27th the fighting ended, and Lucknow was again in possession of the British. During the siege operations (2nd to 21st March), the casualty roll of the 93rd (a regiment 800 strong) was 72, exclusive of officers. "No regiment was more frequently employed in these operations than the 93rd, and none suffered more during the siege of that city." On the 6th April, the regiment joined the force about to operate in Rohilcund and in the province of Oude, under Brigadier-General Walpole. The attack on Fort Rayah, the first exploit, would have succeeded but for the lethargic humour of the principal factor. On the 17th the Fort was found to have been evacuated. Brigadier Adrian Hope was killed on this unfortunate

occasion. After some days of desultory skirmishing, Bareilly was taken possession of; the force, however, it is said, having been anticipated by Colonel Jones and the 60th Rifles, who, coming from another direction, had effected an entrance without opposition. The question is an open one. The action at Pusgaon, skirmish at Russulpore, and attack on Fort Mussowli, were all smart affairs reflecting credit on individual exertions. In January, 1859, the revolt had been stamped out, and the 93rd retired to the Himalayan station of Subathoo, having won seven decorations of the Victoria Cross—and well won them; but three officers, equally meritorious, although recommended, did not receive it, namely, Ewart, Burroughs and Cooper. It is unnecessary to follow the corps through its changes of stations.

We next find the gallant Highlanders in the Eusofzai Campaign of 1863, which, however, scarcely deserved the name of a campaign. In the 93rd the only casualty was one man wounded. The medal commemorating it is called the "Umbeyla" from a skirmish at the village of that name, and Captain Burgoyne makes the significant observation, "The march of troops through their country appeared hardly to attract their attention or surprise, but when the regimental bagpipers struck up a tune, every man, woman and child within hearing flocked to listen." In the end of December, 1863, the corps proceeded to Durbund, crossed the Indus, and returned to Sealkote, on the 27th February, 1864. On 27th December, 1869, the regiment commenced its return to Britain. Trans-shipped at Alexandria, it finally anchored in Leith Roads on the 25th March, 1870. During its tour of home service, the regiment was stationed in Scotland, and was presented with new colours at Edinburgh, by the Duchess of Sutherland, on 4th August, 1871. In 1873 it proceeded to Aldershot, and took part in the great review at Windsor. In March, 1876, it removed to Ireland, and in January, 1878, to Gibraltar, where it remained until April, 1881; on the 1st July of which year it became the 2nd Battalion of the territorial regiment, when H.R.H. the Princess Louise is said to have designed some of the new badges. In 1882 the corps was quartered at Windsor, and afterwards in Glasgow; again in England, and is now (1887) in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *yellow*. Kilt, *Sutherland tartan*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Buttons—A myrtle wreath interlaced with a wreath of butcher's broom. Within the myrtle wreath, a Boar's head on scroll,

inscribed *Ne obliviscaris* ; within the wreath of butcher's broom, a Cat on scroll, inscribed *Sans Peur*. A label of three points above the Boar's head and the Cat. Above the wreaths, the Coronet of H.R.H. the Princess Louise. On the Tunic Collar—In frosted silver, a myrtle wreath interlaced with a wreath of butcher's broom. In gilt metal, within the myrtle wreath, the Boar's head on scroll, inscribed *Ne obliviscaris* ; within the wreath of butcher's broom, the Cat on scroll, inscribed *Sans Peur*. A label of three points in silver above the Boar's head and the Cat. On the Helmet-plate—For Highland head-dress and White Helmet. In silver a thistle wreath ; within the wreath, a circle, inscribed "Argyll and Sutherland." Within the circle, the double Cipher of H.R.H. the Princess Louise. To the left of the Cipher, the Boar's head ; to the right the Cat. Above the Cipher, and on the circle, the Coronet of the Princess. On the Waist-plate—Burnished gilt rectangular plate. Devices as for collar badge, but *all* in silver. Above the wreaths, in frosted silver, a scroll surmounted by the Coronet of the Princess. The scroll inscribed "Princess Louise's," below the wreath, a silver scroll, inscribed "Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders." *Vide Dress Regulations.*

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Highland Borderers Militia.

4th Battalion, Royal Renfrew Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—On the 14th March, 1872, it was styled the Princess Louise's Argyllshire Highlanders, with permission to bear on its colours the Princess's Cipher and Coronet, and likewise the Boar's head (Crest of the Marquis of Lorne), surrounded by the motto "*Ne obliviscaris*."

The 93rd had the title of "Sutherland Highlanders."

The boar's head with motto, and the Princess Louise's Cipher and Coronet came from the 91st.

The 93rd had no badge.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 1st Renfrewshire. | 2. 2nd Renfrewshire. | 3. 3rd Renfrewshire. |
| 4. 1st Stirlingshire. | 5. 1st Argyllshire. | 6. 1st Dunbartonshire. |
| 7. 1st Clackmannan and Kinross. | | |

Regimental District, No. 91, Stirling. *Depôt*, Stirling.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S LEINSTER REGIMENT (ROYAL CANADIANS).

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 100th Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment.
2nd Battalion, late 109th Regiment.



The Prince of Wales's Plume. A Maple Leaf.¹

NIAGARA.

CENTRAL INDIA.

BATTALION I.

(Late 100th, Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment.)

THE 100th was raised in 1858 in Canada, and designated the 100th "Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment," hence its badges of the Canadian maple leaf and Prince of Wales' plume.

The *first* regiment so numbered was the 100th Highlanders, raised in 1760, and disbanded in 1763.

The *second* was raised in 1780; served in India 1781-84, during which period it lost 39 officers and 1,200 men, killed in action and died of disease. It was disbanded in 1785.

The *third* was raised in 1794, and is now the 92nd Gordon Highlanders.

The *fourth* was the "100th Prince Regents' County of Dublin" regiment, 1805-18, disbanded as the 99th.

The *fifth*, raised in 1798 as "The New South Wales Corps," numbered 102nd in 1809, and disbanded in 1818 as the 100th.

The "100th regiment—Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians," was organized in Canada, in the year 1858. The proposition for raising a regiment of the line for general service, in the Dominion, emanated

¹ Both badges are combined in the helmet-plate represented.

from Sir E. Walker, Bart., Governor-General of British North America. During the Indian Mutiny the corps was made over, by Canada, to the British Government, as a free gift. The designation then, the "Prince of Wales' Royal Canadians," subsequently altered under the "Territorial" system, to the (1st battalion) "Leinster Regiment," originated under the following circumstances. The "old" 100th, which served in Canada at an earlier period, was styled the "City of Dublin Regiment," and on being disbanded, the territorial title was conferred on the 86th regiment. The 100th Royal Canadians has, however, been permitted to retain its original title, on amalgamation with the 109th, in the Leinster Regiment.

In granting the original commissions to Canadian gentlemen, that of major was conferred for raising 200 men, of captain for raising 80, of lieutenant for raising 40, while ensigns' were given free. The other officers were appointed from the line.

Recruiting for the regiment commenced in March, and was completed in July, 1858. The men were raised principally in Upper Canada. Colonel de Rottenburg was its first Commandant. The corps proceeded at once to England and joined the camp at Shorncliffe (July, 1858). The following year it was in garrison at Gibraltar, and remained there until October, 1863, when it sailed for, and arrived at Malta, where it was stationed until October, 1866, when it proceeded to Canada, and thence, after two years' sojourn, to Scotland (Glasgow). In 1875 (31st March) Her Majesty approved of the word "Niagara" being displayed on the regimental colours, in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the "Old" 100th at the capture of Fort Niagara in 1813. In 1877 the regiment embarked for India, where, on the 21st February, 1887, it was presented (at Calcutta) with new colours, by Lady Dufferin, wife of His Excellency the Viceroy (and a lady whose popularity has been more beneficial to England, in reconciling "race" distinctions in the Imperial appanage, than formal legislation). The corps is still in India.

BATTALION II.

(Late the 109th regiment.)

The 109th was originally the East India Company's 3rd Bombay European Regiment. It was raised in 1854. In 1858 it was styled

the "3rd Bombay Regiment," and in 1861 the "109th Bombay Infantry." It served during the Indian Mutiny with the Central India force. In 1860 a number of men of the late German Legion were incorporated with the corps.

The *first* regiment numbered 109th was raised in 1761, and disbanded in 1768.

The *second*, raised in 1794 as the "Aberdeenshire," was disbanded the following year.

The 109th regiment was originally composed of volunteers from the 3rd Bombay European Regiment, which was raised on the 15th November, 1853.

The former regiment marched from Poona, and joined the Central Indian Field Force, 1st October, 1857, and returned to quarters at Mhow, 8th May, 1859.

During the campaign (Indian Mutiny) it was engaged as follows, viz.:—

1858. 30th January, siege and capture of Rathghur; 31st January, action at Baroda; 3rd February, relief of Saugur; 12th February, capture of Garracota; 2nd March, action at the Pass of Muddenpur; 1st April, battle of the Betwa; 3rd April, siege and storm of Jhansi.

On the fall of Jhansi, the right wing went into garrison; while the left was engaged as follows, viz.: 1858, storming of Loharee, actions of Koonch, Muttra, Garowtee, and Calpee, battle and capture of Gwalior.

In consequence of 580 non-commissioned officers and privates having availed themselves of Lord Canning's order of 6th July, 1859, the regiment was compensated by 560 volunteers from the late Jäger corps. At Kurrachee, 23rd February, 1860, the 3rd Bombay European Regiment and the late corps of the German Legion were amalgamated. On the 6th November, 1860, Nos. 2, 9, and 10 companies proceeded to relieve a similar detachment of the 64th foot at Hyderabad, and remained at the latter place until relieved by the 1st battalion 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on the 15th November, 1861. Meantime on the 7th May, 1861, 773 non-commissioned officers and privates volunteered for the 109th regiment.

The corps now bears the device of "Central India" on its colours.

In 1862, the right wing of the regiment proceeded to Aden, and the left to Hyderabad and Scinde. Whilst at Aden, the wing there was

employed against some hostile Arab tribes. In 1857, both wings were re-united at Poona, and after eleven months proceeded to Mooltan. The wings again separated, the right going to Roorkee, and the left to Delhi. They were again re-united, at Dinapore, whence they proceeded to Calcutta to act as a guard of honour, in 1875, to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and during the latter's visit the sergeants publicly presented the Prince with a panther called "Jumboo," which had been reared in the regiment.

In 1877, the 109th arrived in England (Gosport), and was afterwards, in 1879, sent to Aldershot, where it was stationed till the end of 1881; it then proceeded to the Curragh Camp (1882), and is still (1887) in Ireland.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—A Circle, inscribed "Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment;" within the circle, the Prince of Wales's Plume. On the Tunic Collar—The Prince of Wales's Plume, in silver; the Coronet in gilt metal. On the Helmet-plate—In silver, on a black velvet ground, the Prince of Wales's Plume over two maple leaves. On a scroll, beneath the leaves, "Central India." On the universal scroll, "Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment." On the Waist-plate—Special pattern, maple leaf ends. In silver, on a burnished gilt centre, a maple and laurel wreath. Within the wreath, a circle inscribed, "The Leinster Regt." Above the circle, the Crown; within, the Prince of Wales's Plume; below, in dead gilt metal on the maple and laurel wreath, a scroll, inscribed "Central India." On the Forage Cap—In silver, the Prince of Wales's Plume; the scroll with motto, in gilt metal. Below the Plume a scroll, in gilt metal, inscribed "The Leinster." *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, King's County Militia.

4th Battalion, Queen's County Militia.

5th Battalion, Royal Meath Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT. — The Prince of Wales's plume and maple leaf came from the 100th. The words "Central India" and laurel wreath, worn on shako-plate of officers, from the 109th.

The 5th Battalion (Royal Meath Militia) lost the "Tara brooch" worn on Glengarries before territorial organization was introduced.

Regimental District, No. 100, Birr. Dépôt, Birr.

THE ROYAL MUNSTER FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.
2nd Battalion, late 104th Bengal Fusiliers.



The Royal Tiger.



The Shamrock.

PLASSEY.	BUXAR.	GUZERAT.	DEIG.
BHURTPORE.		AFFGHANISTAN.	GHUZNEE.
FEROZESHUHUR.		SOBRAON.	PUNJAUB.
CHILLIANWALLAH.		GOOJERAT.	PEGU.
DELHI.		LUCKNOW.	

BATTALION I.

(Late 101st Foot).

THIS regiment was formed, by order of Clive, on the 16th December, 1756, at Fulta (under the supervision of Major Kilpatrick, who was probably its first colonel) of various parties of Europeans connected with the East India Company's factories, and was named the Bengal European Regiment. Its first exploit was at the capture of the fort of Baj Raj in 1756, followed by the re-capture of Fort William, Calcutta, the capture of Hoogly Fort, battle of Chelpore, capture of Chandernagore from the French, and of the fort of Kutwah, in 1757. In this year it distinguished itself at the great battle of Plassey, and is the only corps, except the 39th (Dorsetshire), which bears that legend on its colours.

In 1758, it won the battle (with other troops), of Condore (against the French), followed by the capture of the French camp, occupation of Rajamundra, capture of the French position at Nar-surpore, storm and capture of Masulipatam. In 1759, relief of Patna, defeat of the Dutch at Chandernagore, and at the battle of Bedera. In 1760, defence of Patna, battle of Seerpore, defeat of

the Great Mogul at Belkoss, relief of Patna, and battle of Beerpore. In 1761, defeat of Shah Alum and the French at Suan. In 1763, battles of Maujee, Kutwah, and Geriah, capture of Suti, Nala, and Monghyr, and siege and capture of Patna. 1764, defence of Patna, battle of Buxar, assault of Chunar, storm of the Nawab Nazir's camp at Benares. 1765, capture of Allahabad and of Chunar, battles at Kurrah and Kalpi. 1774, battle of Kutra. 1781, battles of Patula, Porto Novo (against Haider Ali and the French), of Pollilore, Sholinghur, Verachundalore. Other affairs—Capture of Bidgeghur, Karrungalli, and Tupasore, the relief of Wandewash, assault of Chillambram, and relief of Vellore. 1782, battle of Arnee. 1783, siege of Cuddalore against the French. 1794, battle of Betura in Rohileund. 1804, capture of Gwalior, battle of Deig, storm and capture of Deig. 1805, four assaults of Bhurt-pore. 1808, Expedition to Macao (China). 1810-17, operations in Java. 1814, Nepaul war. 1817, Pindarri war. 1826, storming and capture of Bhurt-pore. 1838, campaign in Afghanistan.

The very interesting "History of the Bengal European Regiment" gives the details of this long battle roll, and shows how the gallant corps "helped to win India," and *keep it*.

The following record continues and enlarges on the annals of the regiment from 1839, until the amalgamation of the Honourable East India Company's European forces with the Royal Army, and later on, in this work referred to, will be found many stirring incidents and personal anecdotes of the early heroes of our Indian Empire.

In November, 1838, the regiment joined the army of the Indus at Ferozepore; served throughout the first campaign in Afghanistan, and was present at the storming of Ghuznee, 23rd July, 1839, on which occasion it sustained a loss of one man killed and 9 officers and 52 men wounded. On the 18th January, 1840, a detachment was engaged at the attack on the fort of Pushoot.

By General Government Order, No. 244 of 1840, it was directed that the regiment should be armed and equipped as a light infantry corps, and it was accordingly designated the "1st Bengal European Light Infantry."

The regiment served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the battles of Ferozeshah, 21st and 22nd December, 1845, (on which occasion 8 officers and 207 men were killed and wounded) and Sobraon, 10th February, 1846, when its loss amounted to 12 officers and 185 men.

By General Government Order, dated 11th April, 1846, the regiment was designated the "1st European Bengal Fusiliers."

The regiment was next engaged during the Burmese War, 1852-53, and was present at the capture of Pegu, 21st November, 1852; at the relief of the Pegu garrison, 14th December, 1852; and during the subsequent operations.

During the Indian Mutiny (campaigns of 1857-58), the regiment was present at the battle of Budlee-ke-Serai, 8th June, 1857; at the siege and capture of Delhi, June to 20th September, 1857, and actions of Nuzuffghur, 24th August; Narnoul, 16th November; Gungeree, 14th, December; Putialee, 17th December, and Mynpoorie, 27th December, 1857; also at the siege and capture of Lucknow, 2nd to 21st March, 1858; and during the subsequent operations in Oude.

Finally, the regiment served in the war on the north-western frontier of the Punjaub in 1863; and was present at the re-capture of the Crag Picquet on the 13th November; and the capture of the Conical Hill, 15th December.

A General Order was issued by the Governor-General of India, announcing the Queen's most gracious intentions regarding the officers and men composing Her Majesty's Indian Forces:—"The Governor-General in council has now the satisfaction of announcing to the European officers and men of the Indian forces, the conditions prescribed, and the offers made to them upon their amalgamation with Her Majesty's general forces, whereby two armies will be united, which severally have rendered the most signal services to their Queen and country."

It stated that—"Her Majesty's Government had expressed an anxious desire to preserve the proud recollections of distinguished services which belong especially to the older regiments of each Presidency and to incorporate with Her Majesty's Army corps which have so greatly contributed to the acquisition and maintenance of Her Majesty's dominions in the East," and that "It is desired by Her Majesty's Government to maintain as integral regiments the 3 oldest European Infantry regiments of the Bengal Presidency, and all of the 3 regiments of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and to keep the men who are now in each of these corps, and who may volunteer for Her Majesty's general service in the regiment which when transferred to the line, will represent those to which they now respectively belong, and that Her Majesty had graciously determined to mark her estimation of the service of

Her Indian armies, by conferring the designation of "Royal" upon one regiment from each Presidency, the selection of which was left to the judgment of the Government of India."

The Governor-General in Council, therefore, ratified the preceding that, until further orders, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, 1st Madras Fusiliers, and 1st Bombay Fusiliers, should bear the designation of "Royal."

The first of these regiments was, accordingly, designated, the "101st Regiment of Foot (Royal Bengal Fusiliers)." This corps at once became so popular (at Mooltan), that it received so many volunteers from the local army, as well as from recruits arrived from England, that its strength was brought up to a total of 1,201 non-commissioned officers and men.

At the same time, the officers of the old corps had the privilege of a priority of claim over all others of Her Majesty's Indian Army, when tendering their services, or volunteering, as the case might be, until the Gazette appeared appointing them to the 101st Regiment.¹

On the 25th February, 1862, Sir Hugh Rose, the Commander-in-chief in India, presented new colours to the corps, and by his special orders the old colours were deposited in the officers' mess, to be preserved as glorious memorials of the past.

In 1862, Lieut.-General A. Roberts, C.B., was gazetted colonel of the regiment.

Leaving Mooltan, 19th December, the regiment arrived at Rawul Pindee, 26th January, 1863.

At this period our relations with the Hazara tribes became disturbed, and the 101st was despatched to the frontier for the twofold purpose of recruiting its health, and making a demonstration against the malcontents; and on the 1st September commenced its march.

The force destined to enter the hills assembled on the 18th October, 1863, at Nawabille, and on the 20th received the designation of the "Eusufzaie Field Force;" was placed under the command of Sir Neville Chamberlain; and entered Afghanistan by the Umbeyla Pass, arriving at the foot of the latter at eleven in the forenoon. After a brief halt, a flanking column, composed of 2 Goorkha regiments, the Corps of Guides, and 8 mountain guns,

¹ The original 101st Foot was raised in 1806 by the Hon. H. A. Dillon, and styled "The Duke of York's Irish Regiment." It was disbanded in 1817.

ascended the heights, when, after exchanging a few shots, the main body came up, and seized the position. The force then passed through the gorge "in Indian file," as the nature of the ground precluded progress in any other formation.

The British troops were annoyed and harassed to such an extent, that leaving off accoutrements, save to wash, was out of the question. Tents were not pitched for fully five weeks, the men lying down on the bare ground, until they improvised a plan of putting branches together, and laying blankets across.

The Crag Picquet, which was several hundred feet above the upper camp, being in the hands of the enemy, and commanding the right defence, was taken by storm in thirty minutes' time, under the gallant leadership of Lieut.-Colonel Salusbury.

Casualties: 5 killed, and 16 men wounded.

Conspicuous amongst heroes was Lieutenant Chapman, who being mortally wounded, dressed a brother officer's wounds under a galling fire. When asked why did he do so, he replied, "Never mind me, nothing can do me any good, carry Captain Smith away." They afterwards fell into the enemy's hands, and were literally hacked to pieces.

Another fight was sharp and decisive, the casualties being 1 man killed and 13 wounded.

The 2nd Brigade then commenced the descent of the Chumella Valley, with a view to scattering the enemy, and burning the village of Umbeyla. By 2 p.m. every obstacle had been overcome, and the result was, the junction of the two brigades, with 400 cavalry, which soon formed up at the foot of the heights on the right, confronting the enemy who crowned those opposite. The latter, however, quickly retreated towards the Pass into the Bowair country, the 1st Brigade, moving at the same time on their flank.

Meantime, a portion of the enemy fell upon the flank of the Brigade with such force, that a portion of it was compelled to retreat, but only for a short time; for turning, it charged the enemy, who was utterly routed, with a loss of about 200 men *hors de combat*.

During the struggle, the village of Umbeyla had been destroyed by fire.

The following day the troops halted, and the Bowair chief came in, and made his submission; and, after some further service, the regiment returned to quarters at Rawul Pindi.

The British loss during this brief expedition was 87 officers and men killed and wounded.

From Rawul Pindi the regiment proceeded to Dugshai (30 January, 1865,) and from the latter station to Agra (13th October, 1866,) and formed part of the personal escort of the Viceroy, during the great durbar at Delhi.

In 1871, the regiment proceeded to England; thence to Malta in 1874, and then to Cyprus, where, in August, 1878, it was reviewed by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.

In June, 1881, it was combined with the 104th Fusiliers; and, with certain militia corps, was formed into a territorial regiment, designated "The Royal Munster Fusiliers," of which it became the 1st battalion.

Her Majesty, at the same time, was pleased to approve of the badge of the Royal Tiger being, in future, borne on the colours and appointments of the corps.

Subsequently, it proceeded to Nova Scotia, and returned in 1883.

It was presented with new colours at Dover, in 1886, and is now stationed in England.

BATTALION II.

(Late 104th Foot).

This regiment was raised at Hazareebagh, on the 8th September, 1839, in accordance with the General Order issued by the President of the East India Company, in whose employ it was, and who ordered it to be brought on the establishment of Her Majesty's Indian army, and appointed Colonel James Trenshard to command it.

After being quartered at Ferozepore, Meerut, Delhi, and Umballa, the regiment, in 1843, formed part of a contingent which crossed the Indus, under the command of Major-General Simpson; and, under Major-General Hunter, was employed with the force led by Sir Charles J. Napier, against a rebel chief named Begah Khan, who was forced to surrender.

In 1848 the regiment formed part of the 4th Brigade of the

"Army of the Punjab," commanded by Brigadier-General Godby,¹ the command of the regiment devolving on Major Steel.

This brigade, including the 31st and 70th Native Infantry, with a Pontoon Train, and a few guns (3rd December, 1848,) attempted to cross the river Chenab, so as to form a junction with the force under Sir J. Thackwell at Sadoolapore, and witnessed that action, but was unable to effect its purpose, and a few days later joined Sir Hugh Gough, whose force had meantime crossed the river at Ramnuggur, and on the 13th January, 1849, took a distinguished part in the memorable battle of Chillianwalla.

At the subsequent crowning victory of Googeraat (21st February), the regiment had the honour of carrying the village of Burra Kalra by assault. This was the key of the Sikh position, and "so cleverly was the exploit performed, that while one wing rushed at the walls and scaled them, the other kept up a heavy fire of musketry, and both ultimately drove the enemy out," under a cannonade from the Khalsa artillery, which tried to save the village, regardless of friend or foe.

After this, the regiment proceeded to Peshawur, and subsequently (1849) returned to Lahore, at which station a letter was received by the officer commanding, from the commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, asking what he could do for the corps, to which he replied, that its desire was to be made a fusilier regiment, so as to be placed on an equal footing with the 1st Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Fusiliers, a request which was at once granted by the Governor-General.

After the usual tour of stations, in 1853, four companies, under Captain McKenzie, proceeded from Calcutta to Moulmein; the remaining six companies arriving in Burmah in November of the same year, four of which were detached, to form part of an expedition, under Colonel Cotton, to Therawaddy, to make a diversion against the insurgents, and which rejoined headquarters, 1st February, 1854.

In 1856 the regiment returned to Bengal, and proceeded by water to Allahabad, starting thence, by road, for Subathoo; but, on reaching Cawnpore, it was ordered to move by forced marches to Lucknow. This order was, however, countermanded, and the corps resuming its original destination, at length arrived at Subathoo on the 10th April.

¹ *Vide* "Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign," by J. H. Lawrence-Archer.

On the evening of the 14th May, 1857, sudden orders were received to march on Umballa; and arriving there on the 27th, 6 companies, under General Anson, the Commander-in-Chief, and 4 under Captain Harris, held that station against the mutineers, afterwards doing good service by conveying large quantities of ammunition to head-quarters. During the operations at Delhi the regiment was frequently engaged.

In the latter part of the same year the regiment formed part of the force under Brigadier Showers, which operated in the Maywatee district, and captured numerous rebel sepoys, including the "Nawab of Jugge and the Rajah of Bullunghur." After restoring order, the corps went into garrison at Delhi.

When, at length, the government passed from the East India Company to the Crown, every man of the regiment was offered either his discharge, or "two years' boon service," but although a suspicion was expressed by Brigadier Hugh Troop as to the motives of those Europeans who took their discharge during this unsettled period, the loyalty of this regiment was never impugned. On the contrary, it set an example of discipline and good conduct.

On the 1st May, 1861, the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, along with the rest of Her Majesty's Indian European force, were amalgamated with the British Army, and, in consequence, became "Her Majesty's 104th (Bengal) Fusiliers."

The regiment was, on the 25th February, 1863, inspected, at Bareilly, by Sir Hugh Rose, commander-in-chief, who, on the day following, presented it with new colours.

At this time, the officers wore scarlet bands on their forage caps as a mark of distinction, granted by Her Majesty (10 July, 1867) in recognition of the gallant service of the regiment.

On 1st July, 1881, the regiment, by General Order, became the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

After various changes of station the battalion, in 1886, proceeded from Kamptee to Madras, and joined the British force in Burmah, where it is still on service, and maintaining its deserved reputation.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within the designation "Royal Munster Fusiliers," a grenade, with the Royal Tiger on the ball. On the Tunic Collar—A grenade in gold embroidery, with the Royal Tiger, in silver, on the ball. On the Helmet-plate—A grenade, in gilt metal. On the ball, a deep wreath of laurel intertwined with a scroll bearing the battles

of the regiment. Within the wreath, the heraldic device for the Province of Munster, the crowns in gilt metal, the shield in silver. On the bottom of the wreath, a scroll, in silver, inscribed "Royal Munster." On the Waist-plate—Special pattern; oak-leaf ends. On a burnished gilt centre, a deep laurel wreath intertwined with a silver scroll, bearing the battles of the regiment. Within the wreath, a grenade, in gilt metal, with the Royal Tiger, in silver, on the ball. On the wreath at the bottom, a scroll, in silver, inscribed "Royal Munster." On the Forage Cap—A grenade, in gold embroidery with the Royal Tiger, in silver metal, on the ball. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, S. Cork Militia.

4th Battalion, Kerry Militia.

5th Battalion, Royal Limerick County Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 104th up to April, 1861, was the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. The officers were permitted to wear a scarlet band round their forage caps in April, 1867. The Royal Tiger, a new introduction, to mark the territorial connection with India. The Arms of Munster (*azure, three crowns or*) is Territorial. The shamrock is a recent introduction.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

None.

Regimental District, No. 101, Tralee. *Depôt*, Tralee.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN FUSILIERS.

(TWO LINE BATTALIONS.)

1st Battalion, late 102nd Regiment.

2nd Battalion, late 103rd Regiment.



The Elephant.



The Royal Tiger.

"Spectamur Agendo."

ARCOT.	PLASSEY.	CONDORE.	WANDEWASH.
BUXAR.	SHOLINGUR.	NUNDY DROOG.	AMBOYNA.
TERNATE.	BANDA.	PONDICHERRY.	MAHIDPOOR.
CARNATIC.	MYSORE.	GUZERAT.	SERINGAPATAM.
KIRKEE.	BENI BOO ALLY.	ADEN.	PUNJAUB.
MOOLTAN.	GOOJERAT.	AVA.	PEGU.
			LUCKNOW.

BATTALION I.

(Late 102nd Regiment, previously "Madras Fusiliers.")

If the importance of victories is to be estimated by their results, the early records of this regiment must be of peculiar interest, since it is not too much to assert, that the services of the Company's Madras European regiment, under its distinguished commanders, Laurence and Clive, up to the arrival of the first Royal regiment (the 39th) at Madras, laid the foundation of the British power in Southern India.

The Madras European regiment ranked as the second corps in the service of the late East India Company, and was established 23rd September, 1668 (although not consolidated as a regular battalion until 1748), by its first colonel, the celebrated Stringer Lawrence.

The first service of the corps was performed in 1677, while it garrisoned Fort St. George, at the period of the great Mahratta chief Sevajee's invasion of the Carnatic. In 1682 it proceeded to Calcutta, and on a second expedition, the following year, during

which (in 1686) it was engaged at the battle of Hoogly, defence of Calcutta, capture of Tanna and Injellee, and the burning of the Great Mogul's fleet, and of Balasore, and the expedition to Dacca and Chittagong. Between 1690 and 1692 the corps was re-organized. In 1703-4 the regiment defended Madras successfully against an attack made by the Mahomedans (the garrison of St. George had been garrisoned only by Europeans since the order promulgated to that effect in 1667). In 1706 it again served in the defence of Madras, and also of Fort St. David. In 1746, war being declared between England and France, the celebrated M. Dupleix comes upon the scene; Madras surrenders to a French fleet, and Clive, afterwards so renowned, is taken prisoner.

In 1748 the corps was formed into a battalion, and was in the same year engaged in the affair at Cuddalore and siege of Pondicherry. During the campaign of 1749, it served at the defence of Trichinopoly and of Tanjore; at Villanore and the reduction of Madura and Tinivelly the following year. In 1751 its battle roll gives the affair at Valcondah, the more serious action at Utatoor, passage of the Coleroon, defence of Trichinopoly, and the affair at Condore, "where its grenadiers particularly distinguished themselves, and the brilliant capture and defence of Arcot by Clive."

During these events many extremely interesting incidents occurred which may be found in the "Historical Record of the Corps," by a staff-officer (General Mill). At this period, amongst the British auxiliaries, were "companies of Caffres, from Africa;" but the fate of battle always depended upon the Europeans. At this time we find M. Auteuil a prominent French commander.

In the year 1751 also occurred the affair of Trivatore, battle of Arnee, and skirmishes at Kistnaveram, etc. The following year occurred in succession, the action at Coverpauk, and singular capture of the French guns, by Lieutenants Keene and Simmons; battle at Elmiseram, and capture of the latter place; affairs at Seringam, Mansurpet, Samiaveram, Utatoor, Putchandah, capture of the French force besieging Trichinopoly, and battle of Bahoo, where the opposing English and French contingents, numerically equal, crossed bayonets, with the result of much slaughter, and the defeat of the latter; capture of Chingleput and Covelong; night attack at Seringam; and capture of Ullore. The next year, occurred the affairs at Trivadi, Fort St. David, Fakeer's Tope, and Seringam; brilliant actions of the Golden Rock, and Sugarloaf Rock, capture of Weycondah, defence of Trichinopoly, and action at Trivadi.

In 1754 were fought the three battles of Sugarloaf Rock, French Rock, and of French and Sugarloaf Rocks. Meantime, in the eight years' struggle with the French, in which the corps was engaged, about 2,000 of the enemy had been killed in action, and as many taken prisoners, including 62 officers; 105 pieces of cannon had also been captured.

In 1755 the regiment formed part of the expedition against the littoral forts of Angria, the notorious pirate, and on the 11th February, 1756, the famous fort of Gheira was captured. The expedition to Bengal and capture of Budge Budge followed. Next year—the eventful 1757—the regiment served at the capture of Calcutta, Hoogly, Chandernagore (French settlement), etc., followed by the great and decisive battle of Plassey, at which the Madras European regiment formed part of the 1st and 2nd Divisions. Then followed the storming and capture of Madura, and, later on, the defence of Trichinopoly.

In following so rapid a succession of events, covering so momentous a period of time, the severest condensation of matter becomes necessary, but the names alone are sufficient to indicate where fuller information may be found.

In 1758 it will be sufficient to enumerate the defence of Tanjore, the capture of Trivatore, Trinomalee, and Terriore; the important battle of Condore; capture of Rajamundry; defence of Fort St. George, against Lally, and minor affairs at St. Thomas's Mount.

Passing over many trivial combats and capture of small forts in 1759, in the following year "the corps fought at the battle of Wandewash and siege of Pondicherry"—followed by its capture next year. Then came the battles of Bedarra, Patna, and Gyah-Maunpore, etc. In 1763 occurred the important capture of Morshedabad; battles of Mootejil, Oodwa; capture of Monghyr; storming of Patna, and the campaign in Madura, etc. In 1764, second battle of Patna; battle of Buxar, etc. Operations against Sujah-ud-Dowlah, and victory of Calpee (20th May, 1765).

The following year, the regiment was re-organized in three battalions.

During the Mysore War the corps was engaged at the actions of Changama, Trinomalee, Vaniambaddy, Singarpetta, etc. In 1768, at the capture of Kistnagherry, and also of sixteen hill forts, etc.; invasion of Mysore; actions of Mulgulwal, Oossoor, Caroor, etc. In 1769 the Mysore War terminated, and the regiment rested throughout the following year. During the Tanjore campaign of

1771 it captured Ramanad, etc. In 1774 the corps was formed into four battalions; 1775, campaign in Guzerat; actions of Hoosamlee, Daboun, and Arras, etc. In 1777 the uniform was slightly altered; the 1st Battalion having blue facings, and the 2nd white. In 1788 Pondicherry was again (second) captured, etc. In 1780, during the campaign in Guzerat, Bassein was captured, etc. The same year, Hyder Ali invaded the Carnatic. In this year also occurred the battles of Porto Novo, Palidore, Sholingur, etc. In 1782, the battles of Arnee and of Vellore, etc. In 1783, the battle before Cuddalore, and repulse of the French sortie, and capture of seven places; 1784, operations against the Poligars. In 1785-6, the corps was again re-organised; 1790-91, storming and capture of Bangalore, battle of Seringapatam, storming and capture of Nundydroog, capture of Savendroog, and other strongholds. For these services in 1791 the badge of the Royal Tiger was granted. In 1792 storming the enemy's lines, battle, and siege of Seringapatam; 1793, fourth siege and third capture of Pondicherry; 1794, service in the Northern Circars; 1795, capture of Trincomalee (Ceylon); Colombo (1796), etc.; formation of the four battalions into two regiments; 1797, expedition to Manilla; 1799 (a detachment of the corps), at the fall of Seringapatam. Formation of the two regiments into one, styled the "Madras European Regiment;" 1801, capture of Ternate; 1803, campaign in Cuttack; 1809, second expedition to the Moluccas; 1810, capture of Amboyna, etc.; 1816, capture of Kurnool; 1817, Mahratta campaign and battle of Mahidpore; 1818, storming of Talveir, etc.; 1819, siege and surrender of Asserghur; 1824, capture of Rangoon and Pegu, storming of Kokeen; 1825-6, storming of various stockades. The regiment again sub-divided; 1830, the two regiments again reunited. In December, 1841, new colours were presented to the corps at Hyderabad, bearing the honours granted on the 12th March in the same year, and motto "Spectamur agendo," with reference particularly to its services under Lord Clive (Arcot, 1751), and the badge of the Royal Tiger, for its conduct at the battle of Nundy Droog. In 1843 its title was the "1st Madras European Fusiliers;" in 1858 the "1st Madras Fusiliers;" in 1861 "the Royal Madras Fusiliers;" and subsequently, on the Territorial re-organization of the Line, the "1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers." It served meantime in the Burmese War of 1852-5; and in the Indian Mutiny—battle of Cawnpore, relief of Lucknow, etc. In 1876 it was at Gibraltar. In 1879 it was stationed in Ceylon,

whence it proceeded to Egypt, from which it returned in 1885, and is now in Ireland.

The following additional particulars respecting the later services of the 1st Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers have been contributed by Colonel Cleland.

1855. The word "Pegu" permitted to be worn on the colours and appointments of the regiment.

While the right wing of the regiment proceeded from Tonghoo *en route* to Madras, the headquarters and left wing marched from Tonghoo on the 27th December, 1855, to Dunnoo, and thence proceeded in boats to Martaban; arrived at Madras on the 11th February, 1856, following, and occupied Fort St. George.

On the 24th April, 1856, Pegu medals "with clasp" were presented to the regiment for the war of 1852-53.

On the 17th March, 1857, the regiment (26 officers and 868 bayonets strong) embarked for service in Persia; but on the 20th April, 1857, it disembarked at Madras (Fort St. George), having been recalled before arrival in Persia (peace having been declared).

On the 18th of May, 1857, it embarked on board the steamer "Zenobia," for service in Bengal (490 strong); and on the 19th May following, five companies embarked on board ship "John Wells," also for service in Bengal (427 strong).

On the 23rd of May, 1857, the headquarters arrived at Calcutta, and proceeded to Benares and Allahabad in detachments, some by the Grand Trunk road, and others by river.

On the 4th June, 1857, at Benares, the regiment first engaged with the rebels. Colonel Neill assumes command of the station, and disarms the native troops.

On the 6th June, 1857, detachments of the regiment are pushed rapidly on to Allahabad (where the 6th Bengal Native Infantry had mutinied and murdered most of the officers), followed on the 9th by Colonel Neill.

On the 16th, at Allahabad, the cantonments were cleared of the rebels; 2 men killed, Lieutenant Bailey and 4 four men wounded: confidence restored. In June there was a severe epidemic of cholera.

On the 4th July, 1857, 200 rank and file under command of Major Stephenson, proceed with General Havelock's column to Cawnpore. The Cawnpore massacre having been heard of, Major Renaud's detachment receives orders to halt, until overtaken by

General Havelock's column. Colonel Neill continues in command of Allahabad with the remainder of the regiment.

On the 6th July, Captain Spurgin's detachment, on the river on its way to Cawnpore, lands and engages the enemy on the left bank of the Ganges. Enemy repulsed with the loss of a gun, which was captured by Privates McCarthy, McGee, and Preston.

The dress worn on service by the regiment was banyan trousers, a white smock frock, and forage cap covered with blue cloth. The regiment, in General Havelock's orders and despatches, was frequently mentioned as the "Blue Caps."

12th July, battle of Futehpore; eleven guns captured.

On the 13th July, Brigadier-General Havelock thanks his soldiers "for their arduous exertions of yesterday which proved in four hours the strange result of a rebel army driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and the whole force scattered to the winds without the loss of a British soldier. To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? the fire of the British artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all the brigadier has ever witnessed in his not short career; to the power of the Enfield rifle." The Madras Fusiliers was the *only regiment* with General Havelock's column at this time armed with the *Enfield* rifle.

On the 15th July, 1857, the actions of "Aoung" and "Pundoo-Nuddee" are fought, Major Renaud, commanding the regiment, is wounded.

"At noon," says Havelock, "we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over this stream. The resistance was short but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large siege calibre. Major Renaud is severely wounded. *The Madras Fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves.*"

On the 16th July, 1857, the battle of Cawnpore was fought; and General Neill leaves Allahabad for Cawnpore.

On the 19th July, the regiment proceeds to "Bhitoor" to the palace of "Nana Sahib," about ten miles from Cawnpore, the enemy retire, leaving all their guns.

On the 21st July, 1857, Major Renaud dies of his wounds, and Major Stephenson, the next senior officer, assumes command of the regiment.

On the 29th July, the actions of Oonao and Bassarat Gunge are fought.

On the 12th August, the second action of Bassarat Gunge was fought.

On the 14th August, the whole force recrosses the Ganges and occupies Cawnpore.

On the 16th August, the force under command of General Have-lock moves towards Bhitoor and encounters the enemy.

The regiment remained in Cawnpore until the 18th September, 1857. The force being deficient in artillery and cavalry, many men of the regiment were employed in both these branches, and did good service, with credit to themselves and the regiment.

On the 21st September, the action of Mungurwar. Sergeant Mahoney (of the regiment), Sergeant-Major of the Volunteer Cavalry, behaved with great gallantry and captured the regimental colour of the 1st Bengal Native Infantry.

On the 23rd September the battle of the Alam Bagh was fought.

On the 25th September, 1857, the force enter the city of Lucknow, and succeed in reaching the Residency. The regiment behaved with great gallantry in carrying the Char Bagh Bridge, at the point of the bayonet, in which feat it suffers severely. Lieutenants Arnold and Baily were wounded. The bridge was defended by several guns, and flanked by houses, which were filled with the enemy. Part of the regiment, led by Captain Grant, was the first to enter the Residency. General Neill was shot dead at the head of his brigade. Lieutenants Arnold and Baily, who were wounded, got separated from the regiment and force, and were gallantly defended until the morning of the 27th September, by an assistant-surgeon and private of the 78th Highlanders, a private of the 84th Regiment, and Private Ryan, of the regiment—to whom the Victoria Cross was awarded for his gallant behaviour on this occasion.

The regiment remained in the defence of the Residency until evacuated in November, 1857, and was employed in the various sorties.

On the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th November, 1857, at the relief of the Lucknow garrison, by Lord Clyde, this detachment, about 160 strong, including 9 officers, served with the 2nd Battalion of Detachments, and were present at the taking of the Secundrabagh, Shah Mujeeb, Tara Khotel, etc. This detachment of the regiment was the first to enter the gateway of the Secundrabagh, the 93rd Highlanders entering by the breach.

Private Leahy, No. 3 Company, and Private Smyth, No. 10 Company, were the first men through the gateway.

On the 23rd November the Residency of Lucknow was evacuated.

The regiment formed part of the force which, under Sir James Outram, covered the retreat of Lord Clyde's force. The force (Sir James Outram's division), subsequently taking up a position at the Alam Bagh, which was held until March, 1858—the outposts being continually attacked by the enemy.

On the 13th August, 1858, the enemy are encountered at Sultanpore, defeated, and driven across the river, and occupy the cantonments on the opposite side.

On the 24th August, 1858, the regiment, with Seikhs (regiment of Ferozepore), crosses the river Goomtee, and drives the enemy from the position he occupied.

On the 28th August, 1858, the enemy advance and attack the outposts, furnished by the regiment, but are driven back.

On the 7th October, 1858, the right wing and No. 6 Company and 1 troop of 7th Hussars, 2 guns, Royal Horse Artillery, 300 of 5th Punjaub Native Infantry, 25 Hodgson's Horse, and 25 Sappers and Miners (Madras) under the command of Brevet-Major Raikes, march to reduce a Fort in the vicinity of the camp at Sultanpore. The detachment encounters and defeats the rebels at Shahpore.

On the 23rd November, 1858, the regiment and a force of all arms, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Galway, attack the Fort of Koilee, and compel the enemy to abandon it.

The following extract from the military despatches from the Secretary of State for India, were published for information :—

Despatch dated 30th November, 1858, No. 41.—“The spontaneous and cordial testimony borne in this document by Major-General Sir James Outram, to the heroic conduct of the 1st Madras Fusiliers during their late service in the field, is in unison with all the accounts of that distinguished regiment, which have been transmitted through the Government of India, and is in the highest degree satisfactory.”

During the time the regiment was in Bengal it lost 9 officers besides 8 wounded, and 352 non-commissioned officers and men, who were either killed, or died from wounds and sickness, besides which 64 were subsequently invalided from wounds received in Bengal.

On the 14th February, 1859, after having been addressed by the Governor-General, the regiment embarked, and on the 22nd February, 1859, lands at Madras, and is received with military honours.

On the 16th July, 1860, medals for service in Bengal were given to the regiment in presence of the whole of the troops in garrison.

On the 30th July, 1862, the final amalgamation of the Indian Army took place.

Her Majesty was pleased to confer the title of "Royal" on the regiment.

New colours were presented to the regiment on the 26th January, 1866.

On the 7th February, 1867, the headquarters proceeded from Cannanore to Bombay, and proceeded thence, by rail, to Kamptee.

On the 28th January, 1868, the regiment proceeded to Lucknow.

The regiment left Lucknow, *en route* to England, on the 28th January, 1870, and embarked at Bombay on the 20th February, 1870, on board H. M. Indian Troopship "Malabar." Arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th March, 1870, and proceeded to Dover on the 26th, same month.

The regiment arrived at Gibraltar 23rd April, 1876.

It embarked for Ceylon 18th January, 1879; arrived at Colombo 18th February, 1879.

The headquarters, with six companies, embarked on board the "Euphrates" (13th March, 1879,) for service in Natal; but peace having been concluded, returned to Ceylon without disembarking, 29th April, 1879.

The battalion embarked for home, on board H. M. S. "Himalaya" 27th November, 1885.

It arrived at Alexandria and transshipped, 13th December, 1885.

Embarking for home on board the "Poonah," 27th February, 1886, and arriving at Kingston, proceeded to Mullingar 15th March, 1886. It is now in Ireland.

BATTALION II.

(Late 103rd Regiment, previously Bombay Fusiliers.)

The records of the 1st Bombay European Fusiliers, now the 103rd Regiment, remind us of the peculiar interest attaching to the late Honourable East India Company's European regiments, incorporated, in 1863, in the British Army, as the original founders of the Indian Empire, and it is in their records chiefly that we trace the steps—arduous, but ever progressive—that have led to England's proudest boast—the foundation of her Indian Empire.

To the officers of these distinguished corps the compiler is indebted for much valuable information (although the latter has unavoidably been abbreviated) illustrative of heroism under the most adverse circumstances.

In the transmutation of these corps we need not, indeed, be careful to respect the "valley of dry bones," for their vitality dates from the marriage of Charles the Second with a princess of the House of Braganza.

By the treaty of marriage between the King and the Infanta of Portugal, the island of Bombay was ceded, as a dowry, to the crown of England; the 11th Article providing that a regiment of 500 men should be maintained there for the protection of Her Imperial Majesty's late subjects. Accordingly, a regiment of that strength, under Sir Abraham Shipman, was sent to India, in 1662, on board the Earl of Marlborough's fleet.

That the present regiment was raised for the above purpose seems probable, and an analogous case is that of the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, namely, to protect the other portion of the same dowry.

It may here be mentioned, although trivial, that the Bombay regiment, at this time, and until 1759, wore emerald green facings, a colour said to have been affected by Queen Catherine.

The British fleet arrived at Bombay on the 18th September, 1662, but, in consequence of the Portuguese governor refusing to include the cession of the dependencies of Salsette, etc., it returned to England, having landed the British troops on a small island near Goa. Here the regiment remained until 1665, when Ensign Cooke, on whom the command had devolved, with 119 men—the survivors of 381—took possession of Bombay on the Portuguese terms.

The 1st Bombay Fusiliers thus dates its origin from 1661, and the designation borne on its colours, until the amalgamation of the Royal and Company's corps in 1863, was "the Bombay Regiment of European Infantry."

The regiment was at first partially recruited from the Portuguese "Topasse" population. German, Dutch, Danish, French, and other foreigners were also, in *casu necessitatis*, admitted into its ranks. Until 1749 a small detail of artillery formed a part of every company, under a master gunner, who was required to have "a knowledge of mathematics."

Previous to 1748, the regiment was commanded by an officer of His Majesty's service, in whom was also vested the command of the

army, and Colonel Robert Abercromby was the last who united both commands. Previous to 1796 the officers were only attached, but after this they were permanently posted.

Towards the close of 1686 Captain Clifton's company of foot, from the Marquis of Worcester's regiment (the present 11th) was transferred to the Bombay European Infantry.

In 1720 the corps had detachments stationed at Gambroon, and at Carwar.

Attached to the corps was a troop of dragoons.

In September, 1720, a detachment routed the enemy at Geriah.

In 1733 a detachment proceeded to Thull, and reduced several fortresses in the interest of the "Siddee," an ally of the Company's.

In 1739 the Mahrattas became troublesome, and the interests of the British were jeopardised by the defeats of the Portuguese.

After several movements consequent on the disturbed state of politics, in 1757 a detachment of the Bombay regiment joined Clive on the 12th March, and participated in the capture of Chandernagore, and subsequently at the momentous battle of Plassey—at which the 39th Foot was the only Royal regiment present—from which dates British supremacy in India. The corps was next gallantly represented at the battle of Buxar (1764). Madura and Palamcottah also witnessed the prowess of the Bombay detachment.

During the Malwan expedition of 1765, the corps took the fort of Vingorla, etc.

In 1767 a detachment of the corps co-operated with the Persians against the Chaub Arabs.

In 1768 it co-operated with the Madras troops against Hyder Ali.

In 1771 a detachment proceeded against the Nawab of Surat, who quietly submitted. Amongst other exploits may be mentioned the capture of Toolassie Fort; capture of the islands of Tannah, Kissovala and Caranjalo from the Mahrattas, 1774; Kevanjah and Kersovali; 1780, the capture of Ahmedabad. Various encounters with the Mahrattas, storming of Onore; action before Seringapatam, and capture of that stronghold, when Sergeant Graham, who led the forlorn hope of the light company of the Bombay regiment, was the first to plant the British colours on the walls, and fell in doing so; 1809, storming of Port Mallier; subsequently, the capture of Sattarah, and rout of the Peishwa at Ashtee, 1818. In 1821 the corps was engaged with the Arabs at Zore, and Beni-boo-Ally. In

1839, it participated in the capture of Aden; and, in 1848, in the siege of Mooltan, and subsequently arrived in time to take part in the great victory of Googerat, which gave England the Punjab.

After various changes of stations the regiment was quartered at Poonah, when, on the 30th July, 1862, it entered the royal service as "Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment;" and, on the 2nd January, 1871, it embarked for England, and on the 19th August, at Parkhurst, was presented with new colours by His Royal Highness Prince Arthur (Duke of Connaught) after which, for many years, it served in England and in Ireland. In 1884 it was at Gibraltar, and, in 1885, we find it in the Soudan, where it added to its high reputation.

It is now stationed in India (Bombay Presidency).

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM, *Scarlet*; facings, *Blue*.

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within the designation "Royal Dublin Fusiliers," a grenade; on the ball of the grenade, the Crown. On the Tunic Collar—A grenade in gold embroidery; in silver, on the ball, the Royal Tiger; below the Tiger, the Elephant. On the Helmet-plate—A grenade in gilt metal; on the ball, in silver, the Arms of the City of Dublin; below the shield, to the right, the Royal Tiger, on a silver tablet inscribed "Plassey," to the left, the Elephant, on a silver tablet inscribed "Mysore." Below the tablets a silver scroll inscribed *Spectamur agendo*. In silver on either side of the shield, a rich mounting of shamrock leaves. On the Waist-plate—Special pattern; shamrock ends, with the Harp. In gilt metal, on a round burnished gilt plate, a grenade; in silver, on the ball, a circle inscribed "Royal Dublin Fusiliers;" within the circle, the Harp. Below the ball, in gilt metal, a scroll inscribed *Spectamur agendo*. Below the scroll, in gilt metal—to the right, the Royal Tiger on a scroll inscribed "Plassey," to the left, the Elephant on a scroll inscribed "Mysore." On either side of the grenade, a rich mounting of shamrock leaves, in gilt metal. On the Forage Cap—A grenade, in gold embroidery; in silver, on the ball, the Royal Tiger; below the Tiger, the Elephant. Below, and detached from the grenade, a gilt scroll pierced "Royal Dublin Fusiliers;" the ground of blue enamel. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

3rd Battalion, Kildare Militia. 4th Battalion, Royal Dublin City Militia.
5th Battalion, Dublin County Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 102nd, the Royal Tiger and motto, "*Spectamur agendo*." The 103rd, the Royal Tiger superscribed "Plassey," "Buxar;" and the Elephant superscribed "Carnatic," "Mysore." The only corps entitled to both badges.

By permission of the Municipal Council of Dublin the regiment bears the Arms of that City. Badge approved.

The Royal Dublin Militia wore on shako and forage cap, collar of tunic, and frock, the same arms, azure 3 Castles, within a wreath of shamrock. The Elephant and "Mysore" from the 103rd. The Tiger, "Plassey," and City of Dublin Arms from the 102nd.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

None.

Regimental District, No. 102, Naas. Depot, Naas.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE (THE PRINCE CONSORT'S OWN).

(FOUR LINE BATTALIONS.)



A Bugle.



The Rose.



(Helmet-plate.)

COPENHAGEN. MONTE VIDEO. ROLEIA. VIMIERA.
CORUNNA. BUSACO. BAROSSA. FUENTES D'ONOR.
CIUDAD RODRIGO. BADAJOZ. SALAMANCA.
VITTORIA. NIVELLE. NIVE. ORTHES.
TOULOUSE. PENINSULA. WATERLOO.
SOUTH AFRICA, 1846-7. SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-2-3. ALMA.
INKERMAN. SEVASTOPOL. LUCKNOW. ASHANTER.
ALI MASJID. AFGHANISTAN, 1878-9.

Colonel-in-Chief:—H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., etc.
(*Vide Foot Guards.*)

THE BATTALIONS.

TOWARDS the close of the eighteenth century, Colonel Coote Manningham, and Lieut.-Colonel, the Hon. William Stewart, son of the Earl of Galloway, represented to Government the importance of

training a special corps in the duties of Riflemen, in consequence of which appeared the Horse Guards' Circular of January 17th, 1800, addressed to the 2nd Battalion Royals, 21st, 23rd, 25th, 27th, 29th, 49th, 56th, 69th, and 71st regiments. From these, each of which provided its quota, was formed an experimental corps of Riflemen, which held its first parade at Horsham, Sussex, on the 1st April, 1800, under the probable command of Lieut.-Colonel, Hon. W. Stewart, and mustered 443 of all ranks. The new corps shortly afterwards joined the expedition against Ferrol, and covered the advance, during which Stewart was wounded. But this first corps was immediately afterwards reduced, and its component parts re-joined their respective regiments. Another corps of riflemen was, however, at once formed from detachments of fencible regiments, at Blatchington, in August of the same year, under the command of the Lieut.-Colonel of the former corps, who had recovered from his wound, and joined (1801) the expedition to Copenhagen—where its adjutant, Grant, was the first killed in action on board the "Isis." On this occasion, Nelson himself bore testimony to the excellent qualities displayed by the new corps. On the 25th December, 1802, the latter was ordered to be numbered the 95th regiment of the line. Shortly afterwards (May 6, 1805) a second battalion was raised. In October of the following year, five companies of the 1st Battalion, under Lieut.-Colonel Beckwith, an officer remarkable for tact and gallantry, embarked for Germany; while the 2nd Battalion joined the expedition under Sir S. Auchmuty, and distinguished itself at Monte Video.

The corps was represented in the second expedition to Denmark, and at the battle of Kioge, after which three companies were detached to Sweden. Both battalions subsequently served in Portugal, where the reputation of the corps was enhanced at Obeidos, Roleia, Vimiera, etc. The 2nd Battalion embarked at Vigo for England, while the 1st Battalion took part in the fight at Casabelos, and at Corunna, where it covered the embarkation of the British force, after the death of Sir John Moore. Returning to England, both battalions were quartered at Hythe (in 1809), where a third battalion was raised. Immediately afterwards, the 1st Battalion again proceeded to the Peninsula, and joined the Light Division under Crawford; the 2nd Battalion about the same time joining the Walcheren expedition.

The 1st Battalion saw much hard fighting on the Coa, and amongst the various battles, sieges, and combats in which it was

engaged may briefly be enumerated Barba del Puerco, Busaco, Torres Vedras, Sobral, Valle, defence of Tarifa and Cadiz, Barrossa, Paialvo, Pombal, Rediuhá, Casa Nova, Foz d'Aronce, Ponte de Murcella, Freizadas, Sabugal, Marialva, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, San Francisco, Badajos,¹ Salamanca, and advance on Madrid. Meantime, the 2nd Battalion was fighting at Seville, Puente Larga, Hormuzas, San Millan. But it may be for convenience stated that ample details will be found in the brilliant pages of Napier, and in Sir W. Cope's "History of the Rifle Brigade." The corps continued to gain fresh renown at Vittoria, in the Pyrenees, at Santa Barbara, Bridge of Yanci, Echalar, Passage of the Bidassoa, Bridge of Vera, the Arrhunes, Arcagnes, the Nive, Orthes, Tarbes, Tournefeuille, Toulouse, etc.

The 3rd Battalion meantime was engaged in the expedition to New Orleans, and at the surrender of Fort Boyer.

Subsequently the three battalions were represented at, and took a conspicuous part in the battles of Quatre Bras and crowning victory of Waterloo.

On the 16th February, 1816, the corps was removed from the line, and ordered to be styled the "Rifle Brigade."

Returning to England, the 1st and 2nd Battalions were sent to Ireland, from whence the 1st embarked for Nova Scotia, and the 2nd for Malta, the former returning to England. It is unnecessary to mention the various changes of quarters. Suffice it to say that, on the embarkation of the 2nd Battalion for Bermuda, a Reserve Battalion was formed, and subsequently the 1st Battalion was ordered on service to Kaffraria, 1846-53, where it saw much fighting. On the breaking out of the war with Russia, the Rifle Brigade was distinguished in the Crimea. Sir George Buller, who had commanded the 1st Battalion in Kaffraria, and afterwards a Division, proceeded to the Crimea, where he commanded a brigade of the Light Division at the Alma and Inkerman (two horses shot under him).

Sir Arthur J. Lawrence commanded the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and subsequently the 1st Brigade Light Division at the Alma and Inkerman, and had a horse shot under him at the former.

After the conclusion of peace, a 4th Battalion was raised, while the 2nd and 3rd embarked for India, and did excellent service under Outram and Sir Colin Campbell, including the Relief of

¹ Here the future Sir Harry Smith distinguished himself.

Lucknow (3rd Battalion). On the suppression of the Sepoy Mutiny, the 2nd Battalion remained in India. Meantime, the 1st Battalion proceeded from Scotland to Ireland, and the 4th to Malta. In 1862 the 1st Battalion proceeded to Nova Scotia.

On the 22nd January, 1862, the corps was ordered to be styled the "Prince Consort's Own Rifle Brigade."

The Battalion in India took part in the expedition against the Mohmunds, etc.

In 1871 an alteration was made in the uniform¹ of the corps, full details of which the reader will find in Sir W. Cope's excellent regimental history.

The following shows the services and stations of the respective battalions from 1871 to 1887:—

1ST BATTALION.

1871-76, England; 1876-78, Ireland; 1878-80, England; 1880-86, India; 1886-87, campaign in Burmah.

2ND BATTALION.

1871-72, England; 1872-73, Ireland and Cape Coast Castle; 1874-75, Ashantee (Coomassie) campaign, England, and Gibraltar; 1875-80, Gibraltar; 1880-85, Ireland; 1885-87, England.

3RD BATTALION.

1871, Aden; 1872-78, England; 1879-83, Ireland; 1883-87, England.

4TH BATTALION.

1871-73, England and Ireland; 1873-87, India (expeditions against the Jowaki and Hazari tribes; Afghanistan (Ali Musjid), 1878-9.

Several instances of the spirit that animated the 95th during the Peninsular War may be given from other works. This spirit, which has remained a characteristic of the corps, was probably infused into it by two of its earliest commanders, Beckwith and Manningham, of whom a most interesting account is to be found in Sir W. Cope's history of the regiment.

"Colbert, who was well-known to both armies for his unsur-

¹ At one period both the Rifle Brigade and 60th Rifles' officers wore a pelisse.

passed bravely, seeing his skirmishers unable to advance, crossed the bridge and charged up the road with his dragoons; but, when within a few yards of our men, was received with a fire that swept the greater part of his men from their saddles. Whilst he was engaged in trying to rally his men, General Paget rode up to the Rifles, and offered his purse to any man who would bring down the French commander.

"A daring young Irishman, named Plunkett, immediately sprang forward, and running some distance nearer to the enemy, threw himself on his back in the snow-covered road, and holding his rifle between his knees, took deliberate aim at Colbert and shot him. Then rising, he made for his company at the double, pursued by several of the dragoons.

"From the manner in which Riflemen were manœuvred, acting always in extended order, a great deal often depended on the coolness and courage of individual soldiers, and many instances are given of dashing acts of bravery performed by the men of the (then) 95th.

"On one occasion the regiment, whilst driving in the enemy's skirmishers, was suddenly brought up by a heavy fire from some of their regiments in line, and was obliged to take shelter among the few trees which were scattered near, and the inequalities of the ground. For some ten minutes the storm of bullets whistled past, making it almost certain death to any man who left his cover, when a young rifleman, named Priestley, sprang from behind his tree, saying: 'Well, I'll be hanged if I'll be bothered any longer behind a tree; so here's at you,' and, coming to the present, he fired, and then commenced reloading with great deliberation. His comrades right and left followed his example; and the French, panic-struck at such a display of audacity, fled without firing another shot.

"At another time, when Colonel Beckwith was holding the pass of Barba del Puerco with four companies of the 95th, the Rifles added another laurel to their wreath. The French general, Ferey, profiting by a dark night, made an attack on the post with six hundred chosen grenadiers. Their advance being deadened by the rushing noise of a torrent which divided the two forces, they came on so silently that of the double sentry on the bridge one was captured and the other bayoneted before they could give an alarm. A sergeant's party higher up had just time to fire and alarm the remainder of the company when the enemy were among them. Borne back by numbers, and unable to check the grenadiers, the

handful of Riflemen still maintained a stubborn fight with their adversaries to the top of the pass, until the remaining companies under Beckwith came to their support, and, with a rattling volley, hurled back the assailants into the ravine below. Whilst directing his men, Beckwith saw a grenadier taking deliberate aim at his head. Suddenly ducking and picking up a stone, he aimed it at the Frenchman, shouting, "Get out of that, you scoundrel!" This so distracted the man's aim, that, though Beckwith's cap was blown to pieces, he escaped unhurt.

"The storming of Badajos furnished the 95th with another opportunity for reaping a big share of the glory. The storming party of the Light Division was composed of five hundred men from the different regiments of the division, and of these, we may be sure, the Rifles furnished as many as was possible. Four companies of the 95th were sent to line the top of the glacis and keep up a fire on the ramparts and top of the left breach, so as to cover the advance of the stormers. The scaling ladders were carried by the right files of the leading sections; while the forlorn hope of twenty-five men, under Lieut. Johnson of the Rifles, carried noosed ropes, with which to drag down the beams stuck full of sword-blades that barred the breach; but the whole of this gallant little band were struck down before they reached the walls. The assaulting columns advanced in silence until close to the town, when a shot, fired by a French sentry, gave the alarm, and in an instant the ground all around was lighted by the glare of fire-balls and the flashing of musketry. Though thus discovered and exposed to a murderous fire, the brave fellows rushed on through the hail of grape-shot and musketry; and dropping their ladders down the side of the ditch, crossed it, and planting them against the wall, strove vainly to win their way into the town.

"At Waterloo, three companies of the 95th held a sandy knoll in front of the allied position, and abreast of La Haye Sainte; the main body of the regiment being stationed about 400 yards to the rear of the farm, along the main road; and the first shot in this battle is said to have been fired by a rifleman at a French cavalry vedette, whom he killed. The advanced companies held their position behind the sand-bank until they were stormed in the front and had both flanks turned, when they sullenly retired. During the struggle which ensued for its possession, a French officer, quitting his regiment, made a dash at an officer of the 95th. He, however, caught a Tartar, for his opponent was a gigantic High-

lander, named Saunders, who stood some six feet and a-half in height. The Frenchman made a lunge at the Scot, but, missing his aim, only slightly wounded him in the left arm. Saunders, smarting with pain, raised his short regulation sabre and brought it down on his unfortunate opponent's head with a force that shivered it at the hilt. His next blow, straight from the shoulder, with the broken hilt in his fist, caught the Frenchman straight in the face, and felled him, when the enraged Scot finished him off with a kick."

Such anecdotes are to be gleaned from numerous works, but the limits of the present preclude further quotations.

The corps is *par excellence* a *corps d'élite*, and, as is well known, enjoyed the special favour of that excellent Prince to whom England owes so much, for his enlightened views, and who has bequeathed to this corps his illustrious title.

UNIFORM.—*Green; facings, black.*

BADGES, ETC.—On the Button—Within a laurel wreath, and the designation "Rifle Brigade," a bugle with strings; above the bugle, a Crown. On the Tunic Collar—No badge. On the Helmet-plate—In bronze, an eight-pointed star; on the star, a wreath of laurel intertwined with a scroll, bearing the battles of the Brigade. Within the wreath, a Maltese cross, with a Lion between each division. On each division, other battles of the Brigade. On the centre of the cross, a circle inscribed "Rifle Brigade;" within the circle, a bugle with strings, surmounted by a Crown. Above the cross, a crown on a tablet, inscribed "Waterloo;" below the cross, a scroll, inscribed "Peninsula," and another on the bottom of the wreath, inscribed "The Prince Consort's Own." The corps wears a *Raccoon* skin busby. On the Waist-plate—No badge. On the Forage Cap—No badge. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

MILITIA BATTALIONS.

- 5th Battalion, Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia.
- 6th Battalion, Royal Longford Militia.
- 7th Battalion, King's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia.
- 8th Battalion, Leitrim Militia.
- 9th Battalion, West Meath Militia.

COMPOSITION OF THE BADGES OF THE TERRITORIAL REGIMENT.—The 1st Battalion, 95th Regiment, was constituted the Rifle Brigade, 16 February, 1816.

The 7th Battalion (King's Own Tower Hamlets Militia) lost its badge on re-organization, as did also the 6th Battalion (Royal Longford Rifles), the Prince of Wales's plume and motto.

The 8th Battalion (Leitrim Militia) at the same time lost its "Irish Cross and wreath of Shamrocks."

The 5th Battalion (Queen's Own Royal Tower Hamlets Militia) likewise lost its "Tower badges."

It was decided during reorganization, that the same rule laid down for the Militia Battalions of "The King's Royal Rifle Corps" should apply to the Rifle Brigade.

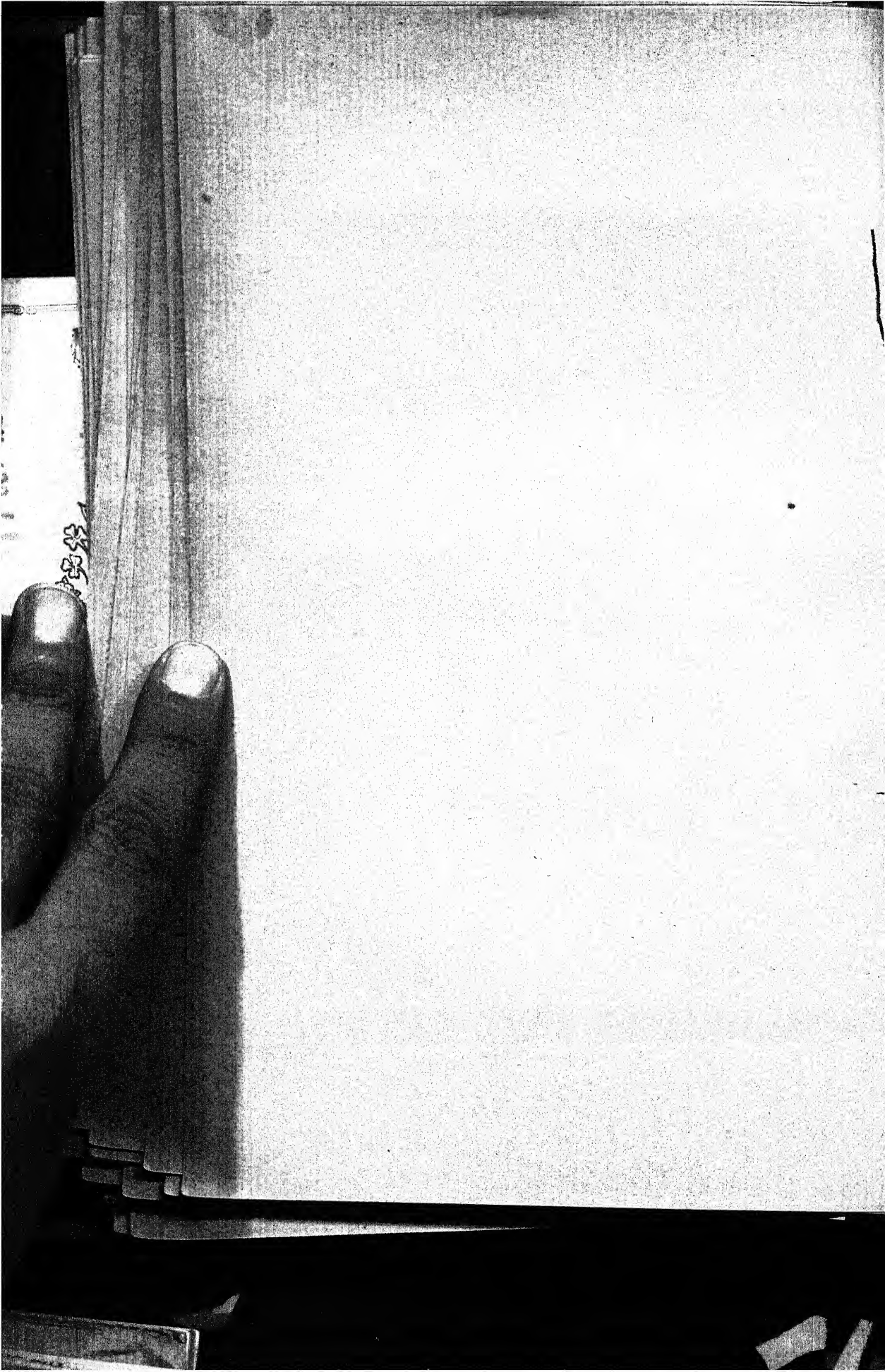
The "Bugle" is common to all Rifle Corps. The "Rose" appears in the "Army List" as a badge of the corps, but is not used.

VOLUNTEER BATTALIONS.

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 7th Middlesex. | 2. 14th Middlesex. | 3. 15th Middlesex. |
| 4. 16th Middlesex. | 5. 18th Middlesex. | 6. 19th Middlesex. |
| | 7. 20th Middlesex. | |

Rifle Depot, Winchester.

COLONIAL CORPS, Etc.



COLONIAL CORPS.

1ST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

(ONE BATTALION.)

DOMINICA. MARTINIQUE. GUADALOUPE. ASHANTEE.

"THE bravery of the West India soldier in action," says Major Ellis in his valuable history of the 1st West India Regiment, "has often been tested; and, as long as an officer remains alive to lead, not a man will flinch."

With the 1st West India Regiment, which was called into existence in the "London Gazette," of the 2nd May, 1795, were incorporated two other corps—the South Carolina Corps, embodied in 1779; and "Malcolm's" or the "Royal Rangers," raised in January or February, 1795.

The Carolina Corps was styled "The Black Carolina Corps of Dragoons, Pioneers, and Artificers."

It is from the former corps that the 1st West India Regiment derives its device of the Carolina laurel; which, however, does not appear to be authoritatively recognised as a distinctive badge.

During the war of American Independence, immediately after Lord Cornwallis' failure before Charleston, the South Carolina Regiment was for the first time under fire, under General Prevost, at Briar Creek. After this it was several times in action. The next engagement was at Stono Ferry in 1779, followed by the Sieges of Savannah and Charleston, the battle of Hobkirk's Hill, and the "Relief of Ninety-Six."

At the cessation of hostilities, the South Carolina Corps, and the Loyal American Rangers were sent to Jamaica (1781), and remained there until 1783, when they were reduced.

From 1789 until 1793, all the black corps, and residue of corps,

were stationed in the island of Grenada. In the latter year occurred the expedition to Martinique, which was captured the following year, along with St. Lucia and Guadaloupe. In 1795, the two corps in question (amalgamated) evacuated St. Lucia, and Malcolm's Royal Rangers proceeded to St. Vincent, to take part in the war against the aboriginal Caribs.

At this period (1795), several black corps were in existence, namely:—

Whyte's Regiment of Foot, composed of the Carolina and Malcolm Corps, which formed the 1st West India Regiment.

Myer's Regiment of Foot, composed chiefly of the St. Vincent Rangers.

Keppel's Regiment, which incorporated the Dominica Rangers.

Besides these, five new West India regiments were raised, apparently in Jamaica, where at any rate they were stationed.

The 1st West India Regiment, in 1796, assisted at the capture of St. Lucia and relief of Grenada; in 1797, it was repulsed in an attack on Porto Rico; in 1805, it was at the defence of Dominica; in 1807, at the reduction of St. Thomas, etc.; in 1808, at the relief of Marie Galante; in 1809, at the capture of Martinique; 1810, capture of Guadaloupe; in 1814-15, Expedition to New Orleans, and occupation of Guadaloupe.

The corps was afterwards actively engaged in the following expeditions and actions, etc. 1816-23, Insurrection in Barbados and Demerara; Barra War, 1831; Cobolo Expedition, 1832; Pirara Expedition, 1842; Appollonia Expedition, 1848; and escort to Coomassie, Sherboro Expedition, 1849; Escort to Rio Nunez, 1850; Storming of Sabbajee (one of the oldest Marabout towns), 1853; Relief of Christiansberg, 1854; Two Expeditions to Malagea, 1854-55; Battle of Bakkow and Storming of Sabbajee, 1855; Bad-diboo War of 1860-61; Ashantee War, 1863-64; Jamaica Rebellion, 1865; the corps was again in Africa from 1866 to 1870; Defence of Orange Walk, 1872; Ashantee War of 1873-74; Sherboro Expedition, 1875; and Ashantee, 1881, where it performed most arduous duties.

The uniform of the corps, with that of the other West India regiments was changed to that of the celebrated Algerian Zouaves, at a recent period.

The excellent history of this regiment, by Major A. B. Ellis, has supplied the above particulars, Colonel F. B. P. White having also assisted.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet* ; facings, *white*. (Zouave.)

BADGE.—The regiment uses as a private badge, a broken column entwined with ivy, or Carolina laurel (?). *Vide* Dress Regulations.



2ND WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

(ONE BATTALION.)

ASHANTEE.

THIS regiment appears to have been originally "Myer's Regiment of Foot," composed chiefly of the St. Vincent Rangers, but some uncertainty prevails on the point.

Its gallant conduct on all occasions has been conspicuous, while during the Ashantee expedition its alacrity in aiding the advance on Coomassie has been much commented upon.

The following are the names of the first officers appointed to this corps.

Wm. Myers, Colonel. Samuel Graham, Lieut.-Colonel. Major, Wm. Hutchinson.

Captains :—Geo. Gordon, Thos. Huxley, Murdoch McLean, James Cumine, Andw. Thompson, Richard Gerard Elrington, Benj. Wynne Ottley, Saml. Brown, Edwd. Williamson, Wm. Lister, etc.

COLOURS.—*Vide* Queen's Regulations.

UNIFORM.—*Scarlet* ; facings, *yellow* (Zouave).

ROYAL MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLERY.



The Royal Cipher, and a Maltese Cross.

EGYPT, 1882.

In the spring of 1800, whilst the English were rendering assistance to the Maltese, in blockading the French in the towns of Malta, Sir A. J. Ball, the chief of the Maltese insurgents, formed a regiment of 900 men, and styled it the "Maltese Light Infantry Battalion." They performed duty with the 30th, 35th, 48th, and 81st regiments during the blockade; and, in 1801, 800 men of the corps were sent to join the expedition for expelling the French from Elba.¹

The men being enlisted for two years, the regiment was then broken up; and two infantry battalions of 700 men each, another of 300 artillery, and 300 veterans, were formed in 1803, for local defence, in conformity to the fifth paragraph of the Treaty of Amiens (1802).

In 1805 another regiment of 1,000 men was raised for general service, and styled "the Royal Regiment of Malta," (a light infantry corps). They proceeded to the south coast of Italy in 1807, and, in 1808, were defending the Island of Capri, where they were obliged to surrender to the French, owing to their being greatly outnumbered.

At the same time, in 1805, three companies of Maltese military artificers were formed—one for general service, and two others for local defence. The first one served in Italy, from its formation to the year 1816.

In 1815 all the Maltese troops were formed by Colonel Rivarola

¹ Data supplied by Colonel Gatt, R.M.F.

into one regiment of 900 men—"The Royal Malta Fencible Regiment of Infantry;" and, in 1861, the corps was converted into artillery. It then consisted of 25 officers, and 614 non-commissioned officers and men, and divided into six batteries.

A third part of the regiment was formed into a battery in 1882, under Captain Portelli, and took part in the expedition to Egypt. They served in Alexandria. A Volunteer Battery of the regiment under the command of Captain (now Colonel) Portelli, left Malta on the 10th August, 1882, to take part in the Egyptian Campaign. On arrival at Alexandria, on the 15th August, the battery was told off to Fort Mea, in order to defend the head of the causeway across Lake Mariobis, where numbers of Bedouin Arabs made daily attempts to force their way into Alexandria.

Two small detachments were also posted inside the town of Alexandria, one under Lieutenant (now Captain) Mattei, at the Rosetta Gate; and the other under Lieutenant (now Captain) A. Trapani, at Fort Kom-el-Dik, to defend any attempt which might have been made to enter the town from that quarter.

The battery remained stationed here until the 15th September, when the fall of Kafre-Dowar, following soon after the news had reached of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, rendered the garrisoning of Fort Mex useless. In fact, on the 17th of the same month, the battery was detailed to form part of the Flying Column under Sir Evelyn Wood; and eventually took part in the attack on Damietta, when the troops under Abdullah, refusing to surrender, were preparing to resist. However, the Egyptian chief having been made prisoner before any resistance could be offered, the division entered Damietta lines without firing a shot.

It then fell to the lot of the battery to occupy the town of Damietta, where it remained stationed until the 2nd October, 1882. During its stay there, its chief duties lay in collecting the war *matériel* lying about the environs, and destroying tons of ammunition which had been collected by the Egyptians soon after the *coup d'état* of Arabi Bey.

Finally, on the 22nd October, the battery was withdrawn to Cairo, and then to Alexandria, where it embarked on the 25th October, 1882, to join its headquarters at Malta.

The corps was reduced to four batteries in 1885.

Its present strength is—2 lieut.-colonels, 4 majors, 5 captains, 8 subalterns, 1 adjutant, 1 surgeon, 1 quarter-master, 1 sergeant-major warrant officer, 1 bandmaster ditto, 1 quarter-master ser-

geant, 1 pay-master sergeant, 1 orderly-room sergeant, 1 hospital sergeant, 1 armourer sergeant, 4 battery serjeants major, 16 sergeants, 8 corporals, 8 bombardiers, 8 trumpeters, 317 gunners.

Only one officer was appointed as Colonel Commandant, viz., General Francis Rivarola, K.C.M.G., nominated in 1830, and who died in 1853.

UNIFORM.—*Blue*; facings, *scarlet*.

BADGES, ETC.—The Imperial Crown of England over the Maltese Cross, within a wreath of oak and laurel, on helmet, pouch, and sabretache.

Ever since 1802, the dress of the various Maltese corps has been assimilated to the branch of the service of the British Army to which the latter belonged, the Maltese Shield and the Royal Cipher being used on their appointments. In 1837 the Maltese Cross, in silver, was substituted for the Maltese Shield. The word "Egypt, 1882," was added after the Campaign of 1882.

THE ROYAL MARINES.



THE ROYAL MARINES.

(Artillery and Light Infantry.)



The Globe.

"Per Mare, per Terram."



The Crown. The Royal Cipher.

GIBRALTAR.

Honorary Colonel:—H.R.H Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Personal Naval A.D.C. to the Queen.

Rank, when acting with troops of the Line, next to the Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regiment).

IN attempting to review the services of this truly loyal and national corps, it may be convenient to take its earlier history (to 1746) from the following contribution to "The Times" (October 25, 1882), by one of its own officers (Colonel King).

"The history of the English Marines dates as far back as (16th October) 1664, when the 'Admiral's Regiment' was raised for sea service during the Dutch war. Apparently, this was recruited from the trained bands of London; for the Royal Marines enjoy the right of marching through the City with colours flying and bayonets fixed. This privilege is shared with the 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards, the 3rd (East Kent) Regiment, and the Royal London Militia.

"These 'trained bands' consisted of six regiments of eight companies each, giving a total of nearly 10,000 men, and were provided by the different wards in a certain fixed proportion But the early levies of Marines were only employed, as soldiers had been before, as a temporary measure; and even as late as the reign of William III. they formed but a nursery for the navy. When qualified as 'foremast men,' they were drafted into the ranks of the able seamen, and fresh levy-money was granted to supply their places.

"After the Dutch war the 'Admiral's Regiment' was disbanded; and it was not until 1684 that the organized battalion of Marines, known also as the 'Admiral's Regiment,' but having the title of 'His Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany's Maritime Regiment of Foot,' took its place as the third in the Army List. At a review held on Putney heath during that year, it mustered 12 companies, and eventually it was incorporated with the Coldstream Guards; the 4th, or Holland, Regiment, which had also sent some of its companies on sea service, taking its place and becoming the 3rd Regiment of Foot, or 'Old Buffs.' In 1694, the number of marine battalions had been increased to two, but Parliament showed great jealousy with regard to their establishment, as increasing the standing army, and decreed that they were to be employed for the service of the navy only. These, and other maritime regiments formed in this reign, were successively disbanded; but, in 1702, Queen Anne directed the addition to the army of six regiments with Grenadier companies, as a marine corps, while six other regiments of the line were also appointed for sea service. At this period the military and naval forces were either reduced or disbanded after the termination of hostilities; and in 1713, the six line regiments reverted to their former duty, and three of the new regiments remained on the establishment of the army as the 30th, 31st, and 32nd of the line, taking rank from 1702.

"During the same period independent companies, for use on

Class No.

board ships of war, were formed in the West Indies; and these, in 1742, were also incorporated with the army as the 49th Regiment of Foot. This repeated creation of marine battalions when the exigencies of war service required them, and their successive absorption into the gradually increasing standing army, is a subject of much interest. Not only does it prove that every succeeding war showed the usefulness of the marine force, but also that the objection of the Parliament to the increase in the permanent defensive forces of the realm, decreased as time went on. . . . The army itself owed its gradual increase to the marine forces, which, at first levied for sea service only, were found to be too valuable to be entirely disbanded. The bulk of these early regiments of Marines formed the nucleus of the modern British Army.

"In 1739-40, a fresh war again necessitated the reproduction of the force. Six new regiments were formed, augmented two years later to ten, of 1,000 rank and file each. They were to be quartered in the neighbourhood of the dockyards at Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, Deptford, Woolwich, and Plymouth, to assist in the fitting out of ships when required. Already they were becoming more a necessary part of the navy, and the complement for each class of war ship was clearly laid down. Before this, they had been, as in far earlier days, merely soldiers employed on shipboard. Now they assumed their real duties—those, namely, of disciplined soldiers, first of all, but capable also of assisting the sailors in their work. About the same period, three other battalions were raised in America for colonial duty. They were officered, partly by the American States, and partly by the King, who appointed the field officers and subalterns. The corps was considered the 43rd Regiment of the Line.

"Up to this time commissions in the Marines were, as in the Army, purchaseable; and, in 1746, six of these ten regiments were incorporated with the line, taking precedence from the 44th to the 49th, the others being disbanded. But previous to their abolition the Marine force was, for the first time, definitely placed under the orders of the Lord High Admiral.

"In 1745 two Marine regiments had been formed for service at Cape Breton, and these were numbered the 50th and 51st Foot. Up to 1746, therefore, the Marine regiments had been raised, as occasion required, for temporary service on board ship. Only as their usefulness became apparent, did they gradually develop into their real position—that of a definite part of the naval strength, and

were placed under naval rule. And equally is it noteworthy that, in this first seventy years of their existence, they had increased the standing army by many regiments."

According to Nicolas' "Historical Record of the Royal Marine Forces,"¹ the Marine regiments were not altogether placed under the Lords of the Admiralty until about 1753, when a levy of fifty companies was ordered to be formed into three divisions, -at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

It may, at this point, be noticed that exchanges between officers of the Line and Marines were open.

After successive augmentations, in 1766, the strength of the Marines was 18,355, or one fourth of the entire naval force.

From the 26th April, 1783, no naval officer has been permitted to interfere with the military duties of the division; nevertheless, some naval captains were also colonels of Marines; while the celebrated Admiral Boscawen² was also a General in the same force.

It appears that in 1755, when the Marines came under the Admiralty, the Plymouth division was at first in billets near the citadel, the Orderly Room being in Southside Street, and place of parade at the Hoe.

In 1756 some companies were stationed at Devonport. From 1779 to 1783 the entire division was quartered in Plymouth.

In 1802, the style "Royal Marines" was first introduced, although the badges of the corps, "the Globe" with the motto "*per Mare, per Terram*," the "Anchor and Laurel," for distinguished services at Belle Isle, in 1761; likewise, the Royal Cipher, had been granted previously to the corps.

Between 1825 and 1837, many changes in the organization of the Royal Marines occurred; and it is a curious fact that, in 1831, the revived office of "Inspector-General of Marines"³ was conferred on a civilian. From 1837, commenced the ameliorations which are still in progress, but which have not yet touched the question of "equality of honorary rewards," which, after all, are not such trifles as those who secure them often affect to believe. And, after

¹ By Paul Harris Nicholas, Lieutenant, Royal Marines, London, 1845.

² There were many heroines in those days serving in the ranks, and the Royal Marines had its own in the person of Hannah Snell, of Worcester, who served "with distinguished courage" on board the *Swallow*, in Admiral Boscawen's famous victory.

³ The title is a misnomer, for he appears to have been only *fiscally* employed as an accountant.

all, there may be some truth in the cynical dictum, that rank makes the hero—and then his rewards are not stinted.¹

The records of the Plymouth Division, Royal Marines, which commence in 1755, and have been carefully continued down to the present day, and are full of interesting matter not only relating to the corps itself, but as throwing a light also on the organization and discipline of the military forces of the kingdom in their earlier stages.²

Thus on the 12th September, 1766, the sentence passed on three privates for "Desertion" are, respectively "to be shot," "1,000 lashes," and "500 lashes," with cat-o'-nine tails. For "dishonesty" (10th November, 1768), a sergeant was reduced to the ranks and sentenced to "receive 500 lashes and to be drummed out with a halter round his neck." His offence had been "taking coals and two poles from the Dockyard, while on guard, to his own house." In 1771, in strong contrast to the modern custom, "each man is to be provided with two combs" to keep up his hair. Another curious entry: "20th March, 1786, the Quarter-Master and a guard, to attend at the lodgings of the late Lieutenant Powell, at 4 p.m., to convey his corpse to the Officers' Guard Room, where it is to be lodged. A sentry to be planted at the door, and a rush light to be burned in the room." In 1788, owing to the difficulty in "preventing marriages, no man is allowed to sleep out of barracks," and the wife is "forbidden to enter barracks." The officer commanding also objects "to so many women and children in barracks and on parade, so that they look more like a nursery for play, than a military parade."

As an instance of quaint punishment in 1755: "Private men, absent from exercise, to be tyed neck and heels on the Hoe, half an hour," etc.

As regards industry, the regimental tailors worked from 4 a.m. till 8 p.m., with *one* hour only for meals.

In 1786, 12th October, a guard of the Royal Marines proceeded to Botany Bay, in charge of convicts. This was the first despatch of convicts to New South Wales.

In 1794, "the practice is prohibited of Privates having to

¹ Hence the Brigadier of old, unrecognized in the battlefield, became a *decoré* by right, in virtue of his recognition in despatches.

² "Extracts from Admiralty and War Office Orders, Orders in Council," etc., by Major W. Gage Armstrong) R.M.; also, "Plymouth Division Order Book," from 1755, etc.

make their wills in favour of Sergeants." On the 11th January, 1793, in order to encourage discipline, etc., the colonel orders the non-commissioned officers' and men's children, aged six, to be enlisted, so as to form a "Recruiting Nucleus."

The Admiralty letter of 29th April, 1802, conveying the King's order that the corps of Marines should, in future, be styled "Royal Marines," in recognition of services in the "late war."

1805, 15th August. The Woolwich division established.

1807. Several orders directed against "Noisy Subalterns."

1813. Spanish troops landed at Frankfort and Mill Bay Barracks, and did a certain amount of duty.

1815. Napoleon in the Sound. Officers "forbidden to approach the ship that has General Bonaparte on board, nearer than 300 yards."

Two more items may be given from these interesting records, viz., "1820, 31 March, the Royal Marines to rank next to the 49th Regiment."

And the following, which cannot properly be omitted with justice to the proverbial gallantry of the corps.

"On the presentation of a new stand of colours at Portsmouth, on October 27, 1827, by the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral, and General R.M., His Royal Highness intimated that the list of actions in which the corps had been distinguished having been laid before the King, was so extensive, and the difficulty of selection so great amongst so many glorious deeds,¹ of such a portion as could be inserted in the space that His Majesty determined, in lieu of the usual mottoes and badges on the colours of troops of the Line, to direct that 'the Globe, encircled with laurel,' should be the distinguishing badge, as the most appropriate emblem of a corps whose duties carried them to all parts of the globe, in every quarter of which they had earned laurels by their valour and good conduct."

The "Globe" was granted in 1827, with the Royal cipher, the previous badge was the anchor and laurel (for Belle Isle).

The following is the list referred to :—

1704. Gibraltar, Toulon.

1706. Ostend, Barcelona.

1708. Defeat of Spanish Plate Fleet, Minorca.

1718. Off Messina.

1719. Vigo, Port Antonio.

¹ There was a General Sir E. Nicholas, K.C.B., Royal Marines, of whom it is said that he had been in 107 engagements with the enemy.

- 1740. Porto Bello, Paita.
- 1745. Cape Breton, Louisburgh,
- 1747. Anson's and Hawke's Naval battles.
- 1748. Port Louis, Hispaniola.
- 1758. Pondicherry, Chandernagore, Goree, and Guadaloupe.
- 1759. Boscawen's Victory off Lagos. Hawkes', off Quiberon.
- 1761. Dominique, Bellisle, Martinique.
- 1762. Havannah, Manilla.
- 1775. Bunker's Hill.
- 1776. Charleston.
- 1778. St. Lucia, Keppel's victory off Ushant, and Langara's action (Cape St. Vincent).
- 1781. Hyde Parker's Doggerbank action.
- 1782. Rodney's Victory (Dominique). Sir E. Hughes action (East Indies), Hood's (Porto Rico), Trincomalee.
- 1793. Toulon, Tobago.
- 1794. Martinique, Cape Tiberoon, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Howe's Victory (1st June).
- 1795. Bridport's victory off L'Orient, off St. Fiorenzo, Corsica, etc., Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Columbo, Malacca, Chinsurola, Cochin, Demerara, Eszequibo, Berbice.
- 1796. Sir J. Warren's action off the Saintes, Loana (Nelson).
- 1797. Cape St. Vincent (Sir J. Jervis's victory), Camperdown (Duncan), Teneriffe (Nelson).
- 1798. Battle of the Nile.
- 1799. Acre, Holland.
- 1800. Malta, Genoa, Quiberoon.
- 1801. Battle of Copenhagen, Aboukir, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, Santa Cruz, St. Martin, St. Eustacia, Ternate, Cabarita (Saumarz's victory), Boulogne (Nelson).
- 1804. The Diamond Rock.¹
- 1805. Cape Finisterre (Calder), Trafalgar, Strahan's Action, Bay of Biscay.
- 1806. Ocoa Bay, St. Domingo (Duckworth), Sir S. Hood's action, Cape of Good Hope.
- 1807. Monte Video, Copenhagen, Charente (Lord Cochrane's action).
- 1809. Walcheren.
- 1810. Isle of Bourbon, Mauritius.

¹ One of the most remarkable exploits in the annals of naval warfare.

- 1811. Java, Barrossa (Guadelete), Cadiz.
- 1812. Anhalt.
- 1813. Castro, St. Andro, Bilbao, St. Sebastian, Hampton, Queenstown.
- 1814. Oswego, Bladensburg, Washington.
- 1815. St. Mary's, New Orleans.
- 1816. Algiers.

Since the above was presented the glorious record has been continued as follows:—

- 1827. Navarino.
- 1836-8. Coast of Spain, Carlist War.
- 1840-2. Coast of Syria, 1st Chinese War.
- 1846. New Zealand.
- 1850-3. Kaffir War.
- 1851-3. Burmah.
- 1854-6. Baltic, Crimea, White Sea and Sea of Azov.
- 1856-60. Taku Forts, Pekin, 2nd Chinese War.
- 1857-9. Indian Mutiny.
- 1860-4. New Zealand.
- 1863-4. Japan.
- 1867-8. Abyssinia.
- 1873-4. Ashantee.
- 1879. South Africa, Ginghlova, Ekowe.
- 1882. Egypt, Alexandria, Kassassin, Tel-el-Kebir.
- 1884. Suakin, Teb, Tamai, etc.
- 1885. Hasheen, Tafrak, Nile, Abu Klea, etc.

The Royal Marines are now composed of the "Artillery," raised in 1804, attached to divisions, and, in 1860, finally separated into a distinct corps; and the "Light Infantry," so first styled in 1855. Three divisions—total strength, 12,000, stationed at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth.

The corps was greatly distinguished during the recent Egyptian and Soudan campaigns, and behaved admirably (as indeed it has never failed to do) at Suakin.

Lord Wolseley said of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, and Royal Marine Artillery: they "have done excellent service . . . leaving nothing to be desired." The former furnished his Lordships' personal escort, or body guard, at "Tel-el-Kebir," while the latter was on the left of the leading Brigade, 1st Division. At "Kassassin," the corps that suffered most, was the Royal Marine Artillery; in three actions losing 2 officers, 1 sergeant, 23 rank and file killed, and 1 officer and 50 rank and file wounded.

In his graphic despatch, describing the battle of "Tamai," General Graham states that the rear of the "Square" was formed by the Royal Marines, and adds the high and no more than just compliment: "No finer troops, and on whom I calculated as a reserve in the last emergency."

UNIFORM.—Royal Marine Artillery, *Blue*; facings, *scarlet*. Royal Marine Light Infantry, *scarlet*; facings, *blue*.

BADGES.—The Globe, with the motto "Per Mare, per terram," the laurel wreath and anchor, the Crown, and Royal Cipher. Artillery, *Hand Grenade*. Light Infantry, *Bugle*.

Headquarters of Divisions, Chatham, Portsmouth, Plymouth.

POSTSCRIPT.

With regard to the "Nicknames" of regiments, Captain Trimen, in his very useful and accurate work, has given most of them. Some of them, however, are misleading, without the explanation of their origin, for which the above work may be consulted. The following are the most familiar.

Royal Horse Guards—Blue Guards. 1st Dragoon Guards—Trades Unions. 4th Dragoon Guards—Blue Horse. 5th Dragoon Guards—Green Horse. 7th Dragoon Guards—Black Horse, Virgin Mary's Guards. 2nd Dragoons—Grey Dragoons. 3rd Hussars—Lord Adam Gordon's Life Guards. 4th Hussars—Paget's Irregular Horse. 6th Dragoons—The Black Dragoons. 7th Hussars—Young Eyes. 8th Hussars—St. George's. 11th Hussars—Cherubims. 12th Lancers—Supple Twelfth. 13th Hussars—Green Dragoons. 17th Hussars—Bingham's Dandies. 19th Hussars—Dumpies. Royal Engineers—Mudlarks. 1st Foot—Pontius Pilate's Body Guard (from its antiquity). 2nd Foot—Kirke's Lambs. 3rd Foot—The Old Buffs. 4th Foot—Barrell's Blues. 5th Foot—Shiners. 6th Foot—Guise's Geese. 9th Foot—Holy Boys. 10th Foot—Springers. 11th Foot—Bloody Eleventh. 14th Foot—Calvert's Entire. 16th Foot—Old Bucks. 17th Foot—Bengal Tigers, Lily White's. 19th Foot—Green Howard's. 20th Foot—Minden Boys, etc. 21st Foot—Mar's Greybreeks. 22nd Foot—Red Knights. 23rd Foot—Nanny Goats. 24th Foot—Howard's Greens. 28th Foot—Slashers. 30th Foot—Triple X's. 31st Foot—Young Buffs. 33rd Foot—Havercake Lads. 35th Foot—Orange Lilies. 36th Foot—Saucy Greens. 38th Foot—Pump and Tortoise. 39th Foot—Sankey's Horse [Almanza]. 40th Foot—Excellers. 44th Foot—Little Fighting Fours. 45th Foot—Old Stubborns. 46th Foot—Lacedemonians. 47th Foot—Wolff's Own. 50th Foot—Gallant Half Hundred. 51st Foot—Kolies. 53rd Foot—Brickdusts. 55th Foot—Two Fives. 56th Foot—Pompadours. 57th Foot—Die Hards. 58th Foot—Steel Backs. 59th Foot—Lilywhites. 62nd Foot—Springers. 63rd Foot—

Bloodsuckers. 68th Foot—Faithfuls. 69th Foot—Old Agamemnons. 70th Foot—Glasgow Greys. 72nd Foot—The Macraes. 74th Foot—The Assaye. 76th Foot—Immortals. 78th Foot—King's men. 80th Foot—Stafford Knots. 83rd Foot—Fitch's Grenadiers. 85th Foot—Elegant Extracts. 87th Foot—Faugh-a-Ballagh Boys. 88th Foot—Devil's Own. 89th Foot—Blaney's Bloodhounds. 90th Foot—Perthshire Greybreeks. 94th Foot—Garvies. 97th Foot—Celestials. 102nd Foot—The Lambs. 103rd Foot—Old Toughs.

AUXILIARY FORCES.



AUXILIARY FORCES.

MILITIA.

THE Militia as distinguished from the standing army, has been described as the "constitutional force," and its history justifies the description, until it gradually merged in the standing army.

"The latter was a personal Royal force raised by the King, and included mercenaries and vagrants; whereas the Militia was raised by the people themselves and by landowners, and placed under the Lieutenant of the County. Thus, for a long time it enjoyed a social as well as a constitutional superiority. A quota was fixed for each county, and recruiting was effected by the ballot."—*Enclyc. Brit.*, 1883.

About the middle of the last century the Militia was reorganised, and the King appointed the permanent staff, and could veto any appointment of officers. The Crown was empowered to call out the Militia and associate it with the regulars, but only with the sanction of Parliament. It was often embodied, late in the last and early in the present century, and contributed 100,000 men (1803-18) to the army in the Peninsula, *i.e.*, two-fifths. After the Peace, it fell into decay, but was revived in 1853, and employed in the Mediterranean. In 1871 the control of the Militia was removed from the Lord Lieutenants and vested entirely in the Crown. It has now under territorial organization virtually almost ceased to exist as a distinct force; there is now amalgamation, but not so complete as that suggested (*Edinburgh Courant*) by the writer, in 1872.

The present establishment of the Militia, all ranks included, is 106,174. *Vide* "Territorial Regiments."

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

THIS force has already been noticed in the earlier part of this work. Its present strength in officers and men is 14,405.

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Corps was incorporated, in 1537, as the Guild of St. George. The first Captain General and Colonel, was the Duke of York, afterwards James II. The present is H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. *Vide* "Hist. of the Hon. Artillery Company," by Cap. G.. A. Raikes.

VOLUNTEERS.

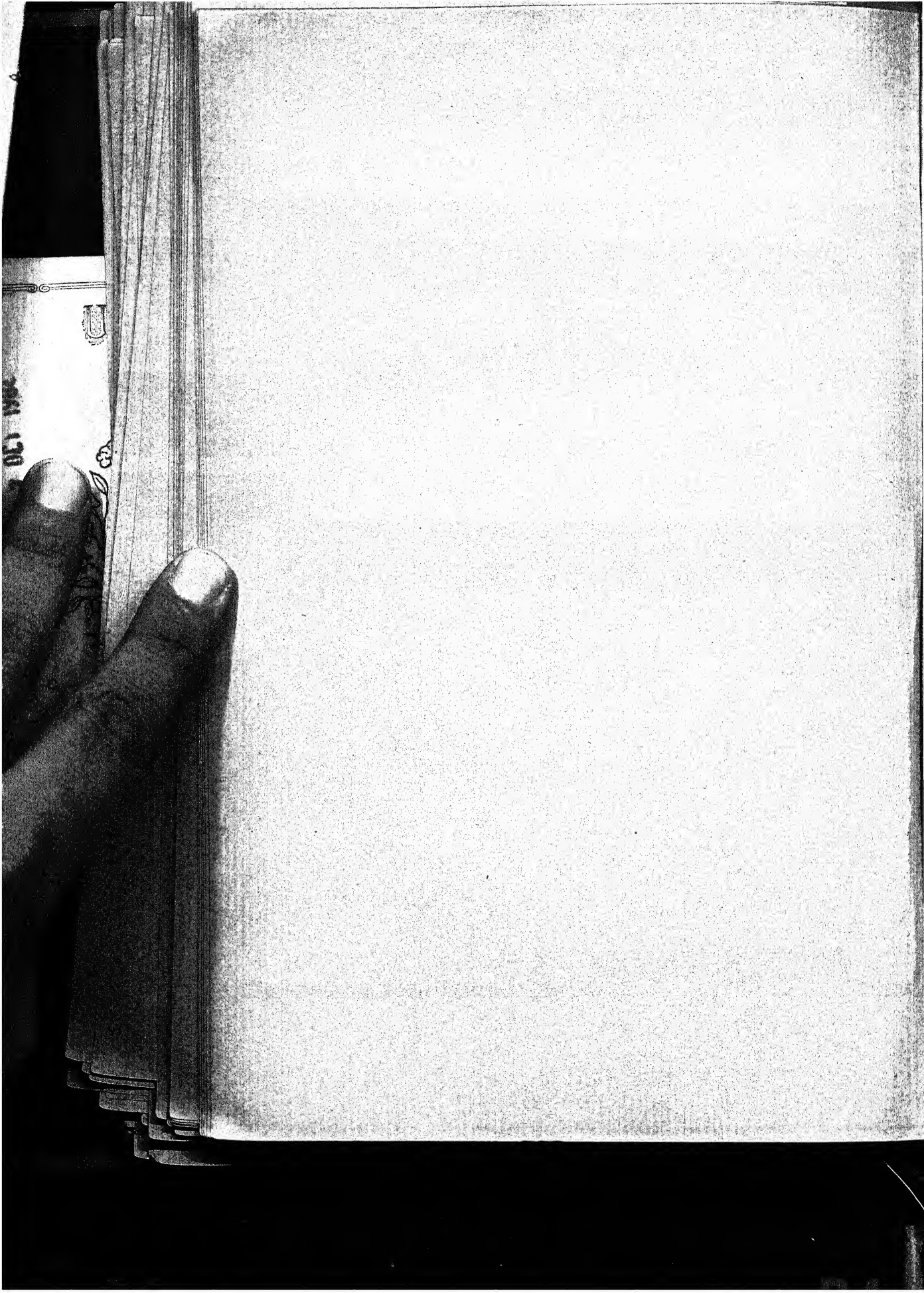
VOLUNTEER Battalions are attached to Regimental Districts, and form Auxiliary Corps to the Territorial Regiments whose titles they bear.

This, our "third line," came into existence in the year 1858, and has ever since been gradually developing the finest qualities of citizen soldiers, whose motto is "Defence, not Defiance."

The nucleus of the Volunteer force was a solitary regiment, known anterior to 1858 as the Royal Victoria Rifles. Captain Hans Busk, however, appears to have made the first practical attempt in that year to form a complete Volunteer Army, on the basis of the R.V.R. *Vide* "Military Pamphlets," vol. lxxiii. Royal U.S. Institution.

The force now comprises :—Light Horse, 425 ; Artillery, 45,560 ; Engineers, 11,154 ; Mounted Rifles, 61 ; Rifle Volunteers, 196,231 ; total of Efficient Volunteers, 218,207.

DEPARTMENTS.



DEPARTMENTS.



THE WAR OFFICE.

(SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR'S OFFICE.)

THE following may briefly be stated, as introductory to the memoirs of the more important departments :—

The Secretary of State for War is responsible for the Commander-in-Chief; but, up to the commencement of the war with Russia, the Secretary of State for the *Colonies* was charged with the *civil* and *political* administration of the army, while the Secretary *at War* conducted the branches connected with the Treasury, Finance, and the Commissariat.

The Commander-in-Chief's functions were purely military, and extended to the cavalry and infantry only. The Master-General of Ordnance¹ being at the head of the artillery and engineer service.

In consequence of the Crimean War, the military departments were consolidated, the office of Master-General of Ordnance being abolished, and the scientific corps transferred to the Commander-in-Chief.

The office of the Secretary-at-War was absorbed in that of Secretary of State for War (a new creation), and the Commissariat was transferred from the Treasury to the War Office.

More recently, the Commander-in-Chief's office has been entirely subordinated to the Secretary of State for War, who again, may be said to be subject, virtually to the permanent civil officials of his department, who carry on the traditions of office.

¹ *Vide* the previous memoirs of the Royal Artillery.

The organization of the army being still in course of development, the author does not venture later than October, 1887.

The War Office is composed of the SECRETARY OF STATE, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, and Permanent Under-Secretary of State; the ORDNANCE Department; and FINANCE Department.

It is divided into the following principal sub-departments, viz.: Military Correspondence, etc., Chief Clerks' (non-effectives), Assistant Chief Clerks' (non-effectives), Estimates, Fortification, Artillery, Army Medical, Pensioners', Chaplains', Military Schools and Education, Stores and Clothing, Contracts, Commissariat, Accountant-General's, Assistant Accountant-General's, Legal, Topographical, etc.

These are the Civil departments, and include the Royal Engineers' Department, consisting of civilians attached to that corps for office work.

The Military Department of the War Office is under the Commander-in-Chief.

THE HORSE GUARDS—WAR OFFICE.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S OFFICE.

BEFORE the year 1793, according to Clode, who, however, is not the best authority, there was no such office as that of Commander-in-Chief, apart from the personal command of the sovereign, although a succession of officers held the appointment long before that date. The sovereign was assisted in his personal command of the army by the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General. The supreme command of the British Army is vested in the reigning Sovereign, represented, for Constitutional purposes, by the "Crown," but without abatement of the personal prerogative; while the *de facto* Commander-in-Chief, nominated by the Sovereign, is held responsible, through the Secretary of State for War, to the Crown and Parliament for army discipline and efficiency.

The first regularly appointed Commander-in-Chief (1674) was the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth. The officer at the head of the army has at various times been called Captain-General, Commander-in-

Chief, and General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, which last has been the position of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge until Her Majesty thought fit, in consideration of fifty years' good and faithful service, to bestow on him, by patent, the title of Commander-in-Chief. The following is the succession and titles of the officers who from 1665 have commanded the British army:—

Duke of Albermarle	1665	Captain-General.
Duke of Monmouth	1679-83	Captain-General.
Earl of Marlborough	1690	Commander-in-Chief.
Duke of Leinster (otherwise	1691	"
Duke of Schomberg)	1695	"
Duke of Marlborough	1701	Captain-General.
Duke of Ormond	1711	Commander-in-Chief.
Duke of Ormond	1711	Captain-General.
Duke of Marlborough	1714-17	"
1744. Earl of Stair.	1798. Duke of York.	
1745. F. M. Wade.	1809. Sir D. Dundas.	
1757. Viscount Ligonier.	1811. Duke of York.	
1766. Marquis Granby.	1827. Duke of Wellington.	
1778. Lord Amherst.	1828. Viscount Hill.	
1782. Hon. H. Seymour-Con-	1842. Duke of Wellington.	
way.	1852. Viscount Hardinge.	
1793. Lord Amherst.	1856. H.R.H. the Duke of Cam-	
1795. Duke of York.	bridge.	

There was a break in the succession of Captains-General and Commanders-in-Chief from 1717 until 1744, when the Duke of Cumberland was one of three Captains-General, and held the office until 1757, but during part of the time that he was Captain-General there was also a Commander-in-Chief, for the Earl of Stair was Commander-in-Chief in 1744, and Field-Marshal Wade in 1745. From 1757 to 1799, when the Duke of York was appointed and held the office until 1809, there was no Captain-General, and the chief command of the army devolved upon a series of Commanders-in-Chief—Lord Ligonier, 1757-9; Marquis of Granby, 1766-70; Field-Marshal Conway, 1782-3; Lord Amherst; the Duke of York, 1798-1809. It will be noticed that from 1799-1809 the Duke of York held the double title of Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief. Sir David Dundas succeeded the Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief 1809-11, when the Duke of York returned to office as a simple Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Wellington followed the Duke of York as

Commander-in-Chief, in 1827-8. In 1828, Lord Hill assumed the chief command of the army as a General on the Staff, and held it till 1842, when the Duke of Wellington was appointed Commander-in-Chief by Letters Patent, and held the office until his death in 1852, when he was succeeded by Lord Hardinge, as a General on the Staff, until his death in 1856, when he was succeeded by the Duke of Cambridge, as a General on the Staff. Lord Amherst had the chief command as a General on the Staff 1778-82, and again 1793-95. The Duke of York as a Field-Marshal on the Staff 1795-98, and Lord Hill as a General on the Staff, 1828. It required amazing discrimination to distinguish the difference of meaning conveyed by these titles; but Lord Palmerston, in 1811, being then Secretary at War, thought that he could prove that the Commander-in-Chief, Sir D. Dundas, was subordinate to himself. The reason for his "memorandum" was, that there was a clause in the Patent of the Secretary at War, directing him to obey the orders "of the General of our Forces for the time being," and Lord Palmerston's contention was, that "our General" meant "our Captain-General," and not a Commander-in-Chief.

The staff of the Commander-in-Chief is composed of the departments of the Military Secretary, the Adjutant-General (now held by General, Viscount Wolseley, of Egyptian celebrity), Quartermaster-General, Deputy Adjutant of Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant of Royal Engineers, Deputy Adjutant-General of Auxiliary Forces, Inspector-General of Recruiting, Deputy Quartermaster-General (Intelligence Department), Director-General of Military Education, Inspector-General of Artillery, Inspector-General of Engineers, Chaplain-General, Director-General of Army Medical Department and of Sanitary Branch, Commissary-General, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, Private Secretary, and Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, etc.

The following "Establishments, Committees," etc., are given in the "Army List":—

Educational Departments.—1. School of Gunnery; 2. Department of Artillery Studies; 3. School of Military Engineering; 4. School of Musketry; 5. Gymnasia; 6. School of Signalling; 7. Royal Military College; 8. Staff College; 9. Royal Military Academy; 10. Army Medical School; 11. School of Music; 12. Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea; 13. Royal Hibernian Military School.

Ordnance Committee.—(Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, K.C.B.)

Ordnance Manufacturing Establishments.—1. Royal Arsenal, Woolwich; 2. Royal Laboratory; 3. Royal Gun Factory; 4. Royal Small Arms Factory; 5. Royal Gunpowder Factory; 6. Royal Army Clothing Depôt.

Army Sanitary Committee (General Sir A. J. Herbert, K.C.B.).

Royal Engineers Committee (Colonel J. B. Edwards, C.B.).

Army Purchase Commission (J. C. O'Dowd, C.B.).

Military Prison Department (Sir E. F. Du Cane, K.C.B.).

Tower of London (Governor, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., etc.).

Royal Hospital, Chelsea (Governor, Field-Marshal Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., etc.).

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham (Master, General H.S.H. Prince W. A. E. of Saxe-Weimer, K.C.B., etc.).

Pay Office, Army (Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Earl Beauchamp).

Judge Advocate General Office (Rt. Hon. W. T. Marriot, Q.C., M.P.).

CONNECTED WITH THE ARMY.

Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms. Yeomen of the Guard. (*Vide* Catal. Lib. R.U.S.I.)

Military Knights of Windsor. *Vide* Memoirs of the Corps in "Army and Navy Magazine," vol. xi. (Nov. 1885), by the present writer.

For Uniform, Facings, and Badges, *vide* Dress Regulations.

Ordnance Store Department.—*Blue*; facings and edging *scarlet*.

Army Pay Department.—*Blue*; facings *yellow*.

Military Prison Department.—*Blue*; facings *scarlet*.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

SURVEYOR GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE—ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The early history of the Ordnance will be found in the Memoir of the Royal Artillery.

Vide "Royal Artillery," and "Royal Engineers."

After the Crimean War, when the office of "Master-General of

the Ordnance" was abolished, and that of "Surveyor General of Ordnance" introduced, the Scientific Corps were, for the first time, placed under the control of the Commander-in-Chief.

The present organization of this branch of the service will be found described in official publications on the subject.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.

THIS department includes a Commissary-General, ranking with Major-General (the present being C. M. Molony); deputy commissary-general, deputy assistant commissary-general, quartermaster, an adjutant, and a paymaster.

Uniform, *blue*; facings and edgings *scarlet*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE earliest notice of army surgeons occurs in the year 1223 (Henry III.). It was in the form of a recommendation from the Chief Justice to the Bishop of Chichester of "One, Master Thomas, an army surgeon, who knew how to cure wounds, a science particularly useful in the siege of castles." It was not, however, until 1322 that medical officers paid to attend on the army are mentioned (Wardrobe Acts, 15 Ed. II.). They entered Scotland with the largest army which had ever marched out of England, and which was defeated at Bannockburn.¹

Philip Beauvais had been surgeon to Edward I.'s army in Scotland (1300), and his pay was about equivalent to £841 13s. 4d. of our present currency.

A MS. in the College of Arms, temp. Richard III., mentions as necessary for barons and knights, "a Chappeleyn, . . . a Chirurgion, and a purveyor."

In the roll of persons at the siege of Calais, in 1346, only one surgeon is named, and he was in the retinue of the Prince of Wales.

In 1415, Henry V., on undertaking the invasion of France,

¹ "The Story of our Services under the Crown," by Surgeon Major Albert A. Gore. Also Parliamentary Papers.

appointed Nicholas Colnet his field surgeon for a year, under the condition that he was to take with him three archers on horseback, and to accompany the king wherever he went: He was to have forty marks and twelve pennies daily, each of his archers having twenty marks and six pennies. Thomas Morstede was then appointed chief army surgeon, with fifteen assistants, three of whom were to be archers, and the remainder of his own profession.

Morstede was in high favour, as appears from the king's grant (May, 1415) of "twelve attendants, one chariot, and deux soniers."

Before undertaking his second expedition, in 1417, a royal warrant was issued—"De surgicis providendis, pro Viagio Regis"—to press as many surgeons and instrument makers for the service as Morstede and William Bradwardyn could find.

Morstede was surgeon to Henry IV., Henry V., and Henry VI. He was also Sheriff of London in 1436, and was sometimes styled "Knight Surgeon."

It is not unlikely, considering the terms of their commissions, that the principal knight surgeon was a combatant officer, as, indeed, many have, virtually, been since then, and of whom there are not a few heroic examples.

In 1541, by an act of parliament, surgeons were "exempted from bearing armour, or being put on watches or inquests."

Thomas Gale was principal medical officer to the army in 1554 and 1557 at St. Quentin.

Queen Mary, in her will, dated 30th March, 1588, ordered her executors to provide a house in London with 400 marks yearly for the relief, succour, and help of "pore impotent aged soldiers, and chiefly those that be fallen into extreme povertie."

But, to return—it was Henry IV. who first laid the plan of an hospital for old soldiers, and first established field hospitals—at the siege of Amiens in 1597 (P).

The army sent to St. Quentin in 1557 contains, probably, the first notice of medical officers being specially employed for the service of the ordnance.

The surgeon, from this period, was rarely if ever absent from the staff of the general in the field; and in this was the earliest germ of the modern medical staff of the army.

Thomas Gale, the "Soldier Surgeon," died in 1572. The army which he had accompanied to St. Quentin, it may be noted, had a complement of fifty-seven surgeons.

During the Elizabethan wars in Ireland, in addition to the

ordinary uniform of an officer, the surgeon is described as wearing a *baldrick*. "Moryson," the chief surgeon, who accompanied Lord Deputy Mountjoy to Ireland, has left an interesting account of his experience there.

The next eminent military surgeon of whom we know, is William Clowes, who had previously served in the navy, and who became, finally, surgeon to the queen (Elizabeth), and, with his sergeant-surgeon, William Godarus, joined the Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries.

A due proportion of medical officers accompanied this regiment (2,200 strong), sent, in 1620, by James I., to aid the Protestant cause in Germany. In Praissac's "Art of Warre" (1639), we find that "in everie companie there must be a chirurgion," etc.

In 1674 there were four surgeons in the famous Scottish Brigade (in Sweden), and the position of medical officers was then clearly defined.

Sir William Petty was then Physician-General to the Parliamentary forces in Ireland; and, in 1679, was founded Kilmainham Hospital, which, like Chelsea, was for so long a refuge for meritorious old army pensioners.

Although eminent physicians and surgeons attended the armies of England in the field in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, the present Army Medical Department must be traced from the reign of Charles II., when the nucleus of a standing army was established.

At that period each troop of the Life Guards had its chirurgion—the *link* connecting the medical officers of previous reigns with the later regimental surgeons.

On the accession of James II., the medical officers of the regiments of foot afterwards known as the 5th and 6th, which had been formed in Holland, were added to the British establishment, namely eleven chirurgions and their "mates."

During this reign Dr. Archibald was Physician of State, and Park Archibald, Chirurgion-General in Ireland.

In 1678, reference is made in a War Office record to the then chirurgion's mate of the regiment of Horse Guards.

During the campaigns in Flanders, the medical staff greatly increased. Radcliffe, one of the most celebrated physicians of his day, attended Lord Albermarle at Namur, and likewise William III. on other occasions in the field.

In 1705, Dr. Greenfield served in action under Lord Portland;

while, after the victory of Malplaquet, the arduous duties performed by the army surgeons may be estimated by the number of wounded (twelve thousand). From this period the services of the army medical officers were ubiquitous; and, within the present limits, can only be referred to cursorily, and of course inadequately. A few prominent names, however, may be given.

Dr. Dalrymple was physician to the Carthage expedition, and was only one of many who shared the toils and privations of the soldiers in war. Dr. Ranby was Sergeant-Surgeon to George II. Sir John Pringle, Dr. Francis Home, Mr. Adair, Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries, Dr. Brocklesby, Physician, Medical Officer of the Military Hospital, Pimlico, in 1768, and Dr. Donald Munro, Physician to His Majesty's army, were all men of high ability.

In 1783, we find Dr. Tomkins, Physician to the Tower, and Lewis Davis, Surgeon. The same year many appointments were made to the artillery in Ireland, the surgeon of which, James Irwin, had served since 1764.

In 1787, the senior Surgeon of Cavalry (8th Light Dragoons) was St. Leger Hinchley; while the senior of the Infantry was Hudson Lowe, of the 50th, probably related to the General of St. Helena notoriety.

Meantime, in 1773, the Medical Department underwent a re-organization, which remained in force until 1804, when it was re-established by Royal Warrant upon much the same footing as under that subsequently of 1858.

In 1786, Mr. John Hunter was appointed Deputy Surgeon-General, and, in 1791, Surgeon-General—Sir Clifton Wellringham, being at the same time Physician-General.

On Hunter's death, in 1793, his office merged in a Board (Army Medical Board), which continued until 1808, when it was dissolved, and a Director-General appointed with two Inspectors-General.

Sir Lucas Pepys was the next Physician-General.

At this period the Line or Regimental Surgeons were placed under Inspectors-General.

Amongst army medical officers of note at this period may be mentioned Dr. Jackson "of Jamaica" (surgeon of the Buffs in 1791), whose work on the "Formation, Economy, and Discipline of Armies" was greatly admired by an able judge—the heroic Sir John Moore. One of his contemporaries was Inspector-General of Hospitals, Young, and another, Mr. Weir, Senior Medical Officer under Sir R. Abercromby in the West Indies.

The establishment of army surgeons was greatly reduced at the Peace of Amiens (1802).

Meantime, an Act of Parliament (1776) had led to the foundation of a Royal College of Surgeons, in Ireland (1784), for "providing educated Surgeons for the Army." Dr. Renny was then Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, and Mr. Stewart, Surgeon-General. These and others composed the Army Medical Board on the Irish establishment, with Dr. Renny as Director-General.

General hospitals were now, for the first time, systematically formed.

At the attack and defence of Toulon, the conduct of the medical officers was specially commended, and at a period, too, when they were not entitled, according to the illogical official etiquette of the time, to be mentioned in despatches.

In 1803, the uniform was scarlet, with the Royal Crown on the buttons.

In 1684, on the withdrawal of the garrison of Tangier, its "medical staff" is mentioned; and, on the accession of James II., the medical officers of the 5th and 6th Foot, which had been formed in Holland, were recalled, and their eleven surgeons with their "mates" (assistants), were thereupon added to the regular establishment.

On William III.'s entry into Dublin, he was joined by the Physician-General to the Army, Doctor, afterwards Sir Patrick Dun, who was almost immediately relieved by Dr. Le Cau. Sir Thomas Molyneux (afterwards created a Baronet), succeeded as Physician-General in Ireland. But perhaps the most eminent Surgeon-General there, was Dr. Thomas Proby, ancestor of the Earl of Carysfort.

The office of Apothecary-General, in Ireland, had meantime, during the Commonwealth, been abolished, and the department generally neglected.

In the reign of James II. the proportion of medical officers was one surgeon and his assistant to 1,000 men.

Passing on to the next century, we find John Ranby, the "King's Sergeant-Surgeon," attending (1743) George II. in battle, the last occasion on which the "Knight-Surgeon" was in action.

During the previous reign, Sir John Pringle had been Physician to the Military Hospital in Flanders, and under him was the well-known Dr. Francis Hume.

Sir John Pringle subsequently accompanied the royal army to Scotland in 1745, and afterwards was created a Baronet.

Amongst other eminent medical officers of the army in the earlier part of the eighteenth century may be mentioned Sir Hans Sloane, Physician-General to the Forces; Dr. Cleghorn, Surgeon of Brigadier-General O'Farrall's regiment, was a notability, as was also Middleton, Surgeon to the Forces in Flanders; while it is noteworthy that the first surgeons of the British army who served in India were those (1754) of the 39th Foot, and who must consequently have served at the memorable battle of Plassey.

Amongst other events the following may be chronologically noticed.

In 1756, an "Hospital Board" was introduced, and was followed by an Inspector of Regimental "Infirmaries."

In 1758, the celebrated Oliver Goldsmith failed to pass his examination for Surgeon's Mate.

About this period, while Surgeon Fordyce was ventilating his advanced ideas on barrack accommodation, the rank and file of the army were becoming fully sensible of the benefits they derived from medical science, inasmuch, that on the West Coast of Africa, so conscious were the troops of the advantage of taking Peruvian Bark, that it is on record that the army surgeons there "dared not refuse it, at the peril of a mutiny."

Prior to 1796, it appears from Adjutant-General Hewitt's letter of April 1, in that year, that officers sometimes held double commissions, and during our earlier wars in India, when it devolved, for example, on a captain who was also surgeon of the corps to lead the latter out of action, and afterwards to command it on returning to England.¹

In the year 1796, precise medical regulations for the army were first promulgated.

On the death of Dr. Guinn, the office of Joint Physician merged into that of Physician-General to the Forces, held successively by Dr. Harvey, Dr. Cheyne, and Sir P. Crampton, and Mr. Stewart, as Surgeon-General. On the decease of which latter two officers their offices ceased to exist.

¹ A case in point is the Memorial of Francis Fraser, M.D., of York, late Surgeon 36th Regiment, who had been a surgeon in the Army from 1787, purchased in the 5th Royal Irish his first commission. He had been also a Captain-Lieutenant in the 18th Dragoons, which corps he had commanded several months.

It may here be mentioned that the badge of the Irish department was the "crowned harp."

In 1802, Second Assistant-Surgeons were added to regiments of the Line.

In 1804, 4 officers additional to the Board were appointed Assistant-Inspectors on the Army Medical Staff of Ireland, viz., Peile, Pitcairn, Comins, and Biggar.

The "sash" as a part of the medical officer's uniform was abolished 10th October, 1805.

At this period, to judge from the mortality amongst the troops abroad, "Sanitation" had not become a science.

During the Peninsular War the claims of medical officers to public acknowledgment of services were first recognized (at the instance of Sir J. McGregor),¹ in the despatch announcing the capture of Badajoz (1812).

Amongst the physicians-general during Wellington's campaigns in Spain, may be mentioned Dr. Somers, Dr. W. Ferguson, Drs. J. Hennen, Guthrie and Thompson.

In recording the services of the medical department, unlike those of most other bodies, merit has, of course, to be recognized individually and not collectively, a few distinguished names will therefore suffice to connect the history of the department.

In 1833, Dr. Cheyne, Physician-General to the forces in Ireland, and Mr. Marshall, Deputy-Inspector of Hospitals, prepared an excellent report on the mortality in the West Indies.

In 1841, turning to the tragic events at Cabul, Dr. Bryden alone returned to tell the tale—an incident admirably depicted by the talented Lady Butler of the "Roll Call" celebrity.

In the Kaffir wars of 1847-53, Sir John Hull was principal medical officer of the troops in the field.

On the death of Sir James McGregor, Director-General, Army Medical Department, in 1858, his successor in that office was Sir Andrew Smith.

Meantime, during the Crimea war, Sir David Dumbreck, M.D.,

¹ Sir James McGregor returned to England in 1814. Appointed Director General in 1815, and received all the honours due to his great services. He retired in 1851, after thirty-five years' excellent work, and died in London in his eighty-eighth year, April 2nd, 1858. He entered the Army in 1793, as surgeon of the Connaught Rangers. He was appointed Director-General Army Medical Department, in 1815, became a K.C.B., etc. *Vide* "The Life of Sir James McGregor."

K.C.B., was in medical charge of the army in the field, ably supported by Surgeons Alexander, Cruikshank, Forest, Linton, Humphrey, and others no less distinguished by gallantry than professional skill. Amongst these brave officers may be selected for example, Assistant-Surgeon Wilson, who performed the rare action of rallying a Hussar regiment,¹ also Assistant-Surgeons O'Callaghan and Sylvester. Indeed, so strong was the martial spirit, that more than one medical officer changed his commission for that of a combatant officer.

At the close of that great struggle, the decoration of the Legion of Honour was conferred upon Sir J. Hall, Drs. A. Gordon, J. Mouat, J. Matthew, R. C. Elliot, etc.

In 1858, under a Royal Warrant of October 1, the Army Medical Department was re-organized, the pay and relative rank being fixed according to a higher scale.

Prior to this, however, during the Indian Mutiny, the heroism and humanity of the medical officers of the army was strikingly conspicuous. Several were killed in action, not a few were wounded, and the Victoria Cross rewarded the "valour" of five.

Amongst a few of the more distinguished names, where all alike nobly did their duty, may be mentioned Gee, Reade, Home, Bradshaw, Boyd, Moore, Innes, Graham, Kirke, Hay, McEgan, Garrett, Collyer, McCauley, Rowling, Partridge, Fryer, Reid, Greenhouse, Lylle, Doppuy, Janies, Hawkins, Knight, Anthony, Douglas, Joseph, Gordon, etc.²

In 1859, August 17th, the following were appointed Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to the Queen: Doctors, Sir John McAndrew, Andrew Ferguson, William Linton, John Forest, J. B. Gibson, and T. G. Logan; Surgeons, T. Alexander, C.B., Director-General, Inspector-General A. Melvin, J. B. Taylor, C.B., Deputy Inspector-General, E. Bradford, T. Mostyn, and J. M. Bostock.

In 1860, the first medical competitive examination for entrance into the army was held, each candidate being obliged to produce his diploma from London, Dublin, or Edinburgh University.

The two professions of physician and surgeon, it may be observed, are amalgamated under the denomination of army surgeon.

Shortly afterwards the appointment of regimental surgeons and

¹ 7th Hussars.

² "The Story of our Services under the Crown," by Albert A. Gore. London, 1879.

PLANT RESCUE.
Company's steamer
from the Red Sea, on
the coast of Arabia,
landed at the port of
Aden, and the ship
was lowered over-
board, and he and
the crew were saved
at a mile and a half
from the shore, and
were taken to the
hospital, and £50 was
given to the ship's
company as a testimonial
for the type of the
rescue.

assistant-surgeons was discontinued, these officers being placed upon a general staff.¹

On the amalgamation of the services, after the Indian Mutiny, many distinguished medical officers of the East India Company's Service were added to the establishment.

Since that period, a number of small wars in all parts of the globe have brought out the sterling qualities of the *personnel* of the department. Although no longer attached to regiments as formerly—when they proved a very valuable element in promoting harmony, and tempering, when absolutely necessary—a privilege never abused—the severity of discipline, in cases where their peculiar position enabled them to do so with advantage to the service—the medical officers of the army are everywhere popular.

The present Director-General of the Army Medical Department is Sir Thomas Crawford, M.D., K.C.B., etc., and on the Medical Headquarters Staff is Surgeon-General W. Mackinnon, C.B.—both distinguished officers.

Lastly, it would be impossible within the present limit to enumerate the varied contributions to science and literature of so many eminent authors as have adorned this profession in the army.

War Services of Officers of the Department. *Vide* Annual Army List. Uniform, *blue*; facings, *black velvet*. For further details, *vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

APOTHECARY (ranking with Captain).

Uniform, *scarlet*; facings and edgings, *scarlet*.

CAPTAIN OF ORDERLIES (late Army Hospital Corps).

Uniform, *blue*; facings, *blue velvet*.

LADY SUPERINTENDENTS OF NURSES (Netley and Woolwich).

In addition to the above may be mentioned, the "Militia Medical Staff," the "Volunteer Medical Staff," and the "Indian Medical Service."

¹ See Report of the Commissioners on the Sanitary Condition of the Army, 1858; also Dr. Graham Balfour's work.

THE COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

ACCORDING to the author of the "Administrative Departments of the Army," the commissariat of the present day may be traced by the antiquarian to the "Arroyers and Commissaries of Muster"—two for each county—in the reign of Henry V.

In the time of Queen Elizabeth, the celebrated Earl of Essex first organized a regular system of departments, including—1, the Treasurer-at-War (Paymaster-General); 2, the Proveant (provision) Master; 3, the Wagon-Master General (transport).

Under Charles I., commissaries in different counties supplied the troops (Act of Parliament, 29th November, 1642).

Commissaries sometimes acted as contractors, as at the period of the Seven Years' War. Mr. Dundas (founder of the Zetland Peerage) combined the two characters.

So was also Mr. Courtney, Commissary-General (Minorca), and Viscount Irwin, at Gibraltar (by deputy), in 1750.

In 1750, Military chest transferred to commissariat from Paymaster-General. In the American War, Mr. Brook Watson was Commissary-General of Stores. He aimed at introducing uniformity.

With the restoration of peace his organized commissariat was virtually abolished. In 1786, a new establishment organized for the West Indies and Canada. The Irish (a distinct department) was formed in 1798, and consolidated with the English in 1822.

In 1808, Mr. Coffin, as head of department, abolished all the central commissaries and subordinate staff. In this year, Sir John Moore complained that "we have to pay heavily for the want of experience and ability in our commissariat."

In 1809, Sir Willoughby Gordon appointed Commissary-in-Chief. He established gradations of rank and relative rank, but, as he made entrance as a *clerk* compulsory, he was unpopular. He, however, afterwards recommended a strictly military organization; but without effect.

The problem was then taken up by the Duke of Wellington.

Napoleon thought that Commissaries should be military men.

But, although the Iron Duke moulded his own field commis-

ILANY RESCUE.
—
outh from Bombay
th the Red Sea, o
plain Scrase-Dick
ely jumped over
was lowered over
ing, and he and
at a mile and a
urning to the shi
wers, and £50 was
with a testimonial
at the time of the
-7-13-55

sariat, no radical reform was effected; and the functions of the department diverged more and more from their origin until 1840, on Sir C. Trevelyan assuming, as Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, immediate direction of the establishment. The duties were multifarious; and when no one else was available, the "Achtophel" of the service was by turns converted into paymaster, pension-payer, naval agent, colonial-treasurer, ordnance store-keeper, barrack master, and even magistrate.

In 1846, during the famine in Ireland, and under the orders of Sir Randolph Routh, the Commissariat undertook famine relief duties, and very ably performed them ("Edinburgh Review," January, 1848; Evidence of Sir C. Trevelyan, "Report, Army and Ordnance Expenditure, 1850"). The Irish Commissariat was now abolished, and that of Great Britain would probably have followed, had not the necessity for this department been a *sine quâ non* in 1854, on the outbreak of the war with Russia.

Accordingly, the Commissariat was transferred from the Treasury to the War department; and the Land Transport—an inseparable branch of the Commissariat—was removed from its control, and placed under the direction of a military officer, while ordnance store-keepers took charge of camp equipage, etc.

Subsequently, at the outbreak of the Crimean War, it underwent a radical change, and more recently, when it was brought into close connection with the combatant branches of the service.

The commissariat, in 1858, still retained the organization introduced under Wellington in 1808, and until the promulgation of the Royal Warrant of 28th October, 1858.

The principal Commissary-generals are, at present, Colonel Clark and Colonel Robinson, C.B.

The War Services of the Officers are recorded in the Annual Army List. Uniform, *blue*; facings, *white*. Badge. For details, *vide* Dress Regulations.

N.B. The original Royal Wagon Train of the Peninsular and preceding wars, was revived for service in the Crimea (1854), as the Land Transport Corps—a body without much cohesion—subsequently reorganized as the Military Train, and now incorporated with the Commissariat as "Transport."

AFRICAN COMMISSARIAT.

A special service. *Vide* Army List, etc.

Uniform, *blue*; facings, *blue velvet*; edging, *white*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

CHAPLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.

THIS department¹ has produced many eminent men, amongst whom may specially be mentioned Mr. Gleig, late Chaplain-General, originally a combatant officer, and author of many popular works.

There are few early records of the department.

During the reign of Queen Mary, army chaplains are first found in the records of the period.

In 1795, General Abercromby, while preparing his expedition for the West Indies, called for chaplains to accompany it; but only one responded to the summons, and, in consequence, he was constituted Chaplain-General. The others pleaded that they had purchased the office (then saleable), and were not bound to serve in person. The following year the department was placed on a better footing, and chaplains were appointed to regiments; but, subsequently, this practice was discontinued, and, during the Peninsular War, they were appointed only to brigades.

Since then the department has undergone many changes. It now consists of four classes.

Chaplain-General, Rev. J. C. Edghill, D.D.; Chaplain to the Forces, Rev. W. Sykes.

For the War Services of Chaplains, *vide* Annual Army List.
Uniform *black*. *Vide* Dress Regulations.

THE ARMY VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

THIS department, it may be observed, is of recent origin, and owes its recognized excellence entirely to a fortunate succession of zealous and able chiefs.

A Charter of Incorporation was granted to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, in 1844, by Her Most Gracious Majesty; and from this source are drawn the many able officers of the Army

¹ E. B. de Fo^ublanque, "Administrative Departments of the Army," 1858, etc.

Veterinary Department, the present Principal Veterinary Surgeon of which is George Fleming, C.B., LL.D., F.R.C.V.S., an officer who has zealously promoted the interests of the service in raising the status of the department, and who is well known also by his literary ability, as the author of a valuable work of travels in Northern China and Chinese Tartary, and from whose *brochure*, "Veterinary Science, a Sketch," the following information has been obtained.

It would appear that, in 1788, a certain Monsieur St. Bel, so called after his native village, but whose real name was Vial, visited England with the view of instituting a veterinary school, on the model of that at Alfort. He was, however, coldly received, and only succeeded in attracting notice by his "Essay on the Proportions of Eclipse" (1791), which celebrated racehorse he had dissected. This led to his obtaining the patronage of the Prince of Wales. He was then elected a member of the Agricultural Society of Oldham, but, with some others, detached himself from it, for the purpose of forming an institution, to be styled the Veterinary College of London, and, accordingly, on the 8th April, 1791, an organized body was formed to carry the plan into effect, under the presidency of the Duke of Northumberland, the celebrated John Hunter being one of the seventeen vice-presidents.

The college being established, on the death of St. Bel a dual professorship succeeded in the persons of Coleman and Moorcroft,¹ but the latter having accepted an appointment in India, the former became sole professor.

The new institution was now patronized by George III.; and, in his work, "On the Foot of the Horse," Coleman, the author, speaks of the college, as an institution which "your Majesty has condescended to patronize;" and adds, "Most of the regiments of regular cavalry in England have been supplied with veterinary surgeons."

Professor Coleman died in 1839, and after this the *public* interest in the veterinary science seems to have languished. The college, however, still continued to do good work, and is now under the patronage of Her Gracious Majesty.

When the college was first styled "Royal" is uncertain, but it was probably under the presidentship of the Duke of Kent, an office which has since been successively held by the Duke of York, the Duke of Clarence (William IV.), by the late Duke of Cam-

¹ He was an adventurous traveller, and was murdered by a native chief. *Vide* "Moorcroft and Trebeck's Travels in Cashmere and Thibet," 1819.

bridge, and now by H.R.H. Field-Marshal, the present Duke of Cambridge.

Parliament for a few years contributed a small grant for the maintenance of the college, but, in 1820, the allowance had ceased.

Meantime, in 1819-20, Professor Dick, a pupil of Coleman, established a veterinary school in Edinburgh, and died in 1866, having endowed a veterinary college, and appointed the Lord Provost and Town Council of Edinburgh trustees *ex officio*.

In conclusion, it may be asserted that in no other army are the veterinary officers so severely tested, physically and professionally, since more than one-half of their service is foreign, and in unhealthy climates. Moreover, veterinary surgeons in the field are not protected by the "Red Cross," but are regarded as combatants, and therefore, equally exposed. Their services correspond with those of the cavalry.

Uniform, *blue*; facings, *maroon* velvet. Badge. *Vide* Queen's Regulations and Dress Regulations.

War Services of Officers of the Department, *vide* Annual Army List.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT.

THIS is one of the new departments, the present Chief Paymasters being Colonel Macdonnell, W. R. Olivey, C.B., R. C. Streatfield, and J. E. Longden.

War services, *vide* Annual Army List.

Uniform, *blue*; facings, *yellow*, and badge. *Vide* Dress Regulations.



CHISWICK PRESS :—C. WHITTINGHAM AND CO., TOOKS COURT,
CHANCERY LANE.